"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness, warmer; rain or snow probable late to-day; probably rain to-morrow.

☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,655. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SAYS BANKERS HERE BARRED CANAL LINE

B. W. Baker Also Accuses Railroads of Foiling His Scheme for Panama Ship Service.

TAFT FOR INDEPENDENT LINE

But If Railroads Prevent Its Formation, President May Favor a Government Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Events in Washington to-day seem to make it certain that two closely allied questions, which have not heretofore loomed prominently in the sphere of Congressional action, will occupy a great deal of the attention of Congress the coming Winter. One is the alleged "money trust," and the other is, What shall be done to obtain a line of ships for service through the Panama Canal that shall not be controlled by the transcontinental railroads? The Administration is much concerned over both these matters. One of them, the alleged money trust, occupied a considerable part of the Cabinet session of Tuesday, and the other was under consideration even before Mr. Taft became President.

This morning B. N. Baker of Baltimore, who has been active in the organization of the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company, called on the President and laid before him information charging that the alleged "money trust" had been active in preventing subscriptions to the stock of his company, as well as the transcontinental railroad interests. Subsequently Mr. Baker, in an interview with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, gave some details of these alleged efforts by the transcontinental interests to defeat his company. He charged specifically that New York banking houses, such as Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Seligman & Co., and Saloman & Co. had refused to finance subscriptions to stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company on the ground that "it would be unfriendly to our associates." He charged also that the Newport News Shipbuilding Company had declined to consider building ships for his company on the ground that it ought not to build vessels to compete with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He told of the holding of five piers in New York City by the Southern Pacific under a ten-year lease at $450,000 a year for the ostensible purpose of being ready when the canal opened, although it meant an expense of $4,500,000 with no visible returns for it. Then he told of an effort to get him into a "gentleman's agreement," whereby New York bankers would finance his concern in return for a friendly administration of it when once in operation.

Taft Wants Independent Line.

The Administration much desires to effect the establishment of some independent line through the canal, for it has realized that unless such a line is established the only other way by which the benefits of cheaper transportation by means of the canal can be assured would be by the establishment of a Government owned line. The President and his Cabinet advisers are not in favor of Government ownership. They regard it as objectionable for several reasons, one of which is the danger that such a line would cause unfair competition with privately owned ships plying via the canal. But they also feel that to permit the transcontinental railroads to control the shipping lines that use the canal for the coastwise traffic would be to rob the country of the benefits of reduced freight rates that should be derived from the expenditure of $400,000,000 in constructing the canal. There is already a large element in Congress in favor of Government-owned ships for the canal service, and the President is firm in his belief that if the transcontinental railroads succeed in preventing the establishment of an independent line the result will be an act of Congress providing for Government ships. Under those circumstances the President would not stand in the way of the passage of such an act.

When it became certain that this Government would build the Panama Canal Mr. Baker began to discuss the proposal to use the canal with President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, who was then Secretary of War. Since then Mr. Baker has been in frequent consultation with the Administration officials on the subject. He had visited the canal and made a careful study of the conditions to be met by the proposed line and of the business that might be developed. Early this year the question was raised whether the Government could not aid in the matter by making contracts for mail service to Panama and Colon under the act of 1891. The matter was submitted to Attorney General Wickersham, and his opinion was that the Post Office Department had authority to contract for such service. This resulted in an advertisement by Postmaster General Hitchock last July calling for mail services on routes from New York, Charleston, and New Orleans through the canal and to San Francisco and Seattle. The Postmaster General at the same time issued a circular of instructions to bidders, in which it was provided that no bids would be received from nor any contract awarded to any person who was interested, directly or indirectly, in competitive transportation by rail. This was openly intended to shut out bids from the transcontinental railroad interests, and directly barred the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Southern Pacific. The bids called for were to be opened at the Post Office Department on Saturday, Nov. 25.

After the publication of that advertisement Mr. Baker took out a charter in New Jersey for the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company. It was an extraordinary charter in several particulars. It limited the voting power of stock above a certain amount in order to prevent control by one holder, and it provided an easy way for the elimination of any official or Director who was shown to be interested in competitive rail transportation.

Formed $15,000,000 Company.

Various other safeguards were provided for maintaining the independence of the company from railroad control. Then Mr. Baker went to work to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the new company. The service advertised for by the Post Office Department called for the construction of fifteen ships of sixteen knots speed. That means about 10,000-ton ships. They would cost about $1,000,000 each. The company was to be capitalized at $15,000,000.

According to the story he told to-day, Mr. Baker said he found out that the transcontinental interests were prepared for active opposition to his scheme.

"About the time the charter was taken out I had a talk with Mr. Post, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, to see if his company could undertake to build our ships, and Mr. Post assured me that his company would be glad to take the contracts.

"About five weeks later I saw Mr. Post again, and then he talked in an entirely different strain. It was apparent that he did not want to build the ships. I then saw Mr. Huntington, the owner of the Newport News Company, who said to me: 'I don't see why the Newport News Shipbuilding Company should build ships to go into competition with the Southern Pacific.'

"When we started out for subscriptions

Continued on Page 2.

SLAYS GIRL AND BROTHERS.

Rejected Suitor Takes Revenge on Austrian ex-Minister's Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—A rejected suitor took a terrible revenge on his fiancée and her family in this city this afternoon.

Dr. von Matkovic, a member of the official world, begged for the hand of the daughter of a former head official of the Ministry of Agricultural, Herrn Ritter von Holzknecht, some weeks ago. On account of his youth, the parental consent was refused. The suitor determined to take vengeance, and to-day visited Herrn von Holzknecht's house in the absence of the father, and shot down Fräulein Marie Holzknecht, aged 24, and her two younger brothers, George and Robert.

The young woman and her brother George were killed on the spot. Robert expired before medical help arrived.

The murderer committed suicide. His body was discovered lying by those of his victims.

FARLEY A GOOD SAILOR.

He and Falconio Enjoy the Rough Weather on the Atlantic.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SS. KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, Nov. 16, (via Cape Race.)—Although the weather is rough, this liner is steady, and few of the passengers are seasick.

Cardinals Designate Farley and Falconio take long promenades alone or with the priests who are accompanying them. They have received a large number of wireless messages, to which their secretaries are replying. The two Archbishops are also engaged in preparing for the coming ceremonies in Rome.

To-day just after Archbishops Farley and Falconio had passed the spot, a great wave smashed a thick glass window on the promenade deck. The two prelates were undisturbed, and seemed, indeed, to enjoy the spectacle.

The first public mass will be celebrated on Sunday. Mgr. Falconio has celebrated a private mass for the Marquis du Mee, a Papal Chamberlain, and his wife.

MUST REPORT TUBERCULOSIS

Order to Doctors in England, but Publicity Is to be Avoided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Under an order issued to-night by the Local Government Board every medical practitioner must after next Jan. 1 report every case of pulmonary tuberculosis that becomes known to him in the course of his public or private practice.

In a circular accompanying the order it is stated that its object is to enable the local authorities to assist in the eradication of the disease, and it is pointed out that the decline in the death rate from consumption from 18.25 per 10,000 of population in 1881 to 10.30 per 10,000 in 1900 coincided with a marked increase in the activities of the local authorities.

Publicity is to be avoided. "It is," the board states, "unnecessary and undesirable that notification should involve publicity. The board has no doubt that the local authorities and their officers will avoid anything which could cause pain and annoyance to patients or their friends. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that any records which may be kept by medical officers of health should be regarded as strictly confidential documents, for whose custody the medical officers of health will be personally responsible."

The new order completes the system of notification which was inaugurated in 1908 in regard to inmates of poor law institutions, and which was extended last March to cases of consumption among in-patients and out-patients of hospitals.

HIS SMILE GOT THE CANDY.

Young Runaway Steered Straight for the Police Station—He Knew Why.

Lieut. Mulhauser was busy behind the desk in the East 104th Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and he did not look up immediately when he heard the door open. Presently, however, he laid down his pen and glanced up. He was surprised not to see any one before him, but just as he was wondering who might have come in he heard a shrill young voice exclaim:

"Hello, Mr. Mulhauser. I've come to visit you again."

The Lieutenant stood up, and, leaning over the desk, saw ten-year-old Samuel Fox of 566 Rogers Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn, holding nine-year-old Isidor Goldberg of 572 Rogers Avenue by the hand. Neither youngster's head showed over the top of the Lieutenant's desk.

Isidor seemed a little perturbed over the situation, but Samuel was smiling and assured. He had reason to be, Lieut. Mulhauser admitted afterward, as yesterday's visit was his fourth within a few months. All told, said Mulhauser, he understood that the youngster had run away from home ten times in the last six months. About a month ago he was picked up and brought to the East 104th Street Station, where Lieut. Mulhauser and the policemen in the station gave him pennies and bought him a good dinner. Since then Samuel has paid other visits, all of them without the permission of his parents.

Samuel's confident smile drew the usual pennies from Mulhauser's pocket, and then he got some hot food for the youngsters while he telephoned to Samuel's father, who is getting to be an old friend of the Lieutenant's. Mr. Fox promised to be right over, and Samuel and Isidor sat munching candy in the reserves' room, perfectly happy and contented. Samuel said he had merely wanted to visit Lieut. Mulhauser again to get more candy and pennies, and had brought Isidor with him because Isidor was tired of school.

"No Thanksgiving dinner without Angostura Bitters, world-renowned appetizer; exquisite flavor.—Adv.

PUBLIC ISN'T FAIR TO DOCTORS, HE SAYS

Dr. Ewing, at the Academy of Medicine, Attributes Its Distrust to Ignorance.

SUPERSTITION IN IT, TOO

Thinks an Inferior Order of Intelligence Is a Deterrent Force in Medical Research.

A notable gathering of city physicians and surgeons assembled at the Academy of Medicine in West Forty-third Street last night to celebrate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the institution and to listen to an address by Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at the Cornell University Medical College, on the subject of the distrust which the public holds toward the medical profession nowadays and what the profession should do to dispel this distrust.

"There is no denying that there is a growing distrust of medical practice and an increasing dissatisfaction with its results," said Dr. Ewing. "Grave defects in the standards of medical education have been disclosed. We freely admit these defects. But the public has been mystified and a serious suspicion has been raised regarding the general competency of practitioners.

"The increasing cost of medical services is misinterpreted. Many influences also in modern times emphasize the uncertain tenure of human life, and the incompetency of modern medicine to control the great majority of diseases. Little wonder, under these conditions, that the public passes over the brilliant modern conquests of preventive medicine and ignores the rapid advances in the general knowledge of biology, physiology, and pathology.

"Prevailing public sentiment is out of touch with the medical profession. This is seen in the crude and halting manner in which medical topics are handled by distinguished writers, clergymen, lawyers, statesmen, and public officials. It is also shown in the wide extension of Christian Science and in the wavering defense which Legislatures afford to the public health against the depredations of irregular and incompetent practitioners.

"The Trustees of a great university coquetted recently with allurements of a questionable interest, backed by a paltry sum, which seeks to encroach on a delicate and difficult medical specialty. The stage is beginning to burlesque our discoveries and dilemmas, too.

"This widespread public distrust should make us ask soberly the question whether the medical profession is really after all doing its full duty to the public nowadays. I believe our profession is doing its full duty. The present public distrust, I believe, rests on an inherent defect in the public mind itself.

"Whether from mental deficiency, superstition, the narrowing influence of the Church, or the educational system of the last centuries, with its incongruous schoolings in rigid mathematics and speculative philosophy, the modern mind is unfitted to grasp the delicate and infinite variety of biological processes. This, I believe, is the reason the public does not understand medicine.

"Would it not be a good policy, under these circumstances, for the more enlightened public of to-day to analyze the grounds of its disaffection and make sure that it is not merely repeating the suspicions of the Middle Ages? Only a few months ago, on the upper east side, thousands of excited people gathered round the relics of a departed saint in the hope of being healed.

"Doesn't Christian Science rest on a mediaeval ignorance and distrust of the efficacy of medical sceince? Physicians can yield to osteopaths and hypnotists the self-limiting functional disorders.

"But the public makes a serious mistake in intrusting to any but physicians the early stages of serious disease. The efforts of the daily press to furnish information on medical subjects consist of sensationalism, personalities, wonder tales, absurdities. More pernicious still is the influence of a score of semi-medical journals which cater to the taste for misinformation and absorb a large portion of the $50,000,000 paid annually in this country in the advertisement of quack medicines.

"Most American communities are particularly delinquent in the adoption of measures which medical science has demonstrated as necessary for the protection of the public health. There is not a single active school of sanitary science in the country. Sanitary laws of small communities, indeed, are often enforced by persons who are interested in their infraction.

"Medical science has pointed the way to the almost complete suppression of tuberculosis. But tons of tuberculous beef are marketed in New York daily, and the average dairyman thinks his opinion of the tuberculin test in cattle is quite as good as that of the German Government.

"There is a general failure in this country to appreciate that a high development of sanitary science is essential to a well-ordered community. The National Government has at last awakened to the necessity of a National Bureau of Health, such as has long existed in other countries. Yet instead of going ahead with it we have the astonishing spectacle of the President of the United States holding a public hearing to debate the question.

"Public sentiment also permits the Health Commissioner of the State of New York to be replaced every few years, according to the rules of political patronage. And with Asiatic cholera at our very doors, we have just witnessed the distinguished Health Officer of the Port of New York subjected to a mock investigation.

"The physical conditions which surround the interests of scientific medical research in this country are also comparatively unpropitious. The President of a great university recently openly announced that it was necessary to fill the ranks of the medical sciences with such eccentric persons as could get along without a decent living, and this is the tacit policy of all American medical schools.

"As a necessary result, the quality of brains that enters the medical sciences in America is distinctly inferior to that which enters practical medicine. Our material resources for medical science in America are far inferior to those available in Germany and France. The Germans paid Waldeyer 140,000 marks ($35,000) a year at Strasburg, besides student fees, but there are few positions in America which permit a scientist to live in a city house and raise a family.

"The organization of our medical institutions could hardly be worse for the progress of science. The care of the sick, the education of physicians and surgeons, and the search for new facts, which should be carried on simultaneously and side by side in each of our medical institutions, are isolated and carried on separately. Medical research in America suffers greatly from this. Everything is being swept aside in the effort to provide the student with premature clinical experience. We are turning out practitioners as we do dentists, and dentistry is the most sterile science in the world.

"The application of known medical principles to problems in sociology and in the prevention of chronic and hereditary diseases offers an immense field for the future activities of medicine. The science of nutrition seems to have entered on an era of permanent progress based on the carefully attested data of the physiological chemist, and the science of eugenics has taken definite form. History has shown us that the miracles of yesterday are the commonplaces of to-day."

President William M. Polk of the Academy presided at the meeting. Dr. John Winters Brannan of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris, and William P. Northrup were among the physicians present.

YUAN SHIH KAI

A character sketch of the foremost man in China by one who knew him. The most vivid impression yet given of the master mind of the great empire. To be published in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

ADMIRAL TAYLOR, 82, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Former Navy Surgeon Shoots Himself in His Study in Washington Owing to Ill-Health.

BROODED OVER SON'S DEATH

Admiral Taylor Was at One Time Stationed in New York—Won Distinction with Farragut at Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Rear Admiral John Yeatman Taylor, retired, former medical director of the United States Navy and one of the most distinguished naval surgeons in the country, ended his life here to-day by shooting himself in the head with a navy pistol. The officer was alone in his study at the time. The butler hearing the report found him unconscious. He died in half an hour.

Admiral Taylor was 82 years old, and had had a notable career as a naval surgeon. His health had long been poor, and the death in an automobile accident at Wilmington, Del., two years ago of his only son, Andrew Bryson Taylor, was a severe shock to the aged surgeon. He never left the house afterward, and despondency over this sorrow and the hopeless condition of his health is believed to have prompted him to take his life.

Born in East Nottingham, Penn., Admiral Taylor was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1852, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy the following year. He was with Farragut on the Oneida in the battle of Mobile Bay during the civil war, and in that encounter won distinction.

Recognition came rapidly to Admiral Taylor. He became Medical Inspector in 1872 and Medical Director in 1879, and was retired in 1891. He also served as fleet surgeon and was in charge of naval hospitals at Washington, Norfolk, and New York. In recognition of his civil war services he was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral in 1906.

Just before the outbreak of the civil war he left the naval service temporarily and went into the then territory of Washington as an Indian fighter. While there he made a map of the country and the entire Pacific Coast, submitting an exhaustive report to the War Department which contained much valuable data.

Admiral Taylor is survived by his wife and one daughter, Charlotte Bryson Taylor, a magazine writer, who resides in New York.

GIRL IGNORES A SUBPOENA.

Refuses to Go to Court to Testify for Young Chauffeur Friend.

Philip Ferney, said to be the son of wealthy parents in Paris, who was brought to this country as a chauffeur by Elihu Root at the time he was Secretary of State, expects to obtain his freedom from an indictment charging him with carrying concealed weapons through the testimony of Miss Mae Wiederhold, daughter of Gustav Wiederhold, a builder of Richmond Hill, L. I., according to a statement made by his counsel to Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court, Long Island City, yesterday.

According to the lawyer, the arrest of young Ferney was brought about after Mr. Weiderhold had received an anonymous letter signed "Neighbor," notifying him that young Ferney and Miss Wiederhold had planned a trip to Jersey City to get married. This happened about Oct. 15, and a few days later as young Ferney got off a trolley car on his way to his boarding place in Richmond Hill he was approached by Policeman Cronin, who asked him if he had a pistol. Ferney pulled out a vest pocket weapon which he had bought in France. He was at once arrested and later indicted.

The lawyer said he was unable to proceed with the defense of his client without the presence of Miss Weiderhold. He told the court that a subpoena had been left at Miss Weiderhold's home, but that her father had refused to bring her to court. At this juncture Mr. Weiderhold, who was present in court, arose and said:

"My daughter is a minor and she will not come here unless I say so."

"She will have to come here if she is subpoenaed," answered Judge Humphrey.

Then the lawyer moved that a body attachment be issued for Miss Wiederhold and that a court officer be sent to Richmond Hill to bring her to court. This action was not to Mr. Wiederhold's liking, and he agreed to bring his daughter if court was adjourned until Monday.

HARVARD MEN SAVE HORSES.

Enter Burning Stable and Rescue Them from Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—Through the alertness of Harvard students the Bay State Fuel Company of this city owes the saving from fire of several thousands of dollars, and the rescue of twenty horses, a number of wagons and carriages, and other stable implements.

The blaze, which started in the company's barn, situated within a stone's throw of the stadium and near the West Boat Club, was first discovered by E. V. B. Parke of the Law School, and some comrades, who sent an alarm to fire headquarters.

Meantime the students formed into bands and entered the stable by battering the doors. The horses reared and kicked, wild with fright. After considerable difficulty the animals were drawn one by one to the street, where onlookers cheered their rescuers.

When the Fire Department arrived the blaze was soon gotten under control, but not until $20,000 damage had been done. Among the rescuers were A. S. Stowe, E. H. Ruch, prominent athletes; T. J. McCaffrey, and E. V. Long.

DEWEY'S PURE CLARET WINES.
A great aid to digestion with meals.
H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.
—Adv.

CITY, REA COMPLAINS, SLIGHTS HIS COMPANY

Vice President of Pennsylvania Contends That It Was to Share in Subway Development.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE HERE

Only Solution, He Says, Lies in a System from All Boroughs to the West Side.

Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was in conference again yesterday with the city officials at the Metropolitan Club on the subway situation. Mayor Gaynor and Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, were not present, but Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, and President Mitchel of the Aldermen represented the city.

Nothing was given out as to the conference. Others will be held, and Mr. Rea issued a statement last night in which he said he did not believe that a final solution of the subway problem will be reached till the Pennsylvania Station and the west side has a rapid transit connection to all the boroughs. From this it was prophesied that before long the subway proposals, which were adopted by the Board of Estimate last July, will be altered materially.

Mr. Rea's statement of the Pennsylvania's attitude said that at his request conferences had been held with the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and the city officials because the subways now proposed will not accommodate the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads or the west side. He did not believe that, with the cordial relations existing between his company, the commission, and the city officials, the subway problem will be finally solved until the Pennsylvania Station and the west side have a rapid transit system to all the boroughs. The statement added:

> Until then the city will not have discharged the important obligation it assumed in granting a franchise for the tunnel railroad and in having the station located in Seventh Avenue instead of Broadway, where it might just as easily have been erected, but which would have embarrassed the city by greatly increasing the traffic congestion at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.
>
> The Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads are transportation systems, accommodating large bodies of citizens, and not only require, but, as large taxpayers of the city, have a right to expect, that they will not be overlooked in the subway system now proposed, and their position in this regard has the strong support of New York City generally and of those sections of the country with which it has commercial relations.

Mr. Rea's reference to the location of the Pennsylvania Station is in line with the feeling of the railroad's officials that if the B. R. T. has established by the action of the Board of Estimate a moral claim to have the new subway system granted to it the Pennsylvania Railroad has also moral claims for consideration.

At the time that the plans for its Thirty-third Street Station were under consideration, it was distinctly understood by both the city and the railroad officials that as soon as the rapid transit system was laid out provision should be made to serve the railroad. Consequently, the railroad officials now feel that the city is overlooking its implied, if not its express, pledges by neglecting to construct a subway down Seventh Avenue.

When Mr. Shonts was asked yesterday about the discussions that were going on, he said:

"Most of my knowledge of what has happened I have derived from the newspapers. Mr. Rea has been to see me several times and I know that the Pennsylvania feels that it has not been provided with good enough transportation facilities."

"Is it not true that while you are not ready to make an offer to the Public Service Commission you would be perfectly willing to consider any made to you?" he was asked.

"Perhaps you are not a bad guesser," Mr. Shonts replied.

Mr. Willcox said he was not convinced that the solution of the problem arrived at by the Board of Estimate last Summer was as good as the proposal that the Public Service Commission had first made, but that since the board had adopted a plan the commission has been carrying it out faithfully.

FORSAKEN BOY CLINGS TO DOG

Bears Up Till He Has to Part with Him in Society's Rooms.

Coming up the stairs of the Subway station at 110th Street and Broadway shortly after midnight on Wednesday, Agent R. M. Cosgrave of the Children's Society found an eight-year-old boy sitting on the top step with his arm about the neck of a collie dog. The boy and his dog had attracted the attention of many people returning from the theatre. One woman had given him a muffler and another had brought from her home near by a woolen cap. One man went to a restaurant for a sandwich, and this the lad was sharing with his dog.

Cosgrave took the pair to the West 100th Street station. There the boy gave his name as Gardiner Cobb, and said he lived at 500 West 114th Street. He had very little to say in answer to questions except that he was waiting for his father.

At the address given by the boy W. J. Chambers was found. He said that three years ago he had adopted the boy. The boy's mother, he said, was Louise Cobb, a writer, living in this city. She paid him $10 a month for caring for the child.

The boy was brought before Justice Russell in the Children's Court and turned over to the Children's Society, while his guardianship is being investigated.

The little fellow seemed to think only of his dog, and he cried bitterly when he found that he could not take him with him to the Children's Society's rooms.

$3,200,000 FOR GRADES.

Boards Want $1,550,000, Cost to State for Eliminating Crossings.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The up-State Public Service Commission, in submitting to State Controller Sohmer its estimate to carry on its work for the next fiscal year, has asked for an appropriation of $550,000 for the elimination of grade crossings outside New York City.

This would provide $2,200,000 for grade crossing eliminations, the railroad companies paying one-half and the State and municipalities each one-quarter.

The New York City Public Service Commission has asked for $1,000,000 for grade crossing improvements.

Moon and Venus in Conjunction.

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 16.—The moon and Venus, in conjunction at noon today, were observed by members of the Astronomy Department of the University of California here, and by hundreds of persons, as both were visible to the unaided eye. Soon after noon Venus apparently was touching the lower horn of the moon's crescent. The planet barely escaped being eclipsed by the moon.

SPEND THANKSGIVING
AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station Nov. 28th. Returning on Bankers' Special Sunday night, Dec. 3.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY.

Much Damage at Constance—Panics at Heidelberg and Frankfort.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Sharp earth shocks occurred to-night at Munich, Strassburg, Mayence, Frankfort, and Stuttgart. The shocks were felt quite severely at Stuttgart and Frankfort.

At Constance, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, many buildings, including the Post Office, were badly damaged.

The railway viaduct near Lautlingen fell in.

There was a panic in the theatre at Heidelberg.

The disturbance occurred at about 10:30 P. M., and at Frankfort, where several houses were badly shaken, half-clad persons rushed into the streets. Big cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings.

At Stuttgart household furniture was overturned, and pictures fell from walls.

MUELHAUSEN, Nov. 16.—Two earthquakes of unusual violence passed from west to east to-night. People fled to the open in terror.

A huge stone fell from the steeple of St. Stephen's Church. Walls in the upper stories of many dwellings were badly cracked.

A performance in a theatre was suspended, the audience, terrified, flying to the streets, which were littered with fallen bricks and tiles.

DEATH DREAM CAME TRUE.

Telegram to a Yonkers Woman Reveals a Strange Coincidence.

Mrs. Matthew Connery of 224 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, awoke with a start on Wednesday night. She had been dreaming that she was at the home of her father, Otto Dillmar, a wealthy resident of Amityville, L. I., and that she was at his bedside when he died. Though he was 65 years old, Mr. Dillmar was hearty and vigorous, and death seemed a long way off. Yesterday morning she received a telegram stating that her father had died at 4 o'clock, the precise hour at which she had the dream.

AMHERST PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Dr. George Harris's Action, Due to Age, Is Accepted with Regret.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16.—On account of age President George Harris tendered to-day his resignation to the Trustees of Amherst College, to become effective not later than the next commencement.

In accepting his resignation the board stated that it "gratefully acknowledges the indebtedness of the board and of the college to President Harris for his very able services" and expressed its "hearty appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and consideration on his part which have marked, all his relations with the Trustees."

The board also decided that "a committee, consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Ward, Williams, and Walker, be appointed to give more adequate and fitting expression to the feeling of the Trustees in the form of a letter in reply to the President's letter of resignation."

JOKE ON THE MAYOR.

He Voted on Board Calendar a Month Old, and Didn't Know It.

They had a joke on Mayor Gaynor at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday. After the Board had been in session three-quarters of an hour the Mayor noticed that Matter No. 39 on his calendar did not correspond with the resolution that had just been read by one of the clerks. He turned over the pages of the calendar curiously, but could not make head nor tail out of it.

"What's the matter with this?" he inquired, turning to Controller Prendergast. "No. 39 on my calendar has to do with a street opening in the Bronx."

"Well, we are voting on a matter concerning Queens County," replied the Controller, examining the Mayor's calendar. A moment later he gave a laugh and exclaimed:

"No wonder you're puzzled. They have given you a calendar a month old. This is dated Oct. 19."

Secretary Joseph Haag hurriedly straightened out the tangle by getting an up-to-date calendar for the Mayor.

"It may be my fault," explained Secretary Haag later," but the joke's on the Mayor. He voted for the same thirty-eight propositions that had been passed upon a month ago before he realized what he was doing."

RUSSIAN TROOPS TO PERSIA.

Are to Start at Once—Shuster Still Defiant, but Premier Weakens.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—As no reply has been received from the Persian Government to the Russian ultimatum of Nov. 11, it is officially announced that the Government has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops to Persia. They will be concentrated for the present at Kasbin, ninety miles northeast of Teheran.

A telegram from Teheran to-day indicates that W. Morgan Shuster, the American Treasurer General of Persia, has no intention of receding from his position in the dispute arising over the seizure by the Persian Government of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh because of the latter's support of his brother's attempt to regain the throne.

According to the message, the Prime Minister is doing his best to meet the demands of Russia, which include an apology to the Russian Vice Consul, M. Petroff, and the withdrawal of the Treasury gendarmes from the North of Persia.

The Premier has ordered Mr. Shuster to recall his gendarmes, but the American Treasurer has replied that the order for the confiscation of Shua-es-Sultaneh's property was signed by all the Persian Ministers, and he cannot comply with a counter-order signed by the Premier alone.

GAYNOR AT CURB MARKET.

Brokers Might Have Cheered, but They Didn't Recognize Him.

Mayor Gaynor, in the course of a lunchtime walk from the City Hall yesterday, wandered into the financial district and passed the Curb market, which has permission from the Police Department to hold daily sessions in the middle of the street in Broad Street, south of Exchange Place. There were about 100 brokers inside the roped inclosure when the Mayor and his companion, Surrogate Fowler, came along, but the few who thought they recognized him were not sure of it until he had gone on his way.

The Curb likes the Mayor because of his refusal to comply with Stock Exchange requirements in the matter of printing last year's issue of $50,000,000 4¼ per cent. bonds, which, not being listed on the Exchange, have added to the Curb's activities.

The outside traders were somewhat crestfallen because they had missed a chance to give the Mayor a welcoming cheer or two. He paused on his way to the Beaver Street restaurant where he took luncheon to survey various piles of uncollected garbage which fringe Broad and Beaver Street curbs.

CRETA CREAM HAND SOAP
For sale by Auto Supply Houses.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT FOR TRUST CONTROL

Regulation, Not Destruction, Should Be Our Aim—Taft's Way Condemned.

PRESENT LAW INADEQUATE

Reform Through the Courts Impossible—Calls Tobacco Trust Settlement a Failure.

STEEL TRUST NO MONOPOLY

Did Not Deceive Him in Tennessee Deal—No Comment from Taft or His Cabinet.

An editorial article by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, published in the current number of The Outlook, is headed "The Trusts, the People and the Square Deal." In it Col. Roosevelt declares that the policy of President Taft's Administration in dealing with the trust issue—as evidenced in the suit against the United States Steel Corporation—is a mistaken one and doomed to failure. It has failed, he declares, in the Tobacco Trust case to bring about an actual dissolution. He quotes from a letter by ex-Secretary of the Interior Garfield to express his belief in "constructive legislation" as against "destructive litigation." The present anti-trust law, he says, is inadequate. Col. Roosevelt argues strongly for Federal control of corporations, "not by the courts, but by an administrative bureau or board such as the Bureau of Corporations or the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for the courts cannot with advantage permanently perform executive and administrative functions.

President Taft did not see the article while he was in the executive office yesterday, and his friends in Washington declare that in any event he would decline to comment on it. It is not the first time Col. Roosevelt has publicly disapproved the Administration's course without bringing a response from the White House. Friends of the President point out that in many parts the article is in full agreement with the Administration policy. For instance, in the assertion that corporate size itself is not criminal, and that only the evildoers among corporations should be attacked.

In some Washington circles there was a disposition to accept the Roosevelt declaration as a definite break with the Administration and a lining up with the progressives, and, therefore, with La Follette. This was as vigorously disputed in other quarters as was the suggestion that Col. Roosevelt put it out as a bid for his own nomination.

Col. Roosevelt's article in full follows:

"The suit against the Steel Trust by the Government has brought vividly before our people the need of reducing to order our chaotic Government policy as regards business. As President, in messages to Congress I repeatedly called the attention of that body and of the public to the inadequacy of the anti-trust law by itself to meet business conditions and secure justice to the people, and to the further fact that it might, if left unsupplemented by additional legislation, work mischief, with no compensating advantage; and I urged as strongly as I knew how that the policy followed with relation to railways in connection with the inter-State commerce law should be followed by the National Government as regards all great business concerns; and therefore that, as a first step, the powers of the Bureau of Corporations should be greatly enlarged, or else that there should be created a Governmental board or commission, with powers somewhat similar to those of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but covering the whole field of inter-State business, exclusive of transportation, (which should by law be kept wholly separate from ordinary industrial business, all common ownership of the industry and the railway being forbidden.) In the end I have always believed that it would also be necessary to give the National Government complete power over the organization and capitalization of all business concerns engaged in inter-State commerce.

"Destructive Litigation."

"A member of my Cabinet with whom, even more than with the various Attorneys General, I went over every detail of this trust situation, was the one time Secretary of the Interior, Mr. James R. Garfield. He writes me as follows concerning the suit against the Steel Corporation:

> Nothing appeared before the House Committee that made me believe we were deceived by Judge Gary.
>
> This, I think, is a case that shows clearly the difference between destructive litigation and constructive legislation. I have not yet seen a full copy of the Government's petition, but our papers give nothing that indicates any kind of unfair or dishonest competition such as existed in both the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. As I understand it, the competitors of the Steel Company have steadily increased in strength during the last six or seven years. Furthermore, the per cent. of the business done by the Steel Corporation has decreased during that time. As you will remember, at our first conference with Judge Gary, the Judge stated that it was the desire and purpose of the company to conform to what the Government wished, it being the purpose of the company absolutely to obey the law both in spirit and letter. Throughout the time that I had charge of the investigation, and while we were in Washington, I do not know of a single instance where the Steel Company refused any information requested; but, on the contrary, aided in every possible way our investigation.
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> The position now taken by the Government is absolutely destructive of legitimate business, because they outline no rule of conduct for business of any magnitude. It is absurd to say that the courts can lay down such rules. The most the courts can do is to find as legal or illegal the particular transactions brought before them. Hence, after years of tedious litigation there would be no clear-cut rule for future action. This method of procedure is dealing with the device, not the result, and drives business to the elaboration of clever devices, each of which must be tested in the courts.
>
> I have yet to find a better method of dealing with the anti-trust situation than that suggested by the bill which we agreed upon in the last days of your Administration. That bill should be used as a basis for legislation, and there could be incorporated upon it whatever may be determined wise regarding the direct control and supervision of the National Government, either through a commission similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission or otherwise.

Not Deceived by the Steel Trust.

"Before taking up the matter in its large aspect, I wish to say one word as to one feature of the Government suit against the Steel Corporation. One of the grounds for the suit is the acquisition by the Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; and it has been alleged, on the authority of the Government officials engaged in carrying on the suit, that as regards this transaction I was misled by the representatives of the Steel Corporation and that the facts were not accurately or truthfully laid before me. This statement is not correct.

"I believed at the time that the facts in the case were as represented to me on behalf of the Steel Corporation, and my further knowledge has convinced me that this was true. I believed at the time that the representatives of the Steel Corporation told me the truth as to the change that would be worked in the percentage of the business which the proposed acquisition would give the Steel Corporation, and further inquiry has convinced me that they did so. I was not misled. The representatives of the Steel Corporation told me the truth as to what the effect of the action at that time would be, and any statement that I was misled or that the representatives of the Steel Corporation did not thus tell me the truth as to the facts of the case is itself not in accordance with the truth.

"In The Outlook of Aug. 19 last I gave in full the statement I had made to the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives on this matter. That statement is accurate, and I reaffirm everything I therein said, not only as to what occurred, but also as to my belief in the wisdom and propriety of my action —indeed, the action not merely was wise and proper, but it would have been a calamity from every standpoint had I failed to take it. On Page 137 of the printed report of the testimony before the committee will be found Judge Gary's account of the meeting between himself and Mr. Frick and Mr. Root and myself. This account states the facts accurately.

Tennessee Deal Did Not Give Monopoly.

"It has been alleged that the purchase by the Steel Corporation of the property of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company gave the Steel Corporation practically a monopoly of the Southern iron ores—that is, of the iron ores south of the Potomac and the Ohio. My information, which I have every reason to believe is accurate and not successfully to be challenged, is that of these Southern iron ores the Steel Corporation has, including the property gained from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, less than 20 per cent.—perhaps not over 16 per cent. This is a very much smaller percentage than the percentage it holds of the Lake Superior ores, which even after the surrender of the Hill lease will be slightly over 50 per cent. According to my view, therefore, and unless—which I do not believe possible—these figures can be successfully challenged, the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's ores in no way changed the situation as regards making the Steel Corporation a monopoly.

[Foot Note.—My own belief is that our Nation should long ago have adopted the policy of merely leasing for a term of years mineral-bearing land; but it is the fault of us ourselves, of the people, not of the Steel Corporation, that this policy has not been adopted.]

Market Control Lessened.

"The showing as to the percentage of production of all kinds of steel ingots and steel castings in the United States by the Steel Corporation and by all other manufacturers respectively makes an even stronger case. It makes the case even stronger than I put it in my testimony before the investigating commmittee, for I was scrupulously careful to make statements that erred, if at all, against my own position. It appears from the figures of production that in 1901 the Steel Corporation had to its credit nearly 66 per cent. of the total production, as against a little over 34 per cent. by all other steel manufacturers. The percentage then shrank steadily, until in 1906, the year before the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties, the percentage was a little under 58 per cent. In spite of the acquisition of these properties, the following year, 1907, the total percentage shrank slightly, and this shrinking has continued, until in 1910 the total percentage of the Steel Corporation is but a little over 54 per cent. and the percentage by all other steel manufacturers but a fraction less than 46 per cent. Of the 54 3-10 per cent. produced by the Steel Corporation 1 9-10 per cent. is produced by the former Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

"In other words, these figures show that the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company did not in the slightest degree change the situation, and that during the ten years which include the acquisition of these properties by the Steel Corporation the percentage of total output of steel manufacturers in this country by the Steel Corporation has shrunk from nearly 66 per cent. to but a trifle over 54 per cent. I do not believe that these figures can be successfully controverted, and if not successfully controverted they show clearly not only that the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties wrought no change in the status of the Steel Corporation, but that the Steel Corporation during the decade has steadily lost, instead of gained, in monopolistic character.

His Administration's Record.

"So much for the facts in this particular case. Now for the general subject. When my Administration took office I found not only that there had been little real enforcement of the anti-trust law and but little more effective enforcement of the inter-State commerce law, but also that the decisions were so chaotic and the laws themselves so vaguely drawn, or at least interpreted in such widely varying fashions, that the biggest business men tended to treat both laws as dead letters. The series of actions by which we succeeded in making the inter-State commerce law an efficient and most useful instrument in regulating the transportation of the country and exacting justice from the big railways without doing them injustice—while, indeed, on the contrary, securing them against injustice—need not here be related. The anti-trust law it was also necessary to enforce as it had never hitherto been enforced, both because it was on the statute books and because it was imperative to teach the masters of the biggest corporations in the land that they were not, and would not be permitted to regard themselves as above the law. Moreover, where the combination has really been guilty of misconduct the law serves a useful purpose, and in such cases as those of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts, if effectively enforced, the law confers a real and great good.

"Suits were brought against the most powerful corporations in the land, which we were convinced had clearly and beyond question violated the anti-trust law. These suits were brought with great care, and only where we felt so sure of our facts that we could be fairly certain that there was a likelihood of success. As a matter of fact, in most of the important suits we were successful. It was imperative that these suits should be brought, and very real good was achieved by bringing them, for it was only these suits that made the great masters of corporate capital in America fully realize that they were the servants and not the masters of the people, that they were subject to the law, and that they would not be permitted to be a law unto themselves; and the corporations against which we proceeded had sinned, not merely by being big (which we did not regard as in itself a sin,) but by being guilty of unfair practices toward their competitors, and by procuring unfair advantages from the railways.

Present Law Inadequate.

"But the resulting situation has made it evident that the anti-trust law is not adequate to meet the situation that has grown up because of modern business conditions and the accompanying tremendous increase in the business use of vast quantities of corporate wealth. As I have said, this was already evident to my mind when I was President, and in communications to Congress I repeatedly stated the facts. But when I made these communications there were still plenty of people who did not believe that we would succeed in the suits that had been instituted against the Standard Oil, the Tobacco, and other corporations, and it was impossible to get the public as a whole to realize what the situation was.

"Sincere zealots who believed that all combinations could be destroyed and the old-time conditions of unregulated competition restored, insincere politicians who knew better but made believe that they thought whatever their constituents wished them to think, crafty reactionaries who wished to see on the statute books laws which they believed unenforceable, and the almost solid 'Wall Street crowd' or representatives of 'big business' who at that time opposed with equal violence both wise and necessary and unwise and improper regulation of business—all fought against the adoption of a sane, effective, and far-reaching policy.

"It is a vitally necessary thing to have the persons in control of big trusts of the character of the Standard Oil Trust and Tobacco Trust taught that they are under the law, just as it was a necessary thing to have the Sugar Trust taught the same lesson in drastic fashion by Henry L. Stimson when he was United States District Attorney in the City of New York. But to attempt to meet the whole problem not by administrative Governmental action but by a succession of lawsuits is hopeless from the standpoint of working out a permanently satisfactory solution. Moreover, the results sought to be achieved are achieved only in extremely insufficient and fragmentary measure by breaking up all big corporations, whether they have behaved well or ill, into a number of little corporations which it is perfectly certain will be largely, and perhaps altogether, under the same control. Such action is harsh and mischievous if the corporation is guilty of nothing except its size; and where, as in the case of the Standard Oil, and especially the Tobacco, Trusts, the corporation has been guilty of immoral and anti-social practices, there is need for far more drastic and thoroughgoing action than any that has been taken, under the recent decree of the Supreme Court.

Attacks Tobacco Trust Settlement.

"In the case of the Tobacco Trust, for instance, the settlement in the Circuit Court, in which the representatives of the Government seem inclined to concur, practically leaves all of the companies still substantially under the control of the twenty-nine original defendants. Such a result is lamentable from the standpoint of justice. The decision of the Circuit Court, if allowed to stand, means that the Tobacco Trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders have received any real punishment, while, as THE NEW YORK TIMES, a pro-trust paper, says, the tobacco concerns, in their new clothes, are in positions of 'ease and luxury,' and 'immune from prosecution under the law.'

"Surely miscarriage of justice is not too strong a term to apply to such a result when considered in connection with what the Supreme Court said of this trust. That great court in its decision used language which, in spite of its habitual and severe self-restraint in stigmatizing wrongdoing, yet unhesitatingly condemns the Tobacco Trust for moral turpitude, saying that the case shows an 'ever-present manifestation * * * of conscious wrongdoing' by the trust, whose history is 'replete with the doing of acts which it was the obvious purpose of the statute to forbid, * * * demonstrative of the existence from the beginning of a purpose to acquire dominion and control of the tobacco trade, not by the mere exertion of the ordinary right to contract and to trade, but by methods devised in order to monopolize the trade by driving competitors out of business, which were ruthlessly carried out upon the assumption that to work upon the fears or play upon the cupidity of competitors would make success possible.' The letters from and to various officials of the trust, which were put in evidence, show a literally astounding and horrifying indulgence by the trust in wicked and depraved business methods—such as the 'endeavor to cause a strike in their [a rival business firm's] factory,' or the 'shutting off the market' of an independent tobacco firm by 'taking the necessary steps to give them a warm reception,' or forcing importers into a price agreement by causing and continuing 'a demoralization of the business for such length of time as may be deemed desirable' (I quote from the letters). A trust guilty of such conduct should be absolutely disbanded, and the only way to prevent the repetition of such conduct is by strict Government supervision, and not merely by lawsuits.

Federal Regulation the Need.

"The anti-trust law cannot meet the whole situation, nor can any modification of the principle of the anti-trust law avail to meet the whole situation. The fact is that many of the men who have called themselves progressives, and who certainly believe that they are progressives, represent in reality in this matter not progress at all but a kind of sincere rural toryism. These men believe that it is possible by strengtheing the anti-trust law to restore business to the competitive conditions of the middle of the last century. Any such effort is foredoomed to end in failure, and, if successful, would be mischievous to the last degree.

"Business cannot be successfully conducted in accordance with the practices and theories of sixty years ago unless we abolish steam, electricity, big cities, and, in short, not only all modern business and modern industrial conditions, but all the modern conditions of our civilization. The effort to restore competition as it was sixty years ago, and to trust for justice solely to this proposed restoration of competition, is just as foolish as if we should go back to the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals as a substitute for modern weapons of precision.

"The effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and ought to fail; when made, it merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. Our purpose should be, not to strangle business as an incident of strangling combinations, but to regulate big corporations in thoroughgoing and effective fashion, so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole. Against all such increase of Government regulation the argument is raised that it would amount to a form of socialism. This argument is familiar; it is precisely the same as that which was raised against the creation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and of all the different utilities commissions in the different States, as I myself saw, thirty years ago, when I was a legislator at Albany, and these questions came up in connection with our State Government.

Defends the Supreme Court.

"Nor can action be effectively taken by any one State. Congress alone has power under the Constitution effectively and thoroughly and at all points to deal with inter-State commerce, and where Congress, as it should do, provides laws that will give the Nation full jurisdiction over the whole field, then that jurisdiction becomes, of necessity, exclusive—although until Congress does act affirmatively and thoroughly it is idle to expect that the States will or ought to rest content with non-action on the part of both Federal and State authorities. This statement, by the way, applies also to the question of 'usurpation' by any one branch of our Government of the rights of another branch. It is contended that in these recent decisions the Supreme Court legislated; so it did; and it had to; because Congress had signally failed to do its duty by legislating. For the Supreme Court to nullify an act of the Legislature as unconstitutional except on the clearest grounds is usurpation; to interpret such an act in an obviously wrong sense is usurpation; but where the legislative body persistently leaves open a field which it is absolutely imperative, from the public standpoint, to fill, then no possible blame attaches to the official or officials who step in because they have to, and who then do the needed work in the interest of the people. The blame in such cases lies with the body which has been derelict, and not with the body which reluctantly makes good the dereliction.

Senator Davis's Early Warning.

"A quarter of a century ago Senator Cushman K. Davis, a statesman who amply deserved the title of statesman, a man of the highest courage, of the sternest adherence to the principles laid down by an exacting sense of duty, an unflinching believer in democracy, who was as little to be cowed by a mob as by a plutocrat, and moreover a man who possessed the priceless gift of imagination, a gift as important to a statesman as to a historian, in an address delivered at the annual commencement of the University of Michigan on July 1, 1886, spoke as follows of corporations:

> Feudalism, with its domains, its untaxed lords, their retainers, its exemptions and privileges, made war upon the aspiring spirit of humanity, and fell with all its grandeurs. Its spirit walks the earth and haunts the institutions of to-day, in the great corporations, with the control of the National highways, their occupation of great domains, their power to tax, their cynical contempt for the law, their sorcery to debase most gifted men to the capacity of splendid slaves, their pollution of the ermine of the Judge and the robe of the Senator, their aggregation in one man of wealth so enormous as to make Crœsus seem a pauper, their picked, paid, and skilled retainers who are summoned by the message of electricity and appear upon the wings of steam. If we look into the origin of feudalism and of the modern corporations—those Dromios of history—we find that the former originated in a strict paternalism, which is scouted by modern economists, and that the latter has grown from an unrestrained freedom of action, aggression, and development, which they commend as the very ideal of political wisdom. Laissez-faire, says the professor, when it often means bind and gag that the strongest may work his will. It is a plea for the survival of the fittest—for the strongest male to take possession of the herd by a process of extermination. If we examine this battle cry of political polemics, we find that it is based upon the conception of the divine right of property, and the preoccupation by older or more favored or more alert or richer men or nations, of territory, of the forces of nature, of machinery, of all the functions of what we call civilization. Some of these men, who are really great, follow these conceptions to their conclusions with dauntless intrepidity.

When Senator Davis spoke, few men of great power had the sympathy and the vision necessary to perceive the menace contained in the growth of corporations, and the men who did see the evil were struggling blindly to get rid of it, not by frankly meeting the new situation with new methods, but by insisting upon the entirely futile effort to abolish what modern conditions had rendered absolutely inevitable. Senator Davis was under no such illusion. He realized keenly that it was absolutely impossible to go back to an outworn social status, and that we must abandon definitely the laissez-faire theory of political economy and fearlessly champion a system of increased Governmental control, paying no heed to the cries of the worthy people who denounce this as Socialistic. He saw that, in order to meet the inevitable increase in the power of corporations produced by modern industrial conditions, it would be necessary to increase in like fashion the activity of the sovereign power which alone could control such corporations. As has been aptly said, the only way to meet a billion-dollar corporation is by invoking the protection of a hundred-billion-dollar Government; in other words, of the National Government, for no State Government is strong enough both to do justice to corporations and to exact justice from them. Said Senator Davis in this admirable address, which should be reprinted and distributed broadcast:

> The liberty of the individual has been annihilated by the logical process constructed to maintain it. We have come to a political deification of Mammon. Laissez-faire is not utterly blameworthy. It begat modern democracy, and made the modern republic possible. There can be no doubt of that. But there it began its limit of political benefaction, and began to incline toward the point where extremes meet. * * * To every assertion that the people in their collective capacity of a government ought to exert their indefeasible right of self-defense, it is said you touch the sacred rights of property.

"The Senator then goes on to say that we now have to deal with an oligarchy of wealth, and that the Government must develop power sufficient enough to enable it to do the task.

Demand for the Square Deal.

"Few will dispute the fact that the present situation is not satisfactory, and cannot be put on a permanently satisfactory basis unless we put an end to the period of groping and declare for a fixed policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing, which shall put a stop to the iniquities done in the name of business, but which shall do strict equity to business. We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when any one engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right he shall himself be given a square deal; and the first and most elementary kind of square deal is to give him in advance full information as to just what he can and what he cannot legally and properly do. It is absurd, and much worse than absurd, to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent Governmental authority what the law is, and then to live up to it. Moreover, it is absurd to treat the size of a corporation as in itself a crime. As Judge Hook says in his opinion in the Standard Oil case: 'Magnitude of business does not alone constitute a monopoly; * * * the genius and industry of man when kept to ethical standards still have full play, and what he achieves is his * * * success and magnitude of business, the rewards of fair and honorable endeavor [are not forbidden] * * * [the public welfare is threatened only when success is attained] by wrongful or unlawful methods.' Size may, and in my opinion, does make a corporation fraught with potential menace to the community; and may and, in my opinion, should therefore make it incumbent upon the community to exercise through its administrative (not merely through its judicial) officers a strict supervision over that corporation in order to see that it does not go wrong; but the size in itself does not signify wrongdoing, and should not be held to signify wrongdoing.

Dissolution Not Enough.

"Not only should any huge corporation which has gained its position by unfair methods, and by interference with the rights of others, by demoralizing and corrupt practices, in short, by sheer baseness and wrongdoing, be broken up, but it should be made the business of some administrative Governmental body, by constant supervision, to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as shall insure the community against all repetition of the bad conduct—and it should never be permitted thus to assemble its parts as long as these parts are under the control of the original offenders, for actual experience has shown that these men are, from the standpoint of the people at large, unfit to be trusted with the power implied in the management of a large corporation.

"But nothing of importance is gained by breaking up a huge inter-State and international industrial organization which has not offended otherwise than by its size, into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business. Nothing is gained by depriving the American Nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international industrial competition. Those who would seek to restore the days of unlimited and uncontrolled competition, and who believe that a panacea for our industrial and economic ills is to be found in the mere breaking up of all big corporations, simply because they are big, are attempting not only the impossible, but what, if possible, would be undesirable. They are acting as we should act if we tried to dam the Mississippi, to stop its flow outright. The effort would be certain to result in failure and disaster; we would have attempted the impossible, and so would have achieved nothing, or worse than nothing. But by building levees along the Mississippi, not seeking to dam the stream, but to control it, we are able to achieve our object and to confer inestimable good in the course of so doing.

"This Nation should definitely adopt the policy of attacking, not the mere fact of combination, but the evils and wrongdoing which so frequently accompany combination. The fact that a combination is very big is ample reason for exercising a close and jealous supervision over it, because its size renders it potent for mischief; but it should not be punished unless it actually does the mischief; it should merely be so supervised and controlled as to guarantee us, the people, against its doing mischief. We should not strive for a policy of unregulated competition and of the destruction of all big corporations, that is, of all the most efficient business industries in the land. Nor should we persevere in the hopeless experiment of trying to regulate these industries by means only of lawsuits, each lasting several years, and of uncertain result.

Fix Prices, When Necessary.

"We should enter upon a course of supervision, control, and regulation of these great corporations—a regulation which we should not fear, if necessary, to bring to the point of control of monopoly prices, just as in exceptional cases railway rates are now regulated. Either the Bureau of Corporations should be authorized, or some other governmental body similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be created, to exercise this supervision, this authoritative control.

"When once immoral business practices have been eliminated by such control, competition will thereby be again revived as a healthy factor, although not as formerly an all-sufficient factor, in keeping the general business situation sound. Wherever immoral business practices still obtain—as they obtained in the cases of the Standard Oil Trust and Tobacco Trust—the anti-trust law can be invoked; and wherever such a prosecution is successful, and the courts declare a corporation to possess a monopolistic character, then that corporation should be completely dissolved, and the parts ought never to be again assembled save on whatever terms and under whatever conditions may be imposed by the Governmental body in which is vested the regulatory power.

"Methods can readily be devised by which corporations sincerely desiring to act fairly and honestly can on their own initiative come under this thoroughgoing administrative control by the Government, and thereby be free from the working of the anti-trust law. But the law will remain to be invoked against wrongdoers; and under such conditions it could be invoked far more vigorously and successfully than at present.

Punishment Not the Real Aim.

"It is not necessary in an article like this to attempt to work out such a plan in detail. It can assuredly be worked out. Moreover, in my opinion, substantially some such plan must be worked out or business chaos will continue. Wrongdoing such as was perpetrated by the Standard Oil Trust, and especially by the Tobacco Trust, should not only be punished, but if possible punished in the persons of the chief authors and beneficiaries of the wrong, far more severely than at present.

"But punishment should not be the only, or indeed the main, end in view. Our aim should be a policy of construction and not one of destruction. Our aim should not be to punish the men who have made a big corporation successful merely because they have made it big and successful, but to exercise such thoroughgoing supervision and control over them as to insure their business skill being exercised in the interest of the public and not against the public interest.

"Ultimately, I believe that this control should undoubtedly, indirectly or directly, extend to dealing with all questions connected with their treatment of their employes, including the wages, the hours of labor, and the like. Not only is the proper treatment of a corporation, from the standpoint of the managers, shareholders, and employes, compatible with securing from that corporation the best standard of public service, but when the effort is wisely made it results in benefit both to the corporation and to the public. The success of Wisconsin in dealing with the corporations within her borders, so as both to do them justice and to exact justice in return from them toward the public, has been signal, and this Nation should adopt a progressive policy in substance akin to the progressive policy not merely formulated in theory but reduced to actual practice with such striking success in Wisconsin.

Present Policy Doomed to Failure.

"To sum up, then. It is practically impossible, and, if possible, it would be mischievous and undesirable, to try to break up all combinations merely because they are large and successful, and to put the business of the country back into the middle of the eighteenth century conditions of intense and unregulated competition between small and weak business concerns. Such an effort represents not progressiveness, but an unintelligent though doubtless entirely well-meaning toryism.

"Moreover, the effort to administer a law merely by lawsuits and court decisions is bound to end in signal failure, and meanwhile to be attended with delays and uncertainties, and to put a premium upon legal sharp practice. Such an effort does not adequately punish the guilty, and yet works great harm to the innocent. Moreover, it entirely fails to give the publicity which is one of the best by-products of the system of control by administrative officials; publicity, which is not only good in itself, but furnishes the data for whatever further action may be necessary. We need to formulate immediately and definitely a policy which, in dealing with big corporations that behave themselves and which contain no menace save what is necessarily potential in any corporation which is of great size and very well managed, shall aim not at their destruction but at their regulation and supervision, so that the Government shall control them in such fashion as amply to safeguard the interests of the whole public, including producers, consumers, and wageworkers. This control should, if necessary, be pushed in extreme cases to the point of exercising control over monopoly prices, as rates on railways are now controlled, although this is not a power that should be used when it is possible to avoid it. The law should be clear, unambiguous, certain, so that honest men may not find that unwittingly they have violated it.

To Control, Not Destroy.

"In short, our aim should be, not to destroy, but effectively and in thoroughgoing fashion to regulate and control, in the public interest, the great instrumentalities of modern business, which it is destructive of the general welfare of the community to destroy, and which nevertheless it is vitally necessary to that general welfare to regulate and control. Competition will remain as a very important factor when once we have destroyed the unfair business methods, the criminal interference with the rights of others, which alone enabled certain swollen combinations to crush out their competitors—and, incidentally, the 'conservatives' will do well to remember that these unfair and iniquitous methods by great masters of corporate capital have done more to cause popular discontent with the propertied classes than all the orations of all the Socialist orators in the country put together.

"I have spoken above of Senator Davis's admirable address delivered a quarter of a century ago. Senator Davis's one-time partner, Frank B. Kellogg, the Government counsel who did so much to win success for the Government in its prosecutions of the trusts, has recently delivered before the Palimpsest Club of Omaha an excellent address on the subject; Mr. Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has recently, in his speech before the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, dealt with the subject from the constructive side, and in the proceedings of the American Bar Association for 1904 there is an admirable paper on the need of thoroughgoing Federal control over corporations doing an inter-State business, by Prof. Horace L. Wilgus of the University of Michigan.

"The National Government exercises control over inter-State commerce railways, and it can in similar fashion, through an appropriate governmental body, exercise control over all industrial organizations engaged in inter-State commerce. This control should be exercised, not by the courts but by an administrative bureau or board, such as the Bureau of Corporations or the Inter-State Commerce Commission; for the courts cannot with advantage permanently perform executive and administrative functions."

NO COMMENT FROM TAFT.

Wickersham Also Silent on Roosevelt Attack on Trust Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Col. Roosevelt's article on "The Trusts, the People, and the Square Deal" has attracted much attention here to-day, and excited a great deal of comment, but with unanimity those who commented declined to do so for publication.

The President had not seen the article when he left his office this afternoon, but it is conceded that if he had he would not have discussed it. Attorney General Wickersham could not be seen at the Department of Justice, and it was impossible even to get a question to him concerning the article.

There is no disguising the fact that the attitude of Col. Roosevelt on various lines of Administration action or policy excites the liveliest interest in Administration circles, but it is remarked by those most intimate with the President that he has always preserved extreme reticence on this subject. His references to Col. Roosevelt are always in terms of praise and friendship.

The Government suit against the Steel Corporation is the fourth subject on which Col. Roosevelt has disagreed with the Administration in his editorials. One was conservation, one was the Controller Bay affair, and the other was the arbitration treaties. Only one of these disagreeing editorials has drawn any sort of response from the Administration. That was the reference to the restoration to entry of lands at Controller Bay in Alaska. On that the President, in a special message to Congress, referred to the fact that Col. Roosevelt when President had restored to entry the land on which the Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate had made its railroad terminal at Cordova, although it had been pointed out by R. A. Ballinger, then Commissioner of the Land Office, that the syndicate had made application for those lands.

The editorial of to-day was promptly hailed here as an election to the Ananias Club of Attorney General Wickersham and ex-Secretary of War Dickinson, because of the averment in the Government bill against the Steel Corporation that Judge Gary and Mr. Frick had misled President Roosevelt in their interview with him prior to the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation. But not even this sudden membership in that famous organization could tempt a word of comment from Mr. Wickersham.

In the general discussion of the trust question Col. Roosevelt both agrees and disagrees with both the Administration and the insurgent or progressive Republicans. It is among the progressives that there are found the men who believe, as the Colonel says, "that it is possible by strengthening the anti-trust law to restore business to the competitive condition of the middle of the last century." And it is in this paragraph that Col. Roosevelt pays a cheerful compliment to some of the progressives by saying that "they represent in reality in this matter not progress at all, but a kind of sincere rural toryism."

"Tory" is a hard word with most of the progressives. It is their favorite term of reproach for the President and his Administration. It was curious to find this afternoon that none of them seemed disposed to comment on this unkind cut from Col. Roosevelt. However, the Colonel makes up for this disapprobation later in the article by his very warm approval of the Wisconsin way of dealing with corporations. Now, that way is being widely celebrated in the La Follette compaign for the Republican Presidential nomination as, first, the chief product of his leadership in Wisconsin, and, second, proof positive that he is neither an anarchist as regards property rights, nor a seeker for the destruction of corporations.

In several important particulars the views of Col. Roosevelt as to the treatment of trusts and corporations are quite in accord with those of President Taft. For instance, the chief insistence of the Colonel is that mere size shall not be regarded as necessarily bad. That is exactly what the President argued stoutly in his special message to Congress on the trust question on Jan. 7, 1910. Col. Roosevelt comes back to that point repeatedly in the course of his article, but nowhere does he advance a more cogent reason for his proposition than the President put forth in that message.

Again the Colonel declares that the Nation "should definitely adopt the policy of attacking, not the mere fact of combination, but the evils and wrongdoing which so frequently accompany combination."

This, too, is exactly in line with the position taken by the President in that special message of last year. President Taft has over and again pointed out that it is the use and not the form which is guilty. Any one who has heard the President discuss the trust question has surely noted the frequency with which he speaks of the "evil practices" of corporations and combinations as the things to be condemned and punished.

Points of Agreement.

Col. Roosevelt argues that wrongdoing by big corporations should be punished, if possible, "in the persons of the chief authors and beneficiaries of the wrong, far more severely than at present." To this a friend of the Administration retorted to-day that this Administration had indicted and convicted the Turpentine Trust men, that it had indicted and was seeking earnestly to bring to trial the beef packers in Chicago, and that it had indicted and was seeking to bring to trial men connected with the Sugar Trust in New York for their action in suppressing the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company in Philadelphia, a case on which President Roosevelt was urged to act but did not.

There is another point in the article where Col. Roosevelt agrees with the President and yet disagrees in the same paragraph. That is where the Colonel says that "methods can readily be devised by which corporations sincerely desiring to act fairly and honestly can on their own initiative come under this thoroughgoing Administrative control by the Government (for which he has been arguing) and thereby be free from the working of the anti-trust law. But the law will remain to be invoked against wrongdoers; and under such conditions it could be invoked far more vigorously and successfully than at present."

The President will never agree that any form of additional supervision which may be devised shall exempt corporations from the Sherman law. He insists that any Federal incorporation act that may be brought forward shall specifically leave corporations under the anti-trust act. And he is not of the opinion that the method of providing for the additional Government supervision desired can be easily devised. But he agrees that it would be a good thing if it could be done.

On the whole, Col. Roosevelt's article is a plea for legislation supplemental to the Sherman law. He joins that element in the Cabinet which has been strongly urging the President to bring forth some measures of "constructive legislation." But, as has been pointed out in these dispatches recently, the President is much more interested just now in a strict and faithful enforcement of the law already on the books than he is in the enactment of further "constructive legislation."

The President agrees that the Sherman law could be improved, but he regards it as a matter of great difficulty to improve it without endangering its present force and efficiency. He believes the law now to be defective in that it throws upon the courts a burden, whenever a corporation has been convicted, as in the cases of the Oil and Tobacco Trusts, that should not devolve upon them. It belongs to Congress to provide the rules of action to be followed by the courts when such convictions have been secured, and the President would welcome an effective solution of that problem.

See Political Significance.

There was a general disposition here this afternoon to find a political meaning in the Roosevelt editorial. Opinions differed as to its significance. There were those who regarded it as a definite parting with the Administration and declaration for the progressives, which means for La Follette. But those who know Col. Roosevelt well are not inclined to take this view. They point out that he has always been regular in his party allegiance and express the belief that he will be found in line next year when the National Convention has done its work.

They do not believe that he will declare for La Follette as the nominee, or that he will openly support the renomination of President Taft. They think that he will keep as quiet as he can, and await the result, after which he will declare for the nominee.

There was some disposition also to find in the article a covert bid for the Republican nomination for himself. It can be said with assurance, however, that such is not its purpose. Col. Roosevelt's friends know that he does not want the nomination, and that if he is drawn into the preconvention manoeuvring at all it will be in the effort to prevent the use of his name.

FOR CHANGING COMPANY LAWS.

Create Coal Commission and New Railroad Body, Witnesses Ask Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day heard three sweeping proposals for the reform of our corporations laws. The committee is engaged in a wide investigation of the subject of corporation control, and any one having views to present on this or related subjects is at liberty to do so.

The three plans presented all imply a belief that the Sherman law as it stands has much merit, or at least deserves a fuller trial under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court. One plan, presented by Taylor Vincent, a lawyer in the coal mining region around Huntington, West Va., advocated the establishment of a body analogous to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the supervision of the coal mining industry, and he presented his views in the form of a bill.

Henry B. Martin of New York, National Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, spoke strongly against amending the Sherman law, but urged as supplemental to it the formation of a Governmental department of transportation to "police" and supervise the roads, while the Inter-State Commerce Commission retains judicial functions over them. This plan is already before Congress in a bill presented in the House last year, but not acted upon.

The third plan, presented by W. S. Dwinnell, a retired lawyer of Minneapolis, was for the imposition of a tax on the capital of corporations when the capital exceeds the point which an honest and able man might reach in a life of saving. He suggested $1,000,000 as the limit at which taxation should begin.

Pays $300 for 144-Mile Trip.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Nov. 16.—To get to Thomasville before dark, J. W. Masury of New York chartered to-day a special train from Jesup to Thomasville over the Atlantic Coast Line, a distance of 144 miles. With him were his wife, daughter, and servants. Masury left Jesup only a few minutes ahead of the regular passenger train to Thomasville, but, having the right of way, reached Thomasville nearly two hours ahead of the local. The trip cost Masury $300.

GIRL FIGHTS TO STOP MURDER AND SUICIDE

Struggles with Infuriated Man in Colonial Hotel Arcade in Cleveland.

DINERS FLEE FROM SLAYER

Engineer Believed His Victim Had Lost an Insurance Policy and That the Money Was Gone.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—John Phillips, a former locomotive engineer, shot and killed to-day Frank N. Gear, a jeweler, who was secretary of the local union of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Phillips then shot himself, and fell dying beside his victim.

Fredericka Horner, a friend of Gear, who was with him in his store in the Colonial Hotel Arcade, just off Euclid Avenue, grasped Phillips's arm as he fired the first time. The shot went wild, and, hurling her aside, he fired three bullets into Gear, killing him.

Before he could turn the weapon on himself, Phillips drove back a stream of men who rushed in from the arcade and from the hotel dining room, only fifty feet away. As they fled he shot himself in the head and fell dying.

Gear, who was 50 years old, was blamed by Phillips for the loss of a policy for $1,500 life insurance, which Phillips had taken out in favor of his three sisters. His belief that they would lose the money infuriated the former engineer, and that was what led to the tragedy.

Jessie Phillips, a sister, explained that her brother had been brooding over the loss of the policy. Phillips formerly lived in Wellsville, Ohio, and ran on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since quitting the railway he has been a detective in this city. He was 38 years old.

"Phillips came right back to Mr. Gear's desk, where he was sitting, his back to the door," said Miss Horner. "He cried, 'You've got me! Now I'll get you!' He shot one bullet wild. It imbedded itself in the ceiling. Then he fired three more times, every bullet hitting Mr. Gear.

"Before I could get to my feet Phillips's body had fallen across Mr. Gear's."

Gear was head of the F. N. Gear Watch Company and publisher of The Trainman, a railroad magazine. His wife died two years ago and he lived with his aged mother and three sisters.

TO ADMIT AMERICAN JEWS.

Russian Envoy Expected to Arrange New Treaty Removing Bar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is understood when M. Bakhmetieff, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador, arrives in Washington next week he will come charged by his Government with authority to open negotiations for a revision of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832. The State Department officials have already given the subject attention with the purpose of framing proposals to submit to the Ambassador.

Although apparently the existing treaty does not draw any line as between native and naturalized citizens, the Russian Government has placed a construction upon the article regarding entry and right of travel that operates to exclude from Russia any Jews except commercial travelers and those visiting Russia temporarily on business.

It is understood here that the Russian Government finds itself much embarrassed in undertaking negotiations involving the right of American Jews to enter Russia because of the difficulty of avoiding a charge of discrimination by other nations. There is believed to be no considerable objection on the part of the Russian Government to the extension to American Jews of the privilege of entering Russia for the reason that most of these Jews are so well satisfied with America as a place of abode that their only purpose of going to Russia, aside from business reasons, is to make a temporary visit to relatives or friends.

SAYS BANKERS HERE BARRED CANAL LINE

Continued from Page 1.

for our stock we met the active opposition of the railroads at once. We went out to the Pacific Coast and addressed Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies in Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other places. An independent line through the canal is a vital matter for those people.

Seattle Pledged $500,000.

"We got pledges of subscriptions for $500,000 in Seattle, but before I had been away from there any time at all Mr. Hill was there openly opposing our line and calling it merely a stockjobbing proposal. He didn't affect any pledges that we had received, but there is no telling how many subscriptions he prevented us from getting.

"One of the men who was interested was B. F. Yoakum of the 'Frisco line. His line operates in the Mississippi Valley, and he saw a way to get a share in the transcontinental business by bringing freight down to New Orleans and turning it over to us. He was willing to take a $500,000 subscription, but he wanted to finance it through his regular bankers, Seligman & Co. and Saloman & Co. He consulted them, and then he told us that they had said it would be 'unfriendly' for them to go into it. We had a similar experience with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and from several other bankers.

"Last Tuesday a man named Eugene P. Carver of Boston and New York spent three hours with me in Baltimore. He did not tell me whom he represented, but this was his proposal: I was to go to New York and see A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank and James Stillman of the National City Bank. According to Mr. Carver, these two bankers would then see J. P. Morgan, Jr., and through him get at J. P. Morgan, Sr. The latter was then to name a banker not directly connected with the transcontinental roads, who would finance our company, and there was to be a 'gentlemen's agreement' as to its operation that would make it not too competitive with the railroads. I don't know who was behind Mr. Carver, but I did not go to New York.

"One thing that is practically certain to result from all this is a Congressional investigation," he concluded.

Steps will be taken to investigate the whole canal situation promptly upon the convening of Congress. Senators Bristow and Cummins, who are members of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, recently made a trip to Panama for the express purpose of getting information there to guide them when the matter comes up.

HEPBURN AND KUHN, LOEB DENY

Declare Their Ignorance of Proposal Baker Said Was Made to Him.

Mr. Hepburn said last night that no proposition connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company had been referred to him or to any person connected with his interests.

"Mr. Carver," said Mr. Hepburn, "is an honorable and upright man. I know him well. He was a Boston lawyer, and a lineal descendant from one of those who came to this country in the Mayflower. If he calls upon me with reference to this matter or to any other I will be glad to see him and consider anything he has to say. But I know nothing at all about this steamship matter."

Paul Marburg of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said that he did not know Mr. Carver, nor did he know anything about the proposed canal company. He did not believe that the subject had been brought before his firm.

Mr. Carver is a member of the Boston firm of Carver, Wardner & Goodwin, and lives in Brookline, Mass.

OPPOSED TO FREE PULP.

Forest Products Association Protests Against Canadian Paper Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Lumbermen and papermen of New York State attended the sixth annual meeting of the Empire State Forest Products Association here to-day. Frank L. Moore of this city was re-elected President, Ferris J. Meigs of New York Vice President, and H. J. Cadwell of Carthage Secretary and Treasurer.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the Government entering into any further arrangements with any foreign country whereby paper, pulpwood, and forest products should enter this country free of duty, and further requesting that the arrangements already made with Canada be abrogated at once, inasmuch as that country has failed to ratify the reciprocity agreement.

Other resolutions approved the policy of the State toward obtaining terminals for its waterways; the efforts of the campfire association under the direction of Gifford Pinchot and Overton Price to reform and improve lumbering methods in the Adirondacks; the policy of Gov. Dix in appointing a conservation commission; favoring the Jones bill providing for the exemption of taxes on lands dedicated to reforestation, and commending the Burd-Merritt amendment providing for water storage in the Adirondacks.

Among those who spoke at to-night's gathering were Charles S. Jackson, Deputy State Conservation Commissioner, on "Conservation in the State of New York"; Dr. W. L. Gray of the Syracuse University Forestry College on "Work of Our Forestry School"; Judge Charles F. Moore of New York on "Financial and Industrial Unrest of To-day," and E. J. Page of Syracuse on "Why I Believe in Conservation."

BAN ON UNWRITTEN LAW.

Judge Tells West Virginia Jury to Ignore It—Assailant Found Guilty.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 16.—Judge Taylor told a jury to-day that there is no such thing as the "unwritten law" in West Virginia. He was instructing the jury in the case of Henry Watkins, who shot W. W. Church, Assistant Chief of the Huntington Fire Department. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty within a few minutes. The defense based its plea on alleged relations of Church with the wife of Watkins, but the court refused the admission of this kind of evidence. Church was not mortally hurt.

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Edited by Brommer

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Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

EX-SHERIFF ZELLER CONVICTED IN JERSEY

President of Election Board Found Guilty of Conspiracy to Defraud the County.

HIS SON-IN-LAW ACQUITTED

Zeller May Get Three Years in Prison and $1,000 Fine—Will Appeal, Counsel Says.

John Zeller, an ex-Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., and the President of the County Board of Elections, was convicted last night in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Jersey City of conspiring to cheat and defraud the county. His son-in-law, Robert Wiencke, Jr., a clerk in the County Surrogate's office, who was tried with him, was acquitted. The penalty for conspiracy, which is a high misdemeanor in New Jersey, is three years in prison and a fine of $1,000, or both.

The trial of Zeller and Wiencke was before Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze and a struck jury, and is the first result of an investigation into the affairs of Hudson County being made by James Cameron, a paid investigator, and the Grand Jury selected by two elisors.

Zeller and Weinecke were indicted with Joseph O'Donnell, clerk to the County Board of Elections, and August Metzinger, a fisherman of Guttenberg. It was charged in the indictment that all conspired to cheat and defraud the county.

It was testified at the trial of Zeller and Weinecke that Zeller employed Metzinger at $5 a day for four months in 1909 as a clerk in the Elections' Board Office, but that Metzinger never did any work. Zeller, it was shown, collected the money ordered paid to Metzinger, $520 in all. It also developed that Weinecke as a Commissioner of Deeds, attested to one of the pay claims signed by Metzinger, and that O'Donnell certified the payrolls that ordered money paid to Metzinger. Zeller got the money, it was said, by sending his son-in-law in to the County Board of Freeholders' Office to collect the Metzinger warrants.

Metzinger testified that he was hired by Zeller, who told him he did not have to do any work. Testimony was brought out to show that Metzinger was in debt to Zeller, and that Metzinger was to pay back the money he owed by allowing Zeller to collect his election board warrants. Metzinger said the only real money he got from Zeller was $100.

Zeller was visibly affected when the verdict against him was announced. He twitched about in the chair and asked his son-in-law, who sat beside him, to call in his daughter, Miss Josephine Zeller, who had occupied a seat near him during the trial, from the corridor outside the courtroom. When she came in she placed her arms about her father's neck and whispered words of courage into his ear. Justice Swayze set Nov. 25 as the date for sentence and fixed bail at $1,000. This was furnished by Paul Snyder of Guttenberg.

An appeal will probably be taken by Zeller's lawyers, ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth and Marshall Van Winkle. It will be charged that the court had no right to name two elisors who selected the Grand Jury that indicted Zeller.

OLYMPIC COLLISION TRIAL.

Hearing of Cross Actions to Determine the Responsibility Begun.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The hearing of the cross actions arising from the collision of the White Star Line steamship Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke off the north coast of the Isle of Wight on Sept. 20 was begun to-day in the Admiralty Court before Sir Samuel T. Evans, the President of the court. The suits, which were brought respectively by the owners of the Olympic against Commander Blunt of the Hawke and by the Admiralty against the White Star Line, are being heard simultaneously and the hearing is likely to be prolonged. Both plaintiffs allege negligence in navigation, and the verdict will carry liability for enormous damages incurred by both vessels.

The plea of the White Star Line is that the cruiser, as the overtaking vessel, improperly attempted to pass to the southward of the Olympic, while the Admiralty alleges that the liner took too wide a sweep in entering the Solent and, drawing close to the port side of the Hawke, caused the latter vessel to swerve to port toward the liner. It is also denied that the cruiser was the overtaking ship.

The question of "suction" raised by the Admiralty will entail evidence by hydraulic experts, and Naval Constructor David Taylor of the United States Navy has come to London specially to testify at the request of the British Government.

Capt. Smith of the Olympic was the first witness called. He related how his ship, with 2,000 passengers, sailed from Southampton for New York at 11 o'clock on the morning of the accident and returned to her pier at Southampton four hours later with a big hole in her starboard quarter, but with her passengers and crew unharmed. Describing the collision, he said that the two vessels had traveled parallel for some time, when the Hawke suddenly turned quickly and collided with the liner's quarter.

The Attorney General cross-examined Capt. Smith with the object of showing that the sudden swerve of the Hawke was due to the suction from the liner. The witness said that his experience opposed such a theory.

At the conclusion of this examination the court adjourned.

REFUSES TURKEY'S TERMS.

American Railway Syndicate Withdraws $100,000 Guarantee Deposit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The American syndicate, headed by Dr. Chester, has withdrawn its guarantee deposit of $100,000 from the Ottoman Bank and has intimated that the Government's scheme for railway construction in its present modified form is not acceptable.

The syndicate objects particularly to the stipulation of the Government for a normal instead of a narrow gauge road.

YUAN MAKES REBEL LEADERS MINISTERS

Liang Chi-Chiao One of Them—It Is Doubtful if They Will Accept the Posts.

TWO EUROPEANS MURDERED

Anxiety for Foreigners Cut Off North of Pu-Kow—A Decisive Battle Near Nanking Expected.

PEKING, Nov. 16.—Premier Yuan Shi-Kai's new Cabinet was named in an imperial edict to-day, but it is questionable whether it will stand. One of the members expressed amazement at his appointment. It is believed that few of the new Ministers have been consulted, and it is expected that a number of them will decline to serve.

The Cabinet includes a few Manchus, but no nobles. Its composition is as follows:

Premier—Yuan Shi-Kai.

Board of Foreign Affairs—Liang Tun-Yen, President; Hu Wei-Te, Vice President.

Board of Finance—Yen Shi-Si, President; Chen Chin-Tao, Vice President.

Board of Communications—Yang Shi-Chi, President; Liang Ju-Hao, Vice President.

Board of War—Nang Shi-Cheng, President; Tien Wen-Tie, Vice President.

Board of Justice—Shen Chi-Pen, President; Liang Chi-Chiao, Vice President.

Board of Agriculture and Commerce—Chang-Chien, President; Hsi-Yen, Vice President.

Board of the Navy—Admiral Sah Chen-Ping, President; Ten Hsun-Heng, Vice President.

Board of Instruction—Tang Ching-Chung, President; Yang-To, Vice President.

Board of Colonies—Sa-Show, President; Yung-Hsun, Vice President.

Board of the Interior—Chao Ping-Chun, President; Wu-Chen, Vice President.

The Cabinet includes curious appointments. Liang Chi-Chiao, appointed Vice President of the Board of Justice, is the great reformer who was exiled by the late Empress Dowager at Yuan Shi-Kai's suggestion. Chang-Chien, appointed President of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, is a member of the new Government of Kiang-Su. He signed with Wu Ting-Fang the demand for the Throne's abdication which the reformers sought to have delivered to the Prince Regent through the American Legation. Several other members of the new Cabinet are known to be strong sympathizers with the revolutionary movement.

Yuan's Real Plan a Mystery.

The organization of the Cabinet as it now stands was evidently an attempt to include in its personnel representatives of all parties. The question arises whether Yuan Shi-Kai was unable to foresee his inability to operate such a Cabinet if it could be actually formed. Opinion is divided as to the object Yuan has in view. Some think he has lost his astuteness and intuition, while others hold that he is playing a deep game. His real object may be to convince the Throne that a capable Cabinet cannot be formed, but he gives the impression to visitors, both Chinese and foreigners, that he is determined to defeat the rebels.

The foreign diplomatic representatives have under discussion the appointment of a committee for the disbursement of the maritime customs, which are being reserved by the Inspector General, Francis Arthur Aglen, for the payment of loans and indemnities. This seems to be the beginning of foreign interference in the financial affairs of China.

Certain members of the National Assembly are advocating the discontinuance of that body because a large majority of the elected members have left the capital. Those who remain are chiefly the Throne's appointees, and the Assembly is without a quorum.

The legations here believe that the situation in North China has been improved in the last day or two, but await further developments before forming an opinion on the whole situation.

Reports have reached Peking of the murder of a German in Shen-Si and of a French priest in Sze-Chuen Province, but these are isolated instances of harm coming to foreigners, who have been well protected considering the excited condition of both revolutionaries and Imperialists.

No attempt is being made to re-establish telegraphic communication or the postal service in the western provinces. On this account no recent communications have been received from many places where foreigners reside. In Chang-Chun, Manchuria, foreigners have been asked to join the protective organization.

According to consular reports 30,000 imperial troops at Hang-Chow, capital of Che-Kiang, have joined the rebels and defeated loyal troops from Nanking and Ching-Kiang. The combined forces are now marching on Nanking, where a battle with the Manchu army is impending.

Gen Li Yuen-Heng has notified the foreign Consuls at Hankow that the republican States have elected representatives in the Central Government, which is being established at Wu-Chang, and asks recognition of the federated States. Gen. Li is the commander of the rebel forces.

Prepares for Big Battle.

NANKING, Nov. 16.—Throughout the day Gen. Chang, commander of the imperialists, has been preparing to receive the Reformers' army, which, he confidently asserts, will meet its Waterloo before Kanking. Imperialist troops moved out of the city and were distributed to strategic points to check the advance of the revolutionaries from Ching-Kiang. The defences at Pu-Kow are formidable.

Gen. Chang sent thirty-five mountain guns and 2,000 men across the river, and a large body moved down the main road in the direction of Ching-Kiang.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the whereabouts of missionaries and railroad employes who are cut off north of Pu-Kow. It is hoped that they have escaped by way of the Grand Canal, but a rescue party, which was sent out, has been unable to proceed, as the bridges are down.

CHING-KIANG, Nov. 16.—Revolutionaries continue to come into this city in thousands. The scene is marvelous in its confusion. The troops are disorganized, but not disorderly.

The forward movement of the revolutionaries has not yet begun, but large numbers have been taken aboard the gunboats and transports, which are proceeding up the river in the direction of Nanking. It is presumed that a flank movement is planned to hold Gen. Chang's troops in Nanking or to cut them off if an attempt is made to advance.

There are some evidences of discontent among the reformers, but the pervading spirit seems to be "do or die." A big battle is not expected for several days, but there may be some preliminary engagements.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway terminus is now Ching-Kiang. The management is maintaining a strictly neutral position. In the face of the greatest difficulties the train schedule has been kept up and an immense traffic has been smoothly controlled.

Disorders in Fo-Kien.

AMOY, Nov. 16.—Practically the entire southern half of Fo-Kien Province has gone over to the revolutionists, and there are disorders in the interior.

Foo-Chow reports that the provisional Government there is making strenuous efforts to restore order. Persons who fled are returning to the city and the shops are being opened.

Hing-Hwa, a coast city about fifty miles south of Foo-Chow, has accepted the new Government quietly, and many of the old officials remain at their posts.

In this city the radical element is organizing a republican government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The sending of United States troops to China is as yet a diplomatic rather than a military affair. The War Department has at present no instructions to send soldiers to police the railway from the coast to Peking.

There is no question of the right of this Government to do this if it so desires, the Boxer treaty of 1900 giving warrant for it. Secretary Knox had a long conference to-day with the President in regard to the matter.

Powers Want Our Aid.

The truth of the situation is that last week a conference of the diplomats in Peking was held, and other powers insisted that the United States was not doing its share in furnishing troops for police work on the route to the legations at Peking, and that from the convulsion that is now going on in China there might at any moment arise a movement against foreigners like that of 1900. To prepare for such an event the presence of a strong force along the railway line to the capital seemed imperative. Minister Calhoun cabled to Washington for instructions, and Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, replied that he should act on his own judgment, with the result that Mr. Calhoun agreed that this Government should send troops. News of this decision in some manner, probably unofficial, reached Manila, and Major Gen. Bell immediately became very much awake to the prospect.

The War Department instructed Gen. Bell yesterday to keep the transport Sherman at Manila, although she was ready to sail, and the Seventh Infantry was due to come home from the islands. But with the Sherman gone there would be no transport in the Philippines fit to take troops to China, and so the Sherman will wait there until the Thomas, which is carrying the Fifteenth Infantry to the islands, reaches Manila.

The War Department has made no selection of a regiment to go to China in case the President decides on the movement. The choice seems to lie between the Seventh and Fifteenth Infantry, both of which are equipped with Winter clothing and could be landed in six days from Manila. The Thomas will not get to Manila until Dec. 1.

Officials to-day regarded the accession to the Premiership of Yuan Shi-Kai, and the initiation by him of a programme of conciliation, as indicating the restoration of better conditions. Some of the reassuring advices received by the State Department to-day came through the Chinese Legation. For instance, it was stated that incident to the assumption of the Premiership by Yuan Shi-Kai an edict had been issued inviting the various provinces to select representatives to confer in Peking at an early date, with a view to coming to an understanding as to the form of Government to be adopted.

Another edict was issued naming three imperial Commissioners, among them Chang-Chien, a noted scholar, to visit the provinces to urge concerted action and acceptance of the concessions made by the throne.

State Department dispatches show that the financial situation in China is fast becoming critical. There are less than 4,000,000 taels in the Treasury, including gifts from Court funds. Fear is expressed that if the loyal troops are not paid they will revolt or disband.

KAISER AGAIN INDISPOSED.

Hunting Trip Canceled—Only a Slight Cold, It Is Asserted.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Emperor William has canceled the hunting trip in Silesia upon which he had intended to start last evening. The reason given is that he is suffering from a slight cold, regarding which, however, those near his Majesty speak in the most reassuring terms.

Last February the Emperor was confined to his room for several days with an attack of influenza, accompanied by fever. On that occasion the official bulletins at first described the indisposition as due to a cold, "concerning which no anxiety was felt." The usual mystery surrounded the case and caused some uneasiness among the public until his Majesty appeared at the German Agricultural Conference, apparently fully restored to health.

MEXICAN REVOLT BELIEVED IMMINENT

Officer of Texas State Rangers Reports That Preparations Are Being Perfected.

REYES TO ENTER COUNTRY?

Belief That He Will Be in Mexico by Sunday—Many More Refugees from Torreon in El Paso.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The police of this city to-day arrested a Spaniard named Juan Fernandez, to whom, it is affirmed, had been promised $10,000 for the assassination of President Madero. The instigator is said to be a Monterey capitalist who is a friend of Gen. Reyes.

Not much faith is placed in the story of a plot. There is a mania just now for discovering conspiracies. There are almost as many political prisoners in the penitentiary here as at the height of the revolution against Diaz.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Brief telegrams from Texas Rangers patrolling the Rio Grande informed the Governor at Austin to-night that Mexicans in the States of Tamaulipas and Neuvo Leon were arming for revolt.

It is believed here that Gen. Reyes will be in Mexico before next Sunday.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 16.—J. R. Hughes, senior Captain of the Texas Rangers in charge of the Rio Grande border patrol, to-day reported to Gov. Colquitt that he had evidence that a Mexican revolution would be launched within the next two weeks, and that some of the plans were being perfected in Texas.

Gov. Colquitt has ordered a more stringent investigation in order to determine what steps he shall take. Capt. Hughes believes the plan is to overthrow Madero.

State Rangers are patrolling the border from El Paso to Brownsville to protect American interests.

Gov. Colquitt and Capt. Hughes refuse to discuss the matter, contenting themselves with the statement that every effort is being made to preserve the integrity of Texas.

TORREON, Nov. 16.—Rioting at Gomez Palacio, six kilometers north of here, was reported to-day. Striking mill hands are said to have clashed with rurales in the streets. No casualties have been reported. Fifty cavalrymen and forty rurales were sent from here to assist in restoring order.

Strike conditions in this city appeared to have improved. Many of the employers have agreed to the eight-hour plan, but the strikers refuse to return to work until all have adopted it.

The city water supply is threatened through the idleness of the electric power plant which operates the pumps, but it is possible that it will resume operations under military protection.

EL PASO, Nov. 16.—Fifty-four refugees from Torreon who arrived here to-day say all foreigners will get out of Torreon to-day or to-morrow, as they are under continual menace there despite the retention of the garrison.

There are 8,000 strikers in Torreon, it is stated, and their number is augmented hourly from surrounding camps.

CASTRO IN COLOMBIA.

Authorities' Refusal to Arrest Him Enrages Venezuelan Government.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Nov. 16.—Authoritative advices from Caracas show that a serious state of unrest prevails in Venezuela.

The Venezuelan Government is enraged at Colombia because that republic declines to place ex-President Castro under arrest and deliver him to the Venezuelan authorities. Castro is said to be on his estate at Cucuta, a town of Colombia, in the Department of Santander, on the Venezuelan frontier.

Venezuela believes that Colombia sympathizes with Castro because of his extreme anti-Americanism. President Gomez has 3,000 men near the frontier to fall upon Castro if he invades Venezuela. Ever since the first reports of Castro's return from Europe the Venezuelan Government has been taking precautionary measures to prevent him from obtaining a foothold in the country.

Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, known as "El Mocho," leader of the Nationalist Party, has written to President Gomez resigning from the Federal Council. It is believed that Hernandez and others have joined in a revolutionary movement, in which, however, Castro has no part.

Your Hair—
Is It Thin, or Falling Out? If So, Use
CRUDOL

Buy it to-day and save your hair. CRUDOL is made from crude petroleum. It is pleasant to use and will cleanse your scalp and nourish the hair roots. Thousands are singing its praises. Ask your druggist about CRUDOL.

CRUDOL at drug or department stores in collapsible tin tubes, 25c. and 50c., or direct from THE CRUDOL COMPANY, 1777 Broadway, New York. A liberal trial tube, 10c. in stamps.

WE ARE SACRIFICING

1000 pieces of fine woolens. This season's up-to-date suitings and overcoatings. They have our guarantee for quality and were made to put in garments at three times the price we ask. Suit or overcoat to measure $20.00. The value will appeal to you at a glance.

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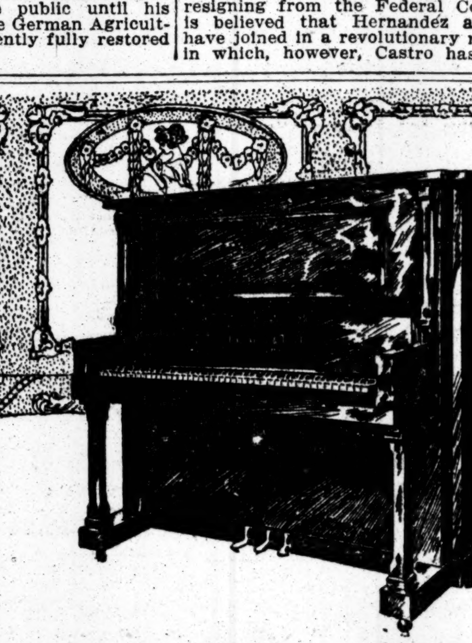

EQUIPPED with the famous "Violyn" plate and all the other exclusive features of the Kranich & Bach construction.

ENCASED in highest grade mahogany. Entirely new model, superb in design and finish.

Convenient Terms Our terms are so convenient that the requirements of any reasonable customer are regarded and met. Liberal allowances on old pianos taken in exchange.

FIFTY years of progressive improvements by Kranich and Bach, the founders, and their direct generations, have earned for these pianos the National reputation, "Supreme in the Class of Highest Grade." The significance of the phrase is in the provable fact that in addition to the standard features common to the other several makes of highest repute, Kranich and Bach pianos are equipped with important features recently invented and patented by Kranich and Bach and exclusively embodied in their instruments.

Kranich & Bach
233-45 E. 23rd St. ★ 16 W. 125th St.

HONORING A BIG PROMISE

For years I have piped my lay with this staccato refrain: Two-dollar shirts—my specialty and my strength.

You and the ninety-and-nine men with the "show-me" disposition have a right to know the measure of my strength and its benefits, without taxing your time nor your patience.

To that end, I have arranged in the windows of my seven shops

An Exposition of Two-dollar Shirts

The weavers of France, Germany, England, Scotland and America have given their might to the shirts.

So has the organization of my Newark factory. Every style is included—from the soft negligee to the immaculate dress and tucked Tuxedo shirt. The colors? From white and the grave monotones to and through the gay. The patterns? Four hundred odd.

Now, then, mine is the biggest and most exhaustive stock of two-dollar—or even two-fifty—shirts which any shop, chain-of-shops or manufacturer in the States can offer.

TO EARN YOUR GOOD WILL:
1800 Imported Russian Cord Oxford Shirts at $2.35
Regularly $3.00 and $3.50
The fabric is a soft, hefty, mercerized weave with the crunch and lustre of silk, punctuated with heavy cable cords in brilliant colors on white or tinted grounds, spaced with satin stripes or stipples. French turnover cuffs; all sizes from 13½ to 17½.

The big promise which the Lion Collar honors is this: to be of good service to and through the tub; to leave nothing of its size in it and, lastly, to be in the style which your taste dictates. Quarter sizes, two for a quarter.

TRADE MARK

Cortlandt near Church St.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St.
42d St., 3 doors west of 5th Ave.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark.

William G. White
Conducting Seven Shops *and* a Shirt Factory

Wall St. cor. Broadway.
Nassau near Liberty St.
Broadway cor. 26th St.
79 Orange St., Newark.

The Overcoat Question at Saks'

¶ The overcoat question is not a question at all at Saks'—it is the answer. It is the composite fulfilling of the requirements of style, fabric, fit, and pocket. The fact is, a Saks overcoat conforms to the decrees of style with such consummate skill and with such an absence of over-accentuation, that, like a star performer on a crowded stage, its excellence is limned against a background of mediocre talent.

¶ Trouble seems to be that the overcoat is regarded too much as an outer covering merely, and too little as a medium for the expression of individuality and style. Result is that most overcoats drape about the wearer with such abandon that very often the man is literally lost to view, and but an overcoat remains.

¶ In contradistinction to this, a Saks overcoat is a garment which adapts its lines to the wearer. It so combines amplitude with the niceties of fit that no man can resist its appeal to the exigencies of taste. It never supersedes the man or weighs him down. And, no matter what the weight of fabric, it is so disciplined in the tailoring that its shape and lines will endure through all the vicissitudes of wear.

The Conservative Overcoat
15.00 to 75.00

¶ A regulation 48 inches long or thereabout, depending upon your individual height. In single-breasted, fly-front effect. Mainly in plain fabrics, with velvet collar. For conservative men, though it exhibits some very smart features, and is so excellently tailored, at all prices, that it just escapes from the prose of old associations into the poetry of distinctive lines.

Single-Breasted Greatcoat
20.00 to 30.00

¶ Is 52 inches long, more or less, as needed. Has self convertible collar, turn back cuffs, and belted back or otherwise. Made in a variety of fabrics and colorings, and admirable for any sort of Winter day, whether a hard frost or a cyclone frappe. Beautifully tailored.

Button-Through Sack Overcoat
20.00 to 35.00

¶ An ultra garment for ultra men. But ultra, mind you, not freakish. Made knee length, and slightly conforming to the shape. Perfectly tailored in every particular. Swagger in length, line, and look. A very dressy model, suitable for almost any and every occasion. In an ample variety of fabrics and colorings.

The Popular Raglan
23.00 to 40.00

¶ Regarded as a renegade at first, the Raglan remains the most popular overcoat style of the season. Especially true in our warmth-without-weight fabrics, domestic and imported. Variety of fabrics alone is a thing to wonder at. But, chief point of all, you can be sure that a Saks Raglan shoulder is a real Raglan shoulder, made on scientific lines.

Double-Breasted Tourist Coat
23.00 to 55.00

¶ This brings us to zero weather. Three or four button effects, with convertible button-to-neck collar. Made with sufficient fullness for walking or driving, and finished with various style belts. Most of them lined to the waist with satin. Splendidly made throughout.

Semi-Frock Overcoat
a new model at 48.00

¶ The front of this coat has a regulation Saks overcoat appearance, while the back is a perfect frock coat effect. We have produced this handsome garment in an exceedingly fashionable shade of brown, and, of course, with the best of lining. A lively looking garment, well cut, shapely, full of style, and an unusual value.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In ten months of 1911 The New York Times printed 6,674,399 agate lines of high-class advertisements—a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 455,549 lines, a far greater gain than the combined gains of all other New York morning newspapers.

NATION'S MERCHANTS HONOR WANAMAKER

A Luncheon and a Loving Cup to the Dry Goods Man After Fifty Years of Business Life.

TRIBUTES FROM HIS RIVALS

He Speaks for a Business Court and Peace in Business with Government Control of More Facilities.

John Wanamaker was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by a committee representing the merchants of the United States at Sherry's yesterday. Mr. Wanamaker was entertained by 130 of his business associates and competitors, all his friends, as the climax of a number of such functions designed to honor a friend and celebrate the completion of his fifty years of honorable business life. As an expression of that esteem he was presented with a handsome silver loving cup.

Mr. Wanamaker had the experience of hearing his competitors in trade praise his honesty and express their appreciation of his character in many varying ways. He was deeply touched, and when he got up to reply time and again he left the path of his discourse to speak with feeling of his gratitude. There were compensations in business more valuable than money, he said. There were times when he had to stop to wait for the cessation of applause.

"The man who is universally admired and praised by his fellow-men is seldom in competition with the living," said Patrick Francis Murphy, the toastmaster. "The longer a man is dead the more keenly alive are his competitors to acknowledge his merit. New York takes a special pride in our guest. A pride in his character, a pride in his success; he has come here in the Autumn of life to sow his Quaker oats, and they have grown to be one of New York's great assets—I may say one of its luxuries.

"To be seventy-three years young is more laudable than to be forty years old. Our guest illustrates that a man's age is not always determined by his birth certificate."

George B. Cortelyou praised the guest of honor for the good he had contributed to the business life of the country, and the lesson that his life taught the business man.

"This country wants peace in business," said Mr. Cortelyou, "but it wants peace that comes from fair play and honorable dealing."

Some Tributes from the Famous.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams had been received by John Daniell, Chairman of the Merchants' Committee, which arranged the luncheon and presentation of the loving cup. Among those who expressed regret for their inability to be present were President Taft, Gov. Dix, Gen. Fred D. Grant, Senators O'Gorman and Root, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Siegel, A. D. Juilliard, Frank D. La Lanne, President of the National Board of Trade; Henry Clews, and many others. This telegram came from ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw in Philadelphia:

> On my return, too late to accept, I find your invitation to be a guest at a luncheon in honor of the Hon. John Wanamaker. I am well within the limits of conservatism when I say that the service which your distinguished guest has rendered the mercantile world is not excelled by any living man. The merchants of New York, the merchants of America, the merchants of the world, honor themselves and honor their calling in honoring the Hon. John Wanamaker. I regret my inability to attend. My good wishes are with you.

This came from Isaac Clothier:

> Philadelphia, Nov. 16.
>
> Your invitation to attend the luncheon to the Hon. John Wanamaker to-morrow just received. I very much regret that positive and important engagements for to-morrow, which the shortness of the notice will not allow me to change, will prevent my attending. Cordial and best wishes for your honored guest.
>
> ISAAC CLOTHIER.

This letter came from Benjamin Altman:

> New York, Nov. 15, 1911.
>
> John Daniell, Jr.:
>
> Dear Sir: It would afford me very great pleasure to attend the celebration in honor of John Wanamaker. I regret exceedingly, however, my inability to be present in person. I desire to take this opportunity to convey to Mr. Wanamaker my sincere appreciation and esteem and to offer my congratulations together with my very best wishes to him on this occasion. Very truly yours,
>
> BENJAMIN ALTMAN.

John Daniell Speaks for Merchants.

The presentation of the loving cup was made by Mr. Daniell, who spoke directly to Mr. Wanamaker, who stood at his place at the table. Mr. Daniell said he voiced the sentiments of the merchants and friends of Mr. Wanamaker, and so, instead of speaking to them, he would speak for them.

"Mr. Wanamaker," he continued, "it is an uncommon occurrence for a gentleman to celebrate the completion of fifty years in business life, and upon such an occasion it must be pleasant to feel that your fellow-merchants throughout the land desire to join with you in the happiness of this event. While this occasion is held to celebrate your fiftieth anniversary, to-day marks the fifteenth anniversary of your branching out from the city of brotherly devotion to the city of brotherly commotion.

"Truly, a man's personality is reflected throughout his business, and while carving your fortune you are not carving the fortunes of others, but assisting them to carve fortunes of their own. You cherish tradition and sentiment, so well displayed by keeping alive the name of our foremost merchant of a generation ago—Alexander T. Stewart. You are the father of truthful modern advertising. During the years of busy existence you have not neglected your patriotic duty as a citizen, and in serving as Postmaster General you did so with the greatest credit to yourself and to the Nation. Professional politicians brought you defeat for Governor and Senator, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that you stood firmly for honest and clean government.

"A man surely knows his own virtues better than any one else, but I am expressing to you, Mr. Wanamaker, the sentiments of your fellow-merchants of the United States, and as a tribute of the high esteem in which you are held we desire to present to our foremost merchant this cup, bearing, as it does, so appropriately the oak and laurel. It comes to you with the wish that you may live many years in health and happiness and that it will ever recall the sentiment which it represents."

Loving Cup from Merchants.

As Mr. Daniell concluded, he uncovered the loving cup, which, draped by a flag, stood on a pedestal just behind Mr. Wanamaker. It is of silver, about two and a half feet high, plain save for oak and laurel leaves which encircle it at top and bottom and just where the bowl of the cup begins. The inscription said:

Presented to
JOHN WANAMAKER
as a tribute of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-merchants of the United States.
1911-1861.

In reply Mr. Wanamaker said he spoke not as a Philadelphia or a New York merchant, but as a citizen of a great country. He urged a union of merchants, their power to be exerted in forwarding those things which were for the general good and the conservation of business prosperity throughout the country.

Wanted—a Business Court.

"Is there anything more practical," declared Mr. Wanamaker, "than the establishement in the Government of a Supreme Bench of Qualified Business Men, neither lawyers, doctors nor literary men, but plain, experienced business men, as a Capitalized Court of Authority with a million of votes behind it and important enough to command the attention of Presidents, Senators and Congressmen, few of whom know the actualities or the changing trend of commercial or financial questions?

"By advance intelligent information, discreet and patient counsel and assistance to our public officials and in forecasting perils to business to prevent them, and by their knowledge and labors aiding to formulate legislation and movements and to watch and prevent by publicity and injunction, if necessary, the selfish efforts of schemers to gain dishonest profits by dishonest combinations and misstatements or gambling purposes, often precipitating general country-wide depression, affecting all business interests.

"The widespread hatreds engendered unfairly against Well Street and the trusts, paralyzing honorable business undertakings and creating prejudices, irritations, and losses of millions of dollars, have been most hurtful to the United States at home and abroad. The men who combine their own private capital in the steel and other trusts save many concerns from bankruptcy. These men deserve better treatment at your hands and the hands of the press. I talk from conviction, for I have not a share of stock in any of these concerns.

"Let Us Now Have Peace."

"Had the Sherman act been interpreted fully and definitely by the Supreme Court earlier, doubtless these organizations when first made would have been formed according to the law as it is now declared. Now that the law is known and everybody getting into readiness to work under it, let us now have peace and take a step forward in confidence of a better future, with a certainty that the Sherman law is to be henceforth faithfully and fairly executed. The house or the country divided against itself must fall.

"May this be preliminary to the consideration of a fraternity of merchants to stand solidly together to promote prosperity and to form a declaration of principles, to embrace, among other things, a study of the causes of the high cost of commodities and to suggest means to reduce various forms of taxation that add to the cost of doing business, and therefore to the cost of goods; to reduce the tariff to a point to revive the dying spirit of inventors, designers, and workmen of American enterprise, which the high manufacturers' tariff has hindered; to support municipal research, as is being done in the City of New York, whereby taxes and rents of business places and homes are constantly increased by assessments and higher rates; to support all efforts to eliminate graft and punish bribe givers and takers in public office and in the mercantile world; to reduce the cost of delivering goods through express companies, either by negotiating with the railroad companies to take over the express companies or by favoring parcels post; to seek a reduction of telegraph and cable rates or favor the Government's taking over the telegraph and cable companies.

More Government Control.

There is a time surely not far off when the high cost of living must be cut down. The governments of cities, States, and of the United States are getting on a strictly unpolitical business basis. We must start for a goal, and to get to it simplify our baggage. We should have had the parcels post, postal savings, and cheaper telegraph rates twenty years ago. It looks as if we are expecting these business blessings to be dropped upon us from an aeroplane in the skies. Let the people have what they want.

"I am also clearly of the opinion that the Governor of the United States owes it to the business interests and the family life of all the States to take possession of all the telegraph companies under the act of 1854, when it sold to what is now the Western Union the first line established in the United States. The people have a right to a protected service that only the Government can give and to the use of wires without delays that special interests now secure at times, and lower rates are now necessary if possible.

"'The use of the existing government buildings and offices throughout the United States would give splendid facilities at far less expense when organized for a service that easily equal the present behind-the-times telegraph service. The rates under the Government could possibly be cut in half, and twenty words instead of ten could be sent without any appreciable added cost. I do not believe in confiscation of vested rights, and I do believe that without loss the Government that can build the Panama Canal at a cost of $400,000,000,000 for the limited interests it serves can find the money to purchase at a just valuation the telegraph lines, especially when the Postal Savings are in full operation and a portion of the large sums deposited with the Treasury could be applied to ministering to the content, convenience, and comfort of vast numbers, to whom it is a hardship to pay the rates now charged for long distance messages. The telephone companies must lower rates, or some Postmaster General will take them under control."

Hepburn and Straus Speak.

A. Barton Hepburn, who was Controller of the Currency when Mr. Wanamaker was Postmaster General, told of the troublous times in politics then. He recited a verse written after Levi P. Morton had been found fault with by the temperance women for serving wine at a dinner. It ran:

> Benjamin runs the White House, Levi runs the bar,
> John, he runs the Sunday school, and, damn it, there you are.

Oscar Straus said that in all his long career Mr. Wanamaker had not made a single competitor his enemy.

"They are his friends and admirers," said Mr. Straus. "His life has been a great lesson. He represents in a great degree the characteristics of the American business man. A man in England said to me that while Americans develop swollen fortunes they have found a remedy for them in swollen benefactions. In this country so much is done for the public good by the private fortune. I hope, then, when these fortunes pass to another generation their holders will be inspired by the same spirit of benefaction. I fear, however, it will not be so. I fear those who will receive what they did not strive for will not have that spirit of humanity that comes to those who gain fortune by the upward fight."

Robert C. Ogden, who has been for twenty-eight years associated with Mr. Wanamaker, spoke briefly. He said that the cup presentation was the climax in the celebration of the fifty years of Mr. Wanamaker's business life. Job E. Hedges made a humorous speech.

Some of the Guests.

Among those at the luncheon were:

Marks Arnheim, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, John R. Butler, George B. Cortelyou, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, John Daniell, Jr., John F. Daniell, Joseph P. Day, the Rev. Howard Duffield, W. H. Edwards, James Elverson, Jr., John Forsythe, A. Barton Hepburn, Job E. Hedges, Joseph Johnson, Col. William Jay, Samuel D. Lit, William G. McAdoo, Hermann Metz, the Rev. William T. Manning, S. S. McClure, Frank A. Munsey, George McAneny, E. M. Morgan, Robert C. Ogden, Nuber de Pereked, Austrian Consul General; William Plaut, Herman Ridder, Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General; Oscar S. Straus, Nathan Straus, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Isidor Saks, Louis Stewart, I. N. Seligman, Henry S. Thompson, H. H. Topakyan, Persian Consul General; Oscar Tietz, Hildreth L. Townsend, Cayetano Romero, Mexican Consul General; Frank E. Vogel, Rhinelander Waldo, and Patrick Whitney.

RUSSIA FAMINE-STRICKEN.

8,000,000 Persons Already Need Relief —Government to Provide $44,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—Eight million persons are in need of immediate relief owing to the failure of the crops in twenty Russian provinces. This startling announcement was made in the Duma last evening by Premier Kokovtzoff in reply to interpellations concerning reports that famine threatened a wide area.

The Premier explained that the crops had failed completely in twelve provinces and partially in eight others. Of the 12,500,000 inhabitants of the affected territory, he said, 8,000,000 were in need of immediate relief.

The necessary measures would require, the Premier said, the expenditure of $60,000,000, of which amount the Imperial Exchequer would have to find $44,000,000. Half of the total was necessary at once to defray the cost of supplies already dispatched.

M. Kokovtsoff added that actual famine conditions were not widespread yet, but the sanitary situation was a cause of great anxiety and the Government was making every effort to help the suffering people.

ACCIDENT TO KING PETER.

His Knee Bruised on His Arrival at the Foreign Office in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—King Peter of Servia, whom the newspapers style the most Parisian of European rulers because he was educated in France and fought for France in the Prussian war, arrived here to-day for an official visit of four days. During his stay there will be a series of dinners and receptions in his honor.

President Fallières met the royal guest at the railway station. The King was provided with a guard of honor and the city is in gala array.

The King met with a slight acident upon his visit to the Foreign Office this afternoon. He was descending from his carriage when the door slammed against his knee, causing a rather painful bruise.

King Peter had planned to visit France on three previous occasions, but in each instance something prevented him from coming.

EDWARDS MAKING THE REFUSE FLY

Full Force of Men and Carts Out and the Streets Fast Being Cleaned Up.

A LETTER TO THE MAYOR

Head of a Teamsters' Union Denounces the Strike Leaders and Tells of Their Failures.

For the first time since the Street Cleaning Department's teamsters went out on strike Commissioner Edwards removed from the streets yesterday more than the normal amount of refuse.

To reach the normal amount of work accomplished by his deparatment before the strike, it was necessary for Commissioner Edwards to put his new men to their best pace. He ordered District Superintendents to keep on the streets with their men and show the less experienced how to handle ash cans quickly. The department handled in Manhattan 4,268 loads of garbage and rubbish, a gain of 1,070 loads for the day. It had at work 460 civil service men, while for this morning 200 more have been promised. In all of the boroughs the working force was 4,319 men, more than twice the usual number employed. They had every cart in use.

Mayor Gaynor gave out without comment a letter which he had received congratulating him on his handling of the strike situation, and denouncing William H. Ashton and George W. Prescott, the two strike leaders. The letter was on the letterhead of The International Brotherhood of Teamsters of New York and New Jersey and was signed by Joseph Forkey, its President. Its address was given as 515 Hudson Street.

In the letter Mr. Forkey wrote:

> While we are in sympathy with all union teamsters, we want to say that not more than 5 per cent. of the Department of Street Cleaning drivers were ever members of a teamsters' union; that those who are at present on strike are out against their will, forced out by the gorilla element; and that such a strike is a black eye to all clean-minded union teamsters, and has not been approved by any union teamsters or the organization of any teamsters whatever.
>
> Ashton and Prescott were the leaders in the Department of Street Cleaning drivers' strike several years ago. They were whipped then. They were leaders of the ice wagon drivers' strike and were whipped. They were leaders of the beer wagon drivers' strike and were whipped. They were leaders of the express wagon drivers' strike and the department store drivers' strike and were whipped, and they are now posing in the Department of Street Cleaning drivers' strike, and, thanks to your stand, are about to be whipped again.
>
> All of the aforementioned teamsters of these crafts were not union members before the strikes or afterward either. These two men are seekers of power, and are trying to climb over the shoulders of the ignorant element of teamsters into a soft berth.
>
> Their threat to call a general strike is a huge joke. For instance, they claim the milk wagon drivers can be handled by them. They have on their rolls fifty or less names—all represented as working for unknown firms. There are no union bread wagon drivers in New York. There isn't even a charter for one in existence. The coal teamsters are all union men, and are working under an iron-bound contract, and this allows for no sympathetic strikes.
>
> All the Ashtons and Prescotts in existence could not pull these men out on strike while their contract exists. The sand and excavating teamsters are working under contracts, as are also the building material teamsters, the coach and cab drivers, and the chauffeurs. There is absolutely no chance for a sympathetic strike.
>
> Ashton and Prescott need one more whipping after you get through with them, and that should come from the men who will be standing out in the cold facing the holidays with an empty hand. And it ought to be one that will be sufficient for all time. Respectfully,
>
> JOSEPH FORKEY, President.

A copy of Forkey's letter was read by Walking Delegate Prescott to a mass meeting of strikers held at Murphy's Hall in West Forty-ninth Street last night. He told the strikers that Forkey was a "well-known strikebreaker," and that his organization consisted only of Forkey and the letter head. He said it imitated the name of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, but unlike the genuine organization had no affiliation with the Central Federated Union and the American Federation of Labor.

The mass meeting of strikers was to decide what action to take on the charges filed against them by Commissioner Edwards, to which they have been ordered to answer on Monday or be stricken from the civil service lists. It was decided that the men should go to the office of Commissioner Edwards in a body and protest that they did not leave the department on account of union dictation, but because their work was slavery and under the plan of night work they were losing their health.

They decided to make the occasion one on which to appeal for consideration of their grievances on the score of personal welfare and health, and to subordinate as far as possible the question of unionism and their union leaders.

A large firecracker set off late in the afternoon in a pile of refuse near which two strikebreakers were working in East Forty-seventh Street, caused much alarm among 200 strikebreakers quartered in Stable H. The two strikebreakers, both of whom drew revolvers, were arrested for violating the Sullivan weapon law.

OFFERS CHILD FOR SACRIFICE

Religion-Crazed Indian Prevented Twice from Killing It.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 16.—Upon the Upper River Indian Reserve on Lake Winnipeg there is a great commotion, due, so a missionary reports, to the teachings of the "Apostolic Saints," or "Shakers."

Crazed by this belief, which they imbibed while visiting this city, some have given up work, saying God will feed them. One of them, Fred Thomas, attempted twice to offer one of his children in sacrifice. He had the child bound, but was persuaded to offer a calf in its place.

NO MISHAP TO THE MEDINA.

Admiralty Gets Message from Vessel Carrying King George.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Admiralty received a wireless message this morning from the steamer Medina, in which King George and Queen Mary with their party are on their way to India for the Delhi Durbar.

In reply to inquiries concerning a report that the steamer had stranded somewhere in the Mediterranean, officials of the Admiralty said that if any such rumor were really current it certainly was untrue.

STALLO GETS ADJOURNMENT

But He Must Explain on Nov. 27 $80,000 Deficit in McDonald Estate.

At the request of ex-Judge Nash Rockwood, attorney for Edmund K. Stallo, Deputy State Controller Harburger adjourned yesterday hearings on the value of the estate of Alexander McDonald, a Standard Oil magnate, until Nov. 27. McDonald was reported to have left $50,000,000 to Stallo's daughters, Helen and Laura, his grandchildren.

The investigations made by the Transfer Tax Appraisers, under Mr. Harburger's direction, have disclosed that there is an apparent shrinkage in the estate, so that there now appears to be a deficit of $80,000.

Mr. Stallo, who has been custodian of the property, will be one of the witnesses at the hearing to explain this state of affairs.

Campbell Will Contest Starts To-day.

Notice that proceedings to contest the will of Louisa Maria Campbell would be begun to-day was given yesterday by attorneys for sixteen relatives. The will disposes of $4,000,000 worth of property, and names as its principal beneficiaries Justine V. R. Townsend, Harriot Crosby, Walter V. R. Berry, and Natalie B. Boynton. The contestants will be Anna Thayer Patten, Louisa R. Livingston, Eleanor R. Fairfax, Catherine V. R. Atterbury, Olive V. R. Gawtry, Elizabeth V. R. Arnold, William S. Van Rensselaer, Harriet Bigelow, Anne Bleecher, Eliza B. Kingsland, William Bayard Blackwell, and others.

SAYS DURYEA ASSAULTED HER

Mrs. Medhurst Therefore Demands $10,000 from Her Former Landlord.

The trial of Arabella L. Medhurst's $10,000 suit for assault against her former landlord, Charles H. Duryea, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Gavegan and a jury.

Mrs. Medhurst lived at 154 East Ninety-first Street in 1909. She testified yesterday that Duryea and several companions came to her door on June 16 of that year when she was still in her nightrobe and told her to vacate the apartment.

When she told them that she was not ready to receive company Duryea climbed up through the airshaft and entered her apartment. Once inside, she said, he opened the door and proceeded with the help of his companions to throw her furniture into the hallway. After this was done, she declared, Duryea seized her and dragged her about the floor, shouting:

"I'll see that you get out of here in a hurry!"

Duryea expects to prove that Mrs. Medhurst's account of her eviction is exaggerated.

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Our Most Noteworthy Annual Sale of

Dining Furniture

Notwithstanding the fact that the following prices are EXTREMELY low, every stick of this furniture has been produced with such care that we shall sell it BACKED BY OUR BROAD GUARANTEE OF "QUALITY" AND "SATISFACTION."

Dining Tables

Item	Price
Fine Quartered Oak—round top, 44 inches in diameter; claw feet; value $17.50; today, at.....	$13
Solid Oak — quartered oak top; diameter, 44 inches; 6-foot extension; value $18.50; today, at...........	$14
Quartered Oak — 44-inch top; 6-foot extension; rubbed and polished; value $27; today, at.	$20

Dining Chairs

Item	Price
Plain Solid Oak—slip seats, covered with leather; value $2.50; today, at..............	$1.75
Solid Quartered Oak—box frame, cane seat; value $3.25; today, at..............	$2.25
Solid Quartered Oak—slip seats, covered with best leather; value $4; today, at............	$3
Arm Chairs to Match—value $7; today, at........	$5.50
Solid Quartered Oak Throughout—saddle-shaped wooden seats; value $4; today, at...	$3
Arm Chairs to Match—value $8; today, at........	$6.50

Sideboards

Item	Price
Solid Oak—full swell-front drawers; oval French plate beveled mirror; value $41.50; today, at.	$34
Solid Oak—swell-front top drawers; top with three mirrors, in upright position; value $34; today, at.....	$24.50
High-Grade Quartered Oak—two small drawers and one large one, one lined for silver; value $35; today, at..........	$28
Quartered Oak—swell-front top drawers, one lined for silver; oblong French plate beveled mirror; value $23.50; today, at...	$18

China Closets

Item	Price
Quartered Oak—curved legs, straight front, with bent ends; value $20; today, at..........	$15
Finest Grade Quartered Oak—three grooved shelves; entire wooden back; value $25; today, at.	$20
Solid Quartered Oak Throughout—three grooved shelves; half mirror back; value $27; today, at......	$21.50
Solid Quartered Oak—half mirror back; three wooden shelves; value $30; today, at..........	$25
Solid Quartered Oak—three grooved shelves; one part mirror back; value $32.50; today, at...	$27

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Exclusive Paris models and new designs of our own—

Coats of Moleskin, Caracul, Baby Caracul, Alaska Seal, Hudson Seal, French Seal, Persian Lamb and Ermine.

Sets and *Separate Muffs* and *Neck Pieces* of Sable, Mink, Moleskin, Chinchilla, Ermine, Fisher, Caracul, Fitch, Skunk, Raccoon, Lynx and Silver, Black, White, Red and Pointed Fox.

Our Showing of Cross Fox Sets in the very latest models is the *finest in the city.*

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Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

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The Smith Gray & Co. tailoring plant, the peer of them all in fine tailoring—is the only fine tailoring organization anywhere where there has been developed hundred per cent. productive efficiency, which in itself effects a saving of fifty per cent. in overhead charges and makes for a degree of value that has never before been attained. And in addition to these savings there are added those resulting from direct distribution through our own stores, and from a merchandising policy that willingly, on these specials, sacrifices much of its regular profit that a greater and wider distribution of Smith Gray & Co. clothes may result.

Here are Suits and Overcoats that in fineness of tailoring, distinctiveness and exclusiveness of styling and worthiness and variety of fabric and completeness of assortment would be the best clothing values in New York if sold at regular prices. Just how great the values really are may then be best judged by your savings of 4.50 to 17.50.

Come in NOW—sizes, assortments and models are complete now, and provision is made for every service for men, young men and boys.

Overcoat Specials

Raglans, regular coats, single and double-breasted convertible collar coats, motor, travel and storm coats, dress and business coats—fabrics from the world's best mills—English, Irish, French and best American styles and fabrics—exclusive designs in every popular and correct shade.

15.50 for regular value 20.00 & 22.50 Overcoats.
18.50 for regular value 22.50 & 25.00 Overcoats.
22.50 for regular value 27.50 & 30.00 Overcoats.
27.50 for regular value 32.50 & 35.00 Overcoats.
12.50 for 18.00, 20.00 and 22.50 Suits and Overcoats. In all styles and colors, all sizes but not in all styles.

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Included are all the correct English models and the distinctive Smith Gray & Co. designs, there are correct and exclusive fabrics in all smart and correct shades and textures—neat dark mixtures, plain shades, all the new grays, Oxfords, blues, browns, tans and blues, heather blues and Indian browns.

15.50 for regular value 20.00 & 22.50 Suits.
18.50 for regular value 22.50 & 25.00 Suits.
22.50 for regular value 27.50 & 30.00 Suits.
27.50 for regular value 32.50 & 35.00 Suits.
16.50 for 25.00, 30.00 32.50 Suits and Overcoats. In all styles and colors, all sizes but not in all styles.
27.50 for 40.00 & 45.00 Fine Silk Lined Dress Overcoats. Lined with Merveilleux silk; dress and business models.

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BRYCE THINKS CITY IS WELL GOVERNED

British Ambassador, at Chamber of Commerce Dinner, Compares It with Forty Years Ago.

HEPBURN TALKS OF TRUSTS

Industrial Captains Are Knighted, He Says, in Other Countries, but Here They Are Indicted.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the 143d annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said that the future of municipal and State Governments in America is far brighter than ever before in the history of the country, and that in the City of New York the administration is not only more upright and honest but more businesslike and scientific now than ever it has been.

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said in his speech that business enterprise should be developed in the interest of the general public with fairness and uniformity and without discrimination.

Successful builders and managers of industrial enterprises in Canada are knighted, he said. "With us they are indicted," he added, whereupon the diners laughed and cheered. The other speakers were Gov. O'Neal of Alabama, Rabbi Wise, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Mr. Hepburn said that this era is the era of the man, the individual, his wants, his interests, his welfare. The spirit of individualism is equally militant in the field of commerce and politics, and that the strike and the vote are the tangible weapons which supplement appeal. England, he said, which had so long been looked upon as the bulwark of conservatism, had approximately reduced the legislative power of her Government to a single chamber, and no country had gone so far as monarchical England in giving immediate legislative effect to popular sentiment

The Aim and End of All.

"The same spirit," said Mr. Hepburn, "which seeks to influence governmental action is asserting itself in industrial administration the world over. It demands that business enterprise be conducted in the interest of the general public with fairness, with uniformity, and without discrimination.

"To this end governmental control and regulation have been invoked and have come, and have come to stay. The underlying purpose is altruistic and right, and instead of opposition it would seem to be our duty as well as our interest to aid the Government in order to insure a maximum efficiency with minimum interference.

"The policy of our Government as to corporations is to compel the large ones, commonly called 'trusts,' to resolve themselves into their constituent small ones, and to prevent the buying by one concern of a competing business, thereby preventing large aggregations of capital under single management, and thereby preventing monopoly, and all this in order to restore and compel competition—the panacea, the crux of our Governmental policy is competition.

"Other nations approach the same problem in a different way and seek the solution in another manner. After the so-called 'trusts' are resolved into the separate corporations composing the same, it remains to be seen whether the public will receive as good a service at as fair a price; it remains to be seen whether these segregated corporations will continue to contribute as largely annually to our international trade balance.

Germany Follows Another System.

"The German Government permits the formation of price pools, resulting in what we call "trusts," and then controls them. In the recent potash controversy the German Government compelled all mines to enter into a pool restricting the output and fixing the price. As a matter of fact, the price was advanced $12 per ton beyond what an independent mine had contracted to sell for, covering a period of years, to an American concern.

"Germany does not prevent the consolidation of business, nor the co-operation of separate concerns as to their management, nor, indeed, does Great Britain. In Canada the enterprising, successful builders of the Canadian Northern Railway, a transcontinental system, William Mackenzie and Donald Mann, are now Sir William and Sir Donald. William Van Horn, at the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is Sir William. Donald Smith, one of the great men of Canada, a builder of railways and a promoter of commerce, became Sir Donald and is now Lord Strathcona.

"In other countries the successful builders and managers of industrial enterprises are knighted; with us they are indicted.

Mr. Hepburn closed with a plea for the repeal of the law passed in 1792, which denies American registry to vessels built abroad. He said the time was come when the law should be repealed and the American people permitted to buy vessels where they could get them the cheapest. This 119 years of extreme protection, he said, had proved a failure and that since it costs 40 per cent. more to build ships here than it does to build them abroad it is not strange that our merchant marine has vanished from the sea.

Ovation for Ambassador Bryce.

Ambassador Bryce was introduced as a man who years before he became Ambassador was fully accredited to this country in the hearts of the American people. The Ambassador got an ovation when he got up to tell what changes had taken place in the United States in the last forty years.

"I thank you most heartily," said the Ambassador, "for your graceful courtesy in drinking the health of my Sovereign and for singing a stanza of our national anthem. Such marks of good will on your part are taken as a pledge of frieendship by the people of our country. It is always a pleasure to meet you, and it is usually a great pleasure to me on such occasions to be able to sa ythat the condition of to be able to say that the condition of peace and that promised for peace. I am obliged to admit that in this year we have had more than our usual share of troubles."

Mr. Bryce referred to the civil war in China, and said that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States were agreed in their disinterested desire that the difficulties may soon end peacefully, and that China may soon be able to reenter upon a career of industrial prosperity. He paid a tribute to Senator Root when he said that in South America he had found that the people entertain the warmest affection for the senior Senator from New York, who, when Secretary of State, made a tour of the countries on that continent, leaving everywhere the most agreeable recollections of his visit.

What He Noticed in 1870.

"I came here first in 1870, and in that year the war of secession was only five years over, and the South was still in a very troubled and distracted condition, and the chief problem that occupied your minds, the chief source of danger and difficulty that you saw arising before you, was connected with the conditions of the South. Now all that has completely passed away. The South is growing in prosperity and in wealth, and is united to you in the North by a tie so close and by a friendship so true that never before in its history was the nation so entirely one as it is now.

"There was another problem which you had only just begun to awaken to the significance of, and that was the government of your cities. In the year 1870 this city was governed by a group headed by William Marcy Tweed, of whom, since they have all departed nothing need be said now except that they were not deemed to be men of specially scrupulous honor.

"In 1871 you woke up to the state of affairs that existed and you began a series of efforts at reform, and in that you were a pioneer to other cities, there being many other cities which were in pretty nearly the same plight as New York. Now at the end of forty years, if the City Governments of all the cities in the United States are not yet perfect, still every one will admit that in pretty nearly every city, and certainly in the large majority of cities, and especially and most conspicuously in the City of New York, there has been steady progress, and your administration is not only more upright and honest, but is far more scientific and businesslike than it ever was before.

"Yet no one can deny that you see clouds in your sky; that there is a disquiet among you just as there is disquiet everywhere in the world. The golden age apparently is not going to come in our time. There is the strife between labor and capital, a phenomenon which is sometimes acute here, although probably not so acute as it is in most of the great countries of Europe. There are the questions, to which Mr. Hepburn referred, of the relation of law to corporations and combinations of capital, of business to government, difficulties which arise much less in Europe, which, in fact hardly arise at all in Great Britain.

Two Modest Nations.

"Now, may I venture to say that it sometimes occurs to me when I think of the way in which we in England meet our difficulties, and the way in which you here meet your difficulties, that perhaps the fault that belongs to us in common is not the fault of thinking too much of ourselves, but because of excessive modesty?

"We are not generally credited, either you or we, with being particularly modest nations. We are supposed to have a good opinion of ourselves based upon our past achievements, but really when one sees the amount of anxiety which is created both in England and here by the emergency of these new problems which the progress of wealth and prosperity and power bring with them, I sometimes think that perhaps our faults is that we have not sufficient confidence in ourselves, and that we do not sufficiently realize the strength of our nature and the intellectual and moral force which has carried us through all the difficulties we have met in the past, and to which we ought to trust to carry through similar difficulties in the future. How was it that you overcame those difficulties, to which I have referred, which confronted you in 1870?

"You overcame the problem in the South by patience, by temper, by faith in the principles of your Government. You saw that it was best to treat the South as a sister returning into friendship, and the result has justified your policy. With the problem of city Government you did not sit down supinely, but you made effort after effort to improve them, and the result has been that over the whole of the Union conditions are better, good citizens are more active, and methods of the Government are improving.

Dangers Now Not Dangers in 1870.

"In 1870 nobody talked about strikes as a danger, nobody then talked about organization of labor as a danger, nobody thought that large corporations or combinations of capital constituted any menace to the community—why, then, have all these questions arisen? While I must, of course, abstain from any discussion which would involve the expression of any opinion upon any controverted question, I may say that there never was a country in which economic conditions changed on so gigantic a scale as they have done in the United States. Your population has more than doubled within the last forty years, but your wealth, your exports, and that which is a good test of these things, the transportation facilities, have more than doubled, they have quadrupled within this last forty years.

"Your wealth and prospertly have quadrupled in forty years, a thing that has never hapened to any other country in the world. Enormous fortunes have grown up and you have seen the creation of labor organizations. In such changes it is inevitable that new problems should emerge; there is nothing to surprise us in that, and I venture to submit that there is nothing to discourage us, in saying, that where such prodigious economic changes have come, and where this unexampled wealth and prosperity have flown in upon you in such abundant stream, there should come difficulties comparable to the causes which produced them, but not, therefore, discouraging.

"Popular government is always on its trial. Every form of government is always on its trial. And you here in the United States are trying all those experiments which belong to popular government on the greatest scale, and more in the eyes of the world than any other country, because the world feels that the experiments that you try here, with your gigantic population and your wonderful future, is an experiment tried for the world, and an experiment of significance for the world's future.

"You have done more than any other people have ever done to give to the ordinary voter's education comfort and the fullest sense of rising in the world and making the most of his life, and you will continue to render an inestimable service to the world and to free government everywhere, if you can prove that the ordinary voter to whom you have intrusted political power will prove himself to be zealous and upright and a capable citizen, who understands as the fathers of this Republic understood, that peace and prosperity are the children not of freedom alone, but of freedom and order conjoined."

No Substitute for Decalogue.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, responded to the toast, "The Conscience of the Nation."

"In no sphere of life," he said, "can conscience make itself felt more vitally than in the commerce of the land. The newly quickened conscience of the Nation that has stabbed us awake demands that business, which has become too largely impersonal, be repersonalized and that we recognize that articles of incorporation are not to be offered as a substitute for the Decalogue."

President Nicholas Murray Butler said that we are to-day engaged in civil war, and the loss falls upon those who were not conscious of the struggle. "I found not long ago a comic history of England," said he. "Has not the time come when some one should write a comic history of the United States, to see if wit and sarcasm cannot have some effect where reason and argument seem to have failed?

"The era of unrestricted individual competition has gone forever. There is no power in the President, there is no power in the Attorney General, nor in Congress nor in the courts, to restore it. The reason is partly because it has done its work and partly because it has been taken up into a new and larger principle of co-operation."

Mr. Butler concluded by saying that they stood to-day where they stood twelve years ago politically, in that a campaign of education must be undertaken to stop the war on business just as the business men of the country prevented the currency proposals of 1896 from becoming a law.

Gov. O'Neal of Alabama took up the arguments of the advocates of the initiative and referendum. "The people who call themselves progressives are really reactionaries," he said, "for they are attempting to force upon us laws that were suggested to the fathers and by them rejected. Unless the heresies are checked," said he, "all the forces of Socialism and unrest will be let loose."

The dinner was served in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf, and at the President's table, and around those on the floor, were seated 400 members of the chamber and their six guests. Those at the President's table were Ambassador Bryce, Gov. Dix, Mayor Gaynor, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A.; Thomas A. Edison, Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop David H. Greer, United States Senator Elihu Root, ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Sir Alfred Moseley, Gen. Horace Porter, Edward Tuck, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and St. Clair McKelway.

Among others present were Jacob H. Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, Sir William H. White, Isaac N. Seligman, Edwin Gould, John Claflin, Otto H. Kahn, Oswald G. Villard, Lloyd C. Griscom, Isidor Straus, Robert C. Clowry, Henry Phipps, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Robert C. Ogden, Paul M. Warburg, George B. Cortelyou, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, James Speyer, H. H. Vreeland, Mortimer L. Schiff, Stevenson Taylor, Grant B. Schley, William G. McAdoo, Colgate Hoyt, Eugene Delano, and Col. George Harvey.

TELLS OF STOCK JUGGLING.

Customer of Scheftels & Co. Says His Collateral Was Sold.

George W. Storck, the Government accountant in the case against the Directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co. on the charge of having used the mails to defraud, brought out yesterday before Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court the remarkable position in which the books of the firm showed certain stock to be.

Arthur Skivens of Brooklyn testified that he had sent to the firm 500 shares for use as collateral to his account. Mr. Storck testified that this stock was sold to various customers, while Skivens was assured that it was being held for him. Consequently the firm was forced to pay dividends on the shares to two different parties, one of whom owned them, while the other believed he did.

Richard D. Arbuckle, a traveling salesman of Keysville, N. Y., and Prof. H. A. Sayre of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., who were both customers of the firm, also gave evidence of their dealings with the defendants. The trial will continue this morning.

REORGANIZE CUTTER SERVICE

Fleet Is Being Reassembled Similar to Naval Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The revenue cutter fleet is being completely reorganized along lines somewhat similar to the naval establishment. The vessels will be assembled into five divisions—two on the Pacific and three on the Atlantic coast—each in command of a senior Captain of the service. Under the old system each revenue cutter was a unit in itself, reporting directly to the Captain Commandant at Washington.

The New York division, with Capt. Howard Emery commanding, was organized to-day, and comprises the Seneca, Mohawk, Manhattan, Calumet, Hudson, and Guide. The headquarters of the two other Atlantic divisions will be Boston and Charleston, S. C.

DISBARMENT CASE AGAINST SPIELBERG

Charges Against the Assemblyman to be Made Before the Bar Association.

COURT STARTS ACTION

Justice Zeller Says the Lawyer Will Be Prosecuted Also for Impeding Justice.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, Justice Zeller in Special Sessions yesterday directed District Attorney Whitman to proceed against Assemblyman Harold J. Spielberg, a lawyer, who was defeated in the recent election, on charges of contempt of court and impeding the administration of justice. Mr. Whitman will present the charges against Spielberg to the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association and also proceed against the Assemblyman under the Penal Code.

The charges against Spielberg grew out of the cases of Jacob and Rosie Hertz and Max Rosenbach, all of whom were charged with running a disorderly resort. The case was called for trial several times and on each occasion the defendants failed to appear, although they were under heavy bail. Spielberg promised to produce them on each occasion, but did not do so, and on Monday when the case was called before the Justices of Special Session in the morning, Spielberg again asked for an adjournment. He was directed to have the defendants in court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but instead he appeared with what he purported to be a power of attorney wherein he was authorized to act in the absence of his clients. He admitted that he had met them at 1 o'clock and said they had given him the power of attorney. The bonds of the defendants were promptly forfeited.

Rosie Hertz was arrested at 150 Keap Street, Brooklyn, last Saturday night by a detective from the District Attorney's office, having been a fugitive from justice since Aug. 31 on a charge of keeping a disorderly place at 218 East Ninth Street. The principal witness against her was Emma Ashgrove, and the Hertz woman was held for trial before Justice Zeller in Special Sessions by Magistrate Murphy. Yesterday her case was called three times, and, as she failed to appear, her bond was again forfeited.

Immediately after this Mr. Smith, who has been working on the case for ten weeks, appeared in court and demanded that charges be made against Spielberg. He said he had information which led him to believe that the Assemblyman had wilfully impeded the course of justice. Justice Zeller consented, and, after directing the District Attorney to proceed against the lawyer, made this statement:

> In the case of the People against Rosie Hertz and Max Rosenbach, who were ordered to appear before this court on the 14th day of November, the court ordered the attorney of record representing them to produce them at 2 o'clock.
>
> I am informed by my associates that at the time mentioned these defendants failed to appear, but that counsel offered a power of attorney. In my opinion this attorney is guilty under the penal law of our State for impeding the administration of justice and of contempt of court, and I have directed the District Attorney to proceed against him under the penal law, and I direct that the District Attorney of this county prefer charges against the attorney before the Bar Association. The clerk will forfeit the bond in the case of the People against Rosie Hertz.

When asked about the case last night District Attorney Whitman said: "I will take immediate steps to present charges against Spielberg to the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. The defendants for whom this attorney appeared failed to appear at the time of the trial and their bonds were forfeited; but notwithstanding their failure to appear, all the power of this office will be used to rearrest them and give them an early trial."

Mr. Smith said last night that he intended to bring three additional charges against Spielberg and hinted that they might be of a more serious nature. He said he had been working on the case for a long time and is sure of the grounds upon which the charges against Spielberg are based.

Spielberg is a graduate of the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1901. In 1908 he was elected to the Assembly from the Tenth District in this city and was appointed to several committees. He was defeated in the recent election by M. Greenberg.

At his home last night the lawyer said: "These charges are false. Justice Zeller says that I saw my clients half an hour before I appeared in court and intimates that I persuaded them not to appear. I do not deny that I saw my clients in my home just before going to court, but I do say that they refused to appear in court. They had intended to be represented by another attorney and myself, but at the last moment the other attorney found it impossible to appear.

"They then decided that inasmuch as the entire atmosphere of the case was against them, they would wait until the other attorney was able to appear. I advised them to go to court, but they refused. I then went to represent them myself, with the power of attorney. This is frequently done in cases of a misdemeanor. I have affidavits to support all my statements and am not in fear of the result."

MORE DETECTIVES WANTED.

Staten Island Jury Thinks Seven Too Few for a Whole Borough.

A jury before Coroner Jackson at New Brighton, S. I., at the inquest yesterday into the death of Charles Nobile, who was murdered last week by a fellow-workman in the freight yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at St. George in a squabble over a signal lantern, suggested that Police Commissioner Waldo be asked to provide more detectives for Staten Island. The jury handed up resolutions asserting the belief of its members that the escape of three murderers in the last five months was due directly to the lack of a sufficient detective force on the island.

Until the reorganization of the Detective Bureau last Summer there were twenty-two detectives assigned to Staten Island. Since the rearrangement of details there have been only seven plain-clothes men to cover the whole island. Coroner Jackson's jury pointed out that the seven could scarcely give the necessary time to the ferries which ply between Staten Island and Manhattan and New Jersey towns, let alone attend to the other duties which must fall to their lot. It was the failure to watch the various ferries properly to which the jury laid the escape of the three murderers.

There are five ferries running from Staten Island. Ferries to Manhattan leave St. George and Stapleton. A ferry to Bergen Point leaves Port Richmond; Howland Hook is connected by ferry with Elizabeth, N. J., and a line plies between Tottenville and Perth Amboy, N. J. Coroner Jackson's jury believes that each of the three slayers who has escaped in the last five months left the island by one of these ferries. None of the members thinks that any of the murderers tried to hide on the island, and they believe that escape would be made impossible were the ferries guarded properly.

URGES LAW TO MAKE FACTORIES SAFE

President Schram of Civic Federation Thinks Devices Should Be Uniformly Installed.

ALCOHOLISM AND ACCIDENTS

Statistics Showing Relation Between Them Should Be Kept, Says Director Tolman of Museum of Safety.

The urgent need f State laws regulating the installation of safety devices in all buildings where industrial workers are employed was urged upon the Wagner-Smith Factory Investigation Committee yesterday by Louis B. Schram, President of the New York Civic Federation. Then, by the way of showing what has been done in recent years in the introduction of such appliances, stereopticon views were displayed by Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety of New York.

Mr. Schram said that, in his opinion, the present system of factory inspection was inadequate, particularly in the matter of safety devices. All factories, he said, should be inspected once each month, and a State Board of Inspection should have charge of it.

"Under the present syestem of inspection by the various boards," he said, "the work is not carried on with any degree of regularity. Departments are bound to overlap each other in the work, and as a result little is accomplished. The salaries paid to the Inspectors is not sufficient to attract men possessed of expert knowledge.

"I believe that one of the most practical ways in which to prevent accidents is to have expert Inspectors make systematic reports on every accident taking place in industrial plants: These reports should be carefully tabulated, and as a result the simple task of prevention would prove a safeguard in the problem of protecting human life.

Mr. Schram said he was in favor of establishing a State Museum of Safety, along the lines of the American Museum of Safety now conducted in the city by the Society of Mechanical Engineers. Director Tolman of the American Museum of Safety had this to say on the subject:

"New York City, as the great metropolis of the United States, should lead in this movement for museums of safety and New York State should take the initiative in the matter of fostering the plan. Employers in this country should be given an opportunity to study safety devices of all kinds, a system which prevails in Europe at the present time. Without any feeling of sentiment on the question of alcoholism, but viewing it simply from the standpoint of a factor in causing accidents to workmen, the Directors of the Museum of Safety should prepare statistics and engage lecturers on this subject

Alfred H. Conkling also gave his views regarding tobacco smoking in factory buildings. He explained that he was the owner of several factories engaged in the manufacture of women's garments, and he thought that smoking should be prohibited by law.

Dr. W. Woods Hutchinson told the commission that his visits to several factories during the strike of the shirtwaist makers were conducive to ill-health. Bad air, poor light, overcrowded workrooms, and inadequate exits, he said, were found in every factory visited.

Former Commissioner of Labor P. Tecumseh Sherman explained the workings of the State Labor Department, and gave it as his opinion that the betterment of factory conditions is such slow work that it will take from five to ten years at least to remedy all the evils.

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There are very important groups of Suits at **$25, $27.50 and $30.**

While at **$35, $40 and $45** there is an array of the finest Suits obtainable, ready to put on.

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Several Hundred Men's Suits and Overcoats of Unusual $25 Quality

The OVERCOATS. Several hundred more of the splendid Winter weight Chesterfields that men have been buying so eagerly have just come in from the tailors. Plenty of the favorite Oxford grays, as well as black. Velvet collars; alpaca linings. Also some smart Raglans and Fall weight Chesterfields. None of these Coats should fairly sell for less than $25. Now **$15.50 each.**

The SUITS are in handsome, unfinished and smooth worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds; in a variety of new models, in browns, grays and mixtures; also blue serge.

All at $15.50 each, instead of $25, because we secured these specially fine lots under price from some of our good tailors.

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Styles are suitable for young men of 15 to 20 years. Smart Overcoats, single or double-breasted with convertible collars, many with belted backs. All-wool fabrics in medium and dark colors.

Suits in large variety of mixtures, also plain blue serge.

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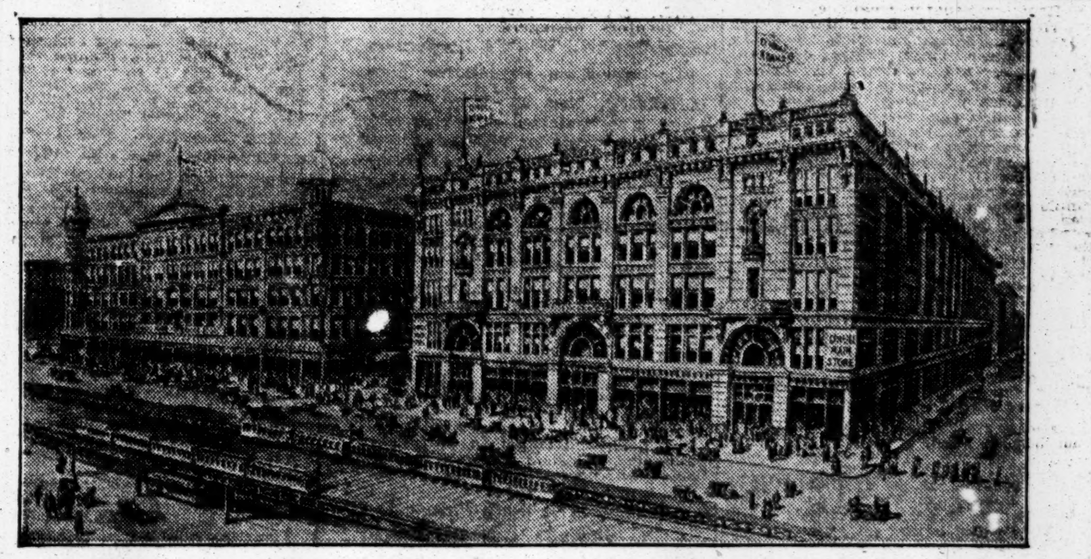

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	Regularly	Special for 2 days		Regularly	Special for 2 days
Babbitt's Soap	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3	Octagon Soap	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3
Babbitt's Powder	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3	Bee Soap	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3
Lion Milk Labels	1 Stamp for 2;	2 Stamps for 2	Sweet Clover Milk Labels	1 Stamp for 4;	2 Stamps for 4
Star Milk Labels	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3	Silver Milk Labels	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3
Mother's Oats (Green)	1 Stamp for 1;	2 Stamps for 1	Seaman's White Rose	1 Stamp for 3;	2 Stamps for 3
Mother's Oats (Yellow)	1 Stamp for 2;	2 Stamps for 2	Wilson's Whiskey Labels	5 Stamps for 1;	10 Stamps for 1
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INDICT RAILROAD MEN FOR GIVING REBATES

Federal Grand Jury Also Indicts Shippers Using B. & O. and Lehigh Valley Lines.

TEN NAMED ALTOGETHER

R. B. Ways, Thomas N. Jarvis, and C. A. Blood Are the Accused Railroad Officials—Concessions Made on Ocean Freight.

Two officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and one of the Baltimore & Ohio and seven business men were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of giving and accepting rebates on railroad freight rates. The amounts mentioned in the indictments which were handed up to Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court were trifling, but it is understood that the cases brought were test cases and that extensive breaches of the law by the railroads running out of New York and doing a through business in foreign freight may be disclosed at the trial.

Some months ago it came to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that foreign steamship agents, acting as freight and passenger agents for the steamship lines running into New York, were offering rebates on the railroad freight rates to American importers as an inducement to patronize the steamship lines. It was represented to them that if they would ship their goods by these lines a rebate of 10 per cent. would be paid to them after a decent interval on the railroad rates from New York to interior points, where the goods were to be delivered.

As the information on which the indictments were found was furnished from abroad, it was impossible yesterday to arrive at any estimate of the amount of money involved in the practice.

A similar scheme with regard to the immigration traffic has also been under investigation by the Government. Under the old Atlantic pool immigrant trains from New York and other principal points of landing have been made up daily by one railroad or another, and all immigrants have left for the West on these and have been transshipped at convenient points to other roads. Lately, however, immigrants have arrived with through tickets good only over designated lines. This aroused the suspicions of the Government.

Those indicted yesterday were Robert B. Ways, foreign freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio; Thomas N. Jarvis, Vice-President, and Clarence A. Blood, freight traffic manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. They are charged with giving rebates. Jules F. Bernard, of Bernard, Judae & Co., of Chicago; Maurice Ascher of Gallagher & Ascher, Chicago; Oscar F. Kosche, trading as Charles D. Stone of Chicago; Albert E. Graser, President of the American Shipping Company of Chicago, and August Bontoux, President of the International Forwarding Company of Chicago and New York, are charged with receiving rebates from the Baltimore & Ohio. George W. Sheldon and Henry W. Ackhoff, President and Vice-President of George W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago, are charged with taking rebates from the Lehigh Valley.

In the indictment of Mr. Ways another firm is mentioned as having accepted rebates—Peter C. Kuyper, trading as P. C. Kuyper & Co. of New York.

The indictments cover the period from July 1, 1910, to Oct. 1 last. It is alleged that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company filed a rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds from New York to Chicago, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Company, with which the Lehigh has cannections, filed a similar rate. It is also charged that on Dec. 3, 1910, the Lehigh Valley contracted to transport for George W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago 14,960 pounds of dry goods at the 75-cent rate, and that $112.20 was paid by the firm. But on May 24 last Jarvis and Blood did "unlawfully and willingly grant and give to George W. Sheldon & Co. $11.20," which, it is alleged, was a rebate of 10 per cent. on the amount of the freight charges.

These rebates, it is further alleged, were in violation of the act to regulate commerce, and in performing them Jarvis and Blood were acting as agents of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Three other counts charge similar rebates granted by the defendants as agents of the railroad to the same firm, and the indictments against the Baltimore & Ohio officials mention like charges.

Thomas N. Jarvis and Clarence A. Blood later in the day appeared before Judge Martin and entered tentative pleas of not guilty, which may be withdrawn before Dec. 1. Robert B. Ways entered the same plea by counsel. Assistant United States District Attorney Crim explained to the court that though the indictments were based on single car-load shipments, the actual amount involved in the rebating practices amounted practically to 10 per cent. of the total freight earnings of the Lehigh Valley and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies. Bail for $5,000 each was furnished by the defendants.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—At the executive offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here it was stated to-day that the indictments found in New York City against R. B. Ways and others are based on legal technicalities as to the relationship of the forwarding agent to the railroad company. The Grand Jury's action was further declared to be an effort on the part of the Government to place the foreign forwarding agent and his representatives in the position of acting for the shipper instead of for the railroad company.

"Railroad counsel are of the opinion," the Baltimore & Ohio's representatives said, "that an agent paid by commission on the business he obtains cannot be construed to be a shipper, under any construction of the law, while the Government officials hold the opinion that in view of the fact that the shipping papers, custom house entries, &c., are furnished by him, he occupies the position of the shipper and is thereby debarred from receiving commissions."

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE

Rests on Principles Fixed in Prosecuting Holland-American for Rebating.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The rebate indictments by the Federal Grand Jury in New York to-day were the result of an investigation made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission through its Division of Inquiry. The alleged violations of the law included the payment by railroad officials of rebates on import shipments through the Port of New York, and their acceptance by shippers. The alleged rebates were paid under the guise of commissions.

The indictments, according to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, rest upon the doctrine that refunds from rates paid to persons controlling routing of shipments are unlawful rebates, even though the persons receiving the rebate funds are not the owners of the shipments.

This principle was established in the recent proceedings against Adrian Gipps of the Holland-American Steamship Line, in which case the right to route shipments had been given to the steamship lines by the owners of the traffic in consideration of the guarantee of a through rate to point of ultimate destination.

In other cases it appears that commissions were paid direct to the New York forwarder, who was designated by the carrier as its import agent. In the indictments against Thomas S. Jarvis, Vice President, and Clarence A. Blood, freight traffic manager, of the Lehigh Valley, it was alleged the railroad appointed George W. Sheldon & Co., a large forwarder and importer, with offices in New York and Chicago, as its import agent. In addition to a salary of $5,000 a year paid Sheldon & Co. for solicitation of traffic for the Lehigh Valley, additional payments were made on the commission basis, the firm appearing as the shipper from New York City.

In these cases the Government secured the indictment of the individuals rather than the corporations, feeling that this course would result more speedily in the elimination of the various devices adopted apparently to defeat the purpose of the law.

LEWIS ENTERPRISE BANKRUPT

Receiver Appointed for Publishing Co.—A Congressional Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Federal Judge McPherson late to-day formally adjudged the Lewis Publishing Company in bankruptcy. He named Walter D. Coles to list its assets and Matthew G. Reynolds to act as receiver.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Britt, to-day speaking before the Congressional Committee which is investigating E. G. Lewis's claim for $3,000,000 against the Government on the ground that the Post Office Department persecuted him and ruined his banking and publishing enterprises, defended Post Office Inspector Swenson, who has been attacked during the session by Congressmen Alexander and Ashbrook.

Alexander told Swenson he would not even believe him on oath if he "swore until his hair was grey," and Ashbrook declared with emphasis that Swenson had no right to call Lewis a crook until he had substantial proof.

Lon V. Stephens, former Governor of Missouri, a witness, testified that Postmaster General Cortelyou violated a promise to give Lewis a square deal in the investigation. He said the Postmaster General made a personal promise to him.

TO TEACH LITTLE MOTHERS.

Chicago Girls Will Learn How to Care for Babies.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—"Little mothers' schools" have been established in Chicago. Hereafter on each Saturday morning one room in each school building in the city will be turned over for the instruction of girls in the care of babies.

Dolls will be the babies, and nurses will teach. Training in the proper methods of bathing, feeding, and entertaining babies and how to make the cradle comfortable will be taken up. There will be talks on the care of the nursing bottle, the preparation of milk, the necessity for ventilation, and how to clean, air, and sun baby's wardrobe.

The equipment of the schools will be furnished by the Board of Health. "Little mothers' schools" were tried out as an experiment in three schools a few months ago, and the favorable reports from these led to their establishment in all public schools.

SEEK MISSING RECLUSE.

Miss Emma Toussaint Disappeared Three Months Ago, Police Hear.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Brookline residents are much alarmed by the disappearance from her home, 203 Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline, of Emma Toussaint, who has been missing for three months.

Two weeks ago they communicated with the police, and the house was searched, but she was not found. Her clothes were in the closets and the furniture was in order.

Since the death of her father Miss Toussaint has lived alone in the house, receiving no company and shunning the neighbors. It is said that Toussaint was an architect and very wealthy, but lost his entire fortune. Miss Toussaint was well educated and had traveled extensively abroad. There are no relatives of the family in Brookline, nor elsewhere as far as has been learned.

WHY BRIBETAKER WENT FREE

Could Not Use White's Confession, in Lorimer Case, Prosecutor Says.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Why Charles A. White, who confessed to having taken a bribe for his vote for William Lorimer as United States Senator, was not prosecuted was explained to-day by State's Attorney Wayman before the Senatorial investigating committee. Mr. Wayman said the only evidence against White was his confession, which under the law could not be used against him.

Wayman said that at the time the confession was made known to him he was a friend of Lorimer and had proceeded with the investigation in the hope that facts would disprove White's story, but finding they corroborated it, he decided it was his duty to prosecute. The cost to Cook County of the two trials of Lee O'Neil Browne, named by White as having paid alleged bribes, he said, was $18,500.

ACCUSES PASTOR OF BIGAMY.

His Second Wife Sang Hymns to Him Through Cell Bars.

JOLIETT, Ill., Nov. 16.—Amanda Brenker of Beecher, Ill., who married the Rev. John Horton, an English clergyman, who admitted having a wife in Bolton, England, to-day began suit for divorce, charging him with bigamy. She declared the minister wrote to other women and wanted her to run away to Mexico.

When Horton was arrested, his second wife went nightly to the little jail at Beecher to sing hymns to him through the bars.

Horton is in jail awaiting Grand Jury action.

USES MICE IN CANCER TESTS.

Woman Surgeon Hopes to Learn if the Disease Is Hereditary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—White mice are being used by Maud Slye of the Medical Department of the University of Chicago, in a series of experiments to find if cancerous growths are hereditary.

"Our object," said Miss Slye, "is to try to determine whether there is an inherited predisposition toward malignant growths. Mice are used because they multiply rapidly and take up little space.

THIEVES IN AUTO GET $6,000.

They Climb Porch of Baltimore House While Family Is at Dinner.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Jewelry valued at $6,000 was stolen from the residence of Frederick W. Lipps on North Eutaw Street last evening.

The thieves gained entrance to the house by climbing the front porch while the family was at dinner, and the police believe they came in an automobile. The street was full of automobiles and pedestrians at the time of the robbery.

The Rest Day of Postal Employes.

Ernest A. Eggers, head of the Postal Employers' Weekly Rest Day Movement, was represented in THE TIMES of Wednesday as pointing out to the annual meeting of the Lord's Day Alliance that pressure was successful in the case of some firms and friends of the Postmaster in obtaining mail by carrier on Sunday. Mr. Eggers says that what he said was that nearly all Post Offices in the United States had been closed to callers on Sundays within the last year, and that they would reopen again in a short time unless the Mann bill, or a similar bill, become law, and that by giving out mail to friends of a Postmaster here and there, all who asked for their mail on Sunday would finally receive it, thus re-establishing the conditions of a year ago.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.

PACKERS MAY DELAY TRIALS FOR MONTHS

Goes to Supreme Court, Whichever Way Judge Kohlsaat Decides on Habeas Corpus.

TO TEST SHERMAN ACT

Government Lawyers Deny Packers' Right to Use the Habeas Corpus Constitutionality of Anti-Trust Law in Question.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Lawyers for the indicted Chicago packers to-day sought to reach the Supreme Court for a final ruling on the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust act before the packers shall go to trial. Arguments were made before United States Circuit Judge C. C. Kohlsaat and will be resumed to-morrow morning.

It is not believed the trials of the packers will begin Monday. In case Judge Kohlsaat sustains the Government's contention that the packers' petition was not in good faith, and quashes the writ, the indicted men have announced they will appeal to the Supreme Court and thus obtain a ruling on the constitutionality of the criminal sections of the Sherman law. This, according to counsel, will have the effect of preventing trial on the indictments until the ruling.

Should Judge Kohlsaat grant the writ the Government will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Counsel for the packers argued that the defendants really had been under restraint for one hour last Monday, after they had been surrendered by their bondsmen, and were, therefore, subject to the operation of the habeas corpus law.

Lawyers for the Government declared that the packers had no right to use the habeas corpus writ because their method of surrender was illegal and therefore, legally, they were not under restraint, and that the packers had not acted in good faith in applying to the Circuit Court, and that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction.

The Government's motion to quash was made for the following reasons:

First—That the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction to enter the writs.

Second—That the petitioners were not imprisoned or restrained at the time of filing the petition.

Third—That the leave to file a petition was granted in ignorance of the essential facts bearing upon the propriety of entertaining such a petition.

Fourth—That the petition was not in good faith, but was for the purpose of avoiding trial on the issues of the indictments.

Fifth—That the petitioners were not arrested, but the pretended imprisonment was at their own instance to give ground for allegations of the petitions.

Sixth—That the petitioners have imposed on the court by making it appear that the purpose of their act is to obtain a decision on the validity of the Sherman act, whereas the true purpose is to transfer the custody of the petitioners from the District Court so as to prevent trial upon indictment.

Seventh—Each of the petitioners has pleaded not guilty to the indictments and is not entitled to have any questions decided by other than the District Court until a judgment has been obtained against him upon a verdict finding him guilty.

James Sheean of special counsel for the Government said the purpose behind the petition of the packers was to avoid, if possible, the expenses of trial until the constitutionality of the criminal section of the Sherman act finally had been determined.

Mr. Sheean continued:

"I insist that the defendants to have been surrendered legally should have surrendered in open court and not to a Federal Marshal. To make such surrender legal, the officer must be able to set up in his return that he held these defendants under or by virtue of some writ or process which has its foundation in the proceedings at issue.

"These defendants surrendered merely upon their own bonds, and not upon any process issuing from this court. Therefore, I advance that the surrender was illegal."

Mr. Sheean criticised sharply a portion of the packers' petition, particularly referring to the following paragraph:

> That the trial of your petitioners on said indictments will consume at least six months in the District Court and will necessitate the hearing of many hundreds of witnesses and will be costly to the United States and to your petitioners and will entail great and endless hardship upon them, all of which will be a complete loss and waste if the said act of Congress is unconstitutional and void as hereinbefore set forth; that the questions herein involved have not been determined by the Supreme Court, and the case presents special circumstances, and is one of exceptional importance.

"Sifted down, what does this mean?" asked the attorney. "It means simply that because of the cost to these defendants, if this matter takes its regular course, the writ should issue to provide a short cut to the Supreme Court.

"The mere charge that it is expensive is no reason for 'lifting' this case from the District Court to the Circuit Court with the purpose of providing a short cut to the United States Supreme Court."

Levy Mayer, for the defendants, took up the decision of United States District Judge Carpenter on May 12, 1911, in refusing to grant the application of the packers for a demurrer, based on the decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case.

"We believe that we can satisfy you that the learned District Judge fell into error in his ruling," said Mr. Mayer, "when he held that the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust act was constitutional.

"We desire to get a quick, a short, a decisive way of adjudicating the question of the constitutionality of this law. If that be an offense, we uncover our heads and take the consequences.

"Not since the free-silver agitation," said Mr. Mayer, "has the business of the country suffered to such a degree from any one thing as it has from the uncertainty surrounding the construction of the criminal clause of the Sherman act."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The belief was expressed at the Department of Justice this afternoon that the indicted beef packers in Chicago will fail in their attempt to avoid trial through the habeas corpus proceedings that they have instituted. The department regarded the move as merely a means of delaying the trial, and a good deal of doubt was expressed as to its doing that.

The department is strongly hopeful that no Judge will be found to grant a stay of proceedings under the indictment, even after the appeal to the Supreme Court is taken on the habeas corpus proceedings.

It is regarded as certain that that part of the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, no matter what the action of the court in Chicago on the writ. If the writ is dismissed the packers will be sure to appeal, and if the writ is upheld and the men discharged the Government will appeal.

Solicitor General Lehmann said this afternoon that the constitutionality of the Sherman law had been upheld by the Supreme Court in twenty decisions, and that it was absurd to say that a law which was constitutional on the civil side could be unconstitutional in its criminal provisions. If Congress has the power to declare certain acts illegal, it certainly has the power to provide punishment for them.

OPENING OF DEPOSIT BOXES.

The Law Permits It Only When Charges Have Been Unpaid Two Years.

In connection with the recent opening in the vaults of the Madison Safe Deposit Company of a safety box registered in the name of David Rothschild, the bank wrecker who died in Sing Sing while serving a term for wrecking the Federal Bank, it was pointed out by an official of a safe-deposit company yesterday that the State law does not, as reported, permit an official of a bank, accompanied by a notary, to open any safety-deposit box after the death of the person in whose name it is registered. The law provides that if the charges for the use of a safe are unpaid for two years the company, upon serving notice to the safe holder, may open the safe in the presence of an officer of the company and of a notary, take out the contents, and hold them, subject to the payment of the charges by the safe holder.

RYAN BONDS IN COURT AGAIN.

Receiver Wants an Accounting for the $1,100,000 Metropolitan Issue.

Joseph V. Mayer, receiver of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Thomas Fortune Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, H. Vreeland and other Directors and Trustees of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for an accounting of the proceeds of the sale of $1,100,000 of 5 per cent. bonds.

Mayer says that he believes the proceeds were diverted and the company thrown into bankruptcy. The reason given for issuing the bonds was road equipment and operation, but Mr. Mayer says not one dollar of the proceeds was ever spent for this purpose. The answer of Ryan and his fellow defendants is that the bondholders, whom Mayer represents, consented to the proceedings of the company's Directors and now have no standing in court.

KILLED WRONG PERSON.

On Trial for Murder, He Contests That It Was No Crime.

Casimir Ilg, a saloon keeper at 547 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, was put on trial before Judge Crain, in General Sessions, yesterday for murder in the first degree. There are two indictments against him.

He is charged with killing 11-year-old Thomas Callahan of 868 East 149th Street on Aug. 26, when he shot and also killed Charles Schultz, an engineer, who broke a large plate-glass window in the front of his saloon. Ilg is now on trial for the killing of the Callahan boy, and an interesting point of law is involved in the trial.

Assistant District Attorney McGuire contends that a man is guilty of murder in the first degree if he kills a person while attempting to commit the same act upon another, even though he commit that act in self-defense. John F. McIntyre, who is appearing for Ilg, contends that a man is not guilty of any crime at all if he kills a person while protecting himself from assault by another person than the one killed.

Three Killed by Hunters.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., Nov. 16.—Three were killed and two badly wounded within the last twenty-four hours in hunting accidents in this vicinity. The dead include a youth, shot by his father, and a man, killed by his own gun.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF AN UNUSUAL PURCHASE OF ORIENTAL RUGS, PARTICULARS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN A FEW DAYS.

B. Altman & Co.

INFANTS' OUTFITS AT MODERATE PRICES

THE REGULAR STOCK OF THE INFANTS' DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN AUGMENTED BY RECENT SHIPMENTS FROM ABROAD OF LONG AND SHORT COATS, DRESSES AND PETTICOATS AS WELL AS NOVELTIES IN BIBS, AFGHANS, SACQUES, WRAPPERS, PILLOW SLIPS, ETC.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS.

NURSERY STANDS, HAMPERS AND BASSINETTES.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' FRENCH AND DOMESTIC LINGERIE, HOSIERY, ETC.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

The Man in the Tower Talks of $20 and $25 Suits

FROM the battlements of the Tower he sees regiments of men paying $20 and $25 for clothes that are not all that they should be.

They are misguided—led by a habit that is obsolete.

They believe that ALL YOU CAN GET FOR $20 or $25 are honest, homely clothes of sombre mediocrity—with just so much intrinsic value.

The Man in the Tower appeals to the reason of these men, as well as to their taste.

The $20 or $25 suit that is a close family relation of $40 suits is bound to be better than the one that tops the heap of a $12 and $18 family.

It isn't enough in these days that a suit be made of good woolens, honestly tailored.

The modern New Yorker who daily meets men of taste can't clothe himself in honesty and goodness alone—and get by with it.

"If thee would get money," said the Quaker to his son, "go where money is."

If you would get the best $20 suit, go where the tailors are educated to the $40 standard.

To thousands of New Yorkers, $20 or $25 represents all they can judiciously afford for a suit.

They must get maximum WEAR out of their clothes.

These Weber and Heilbroner suits are of good woolens—the best that amount of money can buy.

They are chock full of wear. But they are ALSO this season's correct patterns and weaves.

The man that wears one of them belongs to NEW YORK'S PRESENT SEASON.

He is sturdily clad—but also tastefully attired in harmony with the clothes of men who can afford to pay more.

In short, he belongs to the ever widening circle of well dressed New Yorkers.

All these $20 and $25 suits carry the same guarantee as our higher priced suits—we buy back at full price any suit that does not wear satisfactorily.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothes at the four stores marked with stars

150 Nassau* 58 Nassau 27 New* 20 Cortlandt 369 Broadway
757 Broadway 1185 Broadway* 42nd and Fifth Avenue*

265 B'WAY

841 B'WAY

Don't Think Overcoats Are the Only Garments We Are Selling

Many men, because we have advertised so strongly New York's Greatest Overcoat Sale, may have gathered the impression that all these four wonderful stores have to offer are overcoats.

Despite the tremendous overcoat values that our compact organization and our close mill relations have made possible, you will find in our four stores Hackett, Carhart Winter Suits for men at very special prices.

Overcoats Under-price

The result of two mills getting "cold feet"—slangy, but expressive. These two mills, among the leaders of the world, designed and produced thousands of yards of overcoatings that suddenly seemed to them to be the wrong patterns for this season.

They sacrificed their productions. Time has shown that the patterns were correct—indeed they are among the most popular patterns to-day. The new wide wales, the new herringbone stripes and those fuzzy cloths, in the new Oxford blue and Oxford gray shades.

Every new and correct overcoat model is here. Raglan shoulder overcoats, belted coats, ulster collar coats, new style box coats, double and single breasted coats—all are represented.

Overcoats that should be $18 are now............ $11.50
Overcoats that are splendid $20 values, now....... $13.50
Overcoats, cheap at $22.50, are now.......... $15.00
Overcoats of best $25.00 standards are now........ $17.50
Overcoats, unheard of under $28.00, are now....... $19.50
Overcoats intended to be $30.00 are now........... $22.50
Overcoats judged anywhere worth $35.00 are now..... $25.00
Overcoats of $40.00 valuation are now............ $27.50
Overcoats you'd expect at $50.00 are now........... $32.50
Finest Overcoats $55.00 ever bought, now......... $37.50

Winter Suit Specials

If only their good style, fine tailoring and thoroughly honest fabrics were to recommend these garments to you, you would be justified in their purchase.

But the money you save is a still greater consideration. Here are suits we have been able to produce under extraordinary circumstances, utilizing every favorable business condition and turning it to your advantage:

Suits of $20.00 Standard value $13.50

All wool pure worsteds, fine cheviots and soft velours are represented here. These suits are cut on advance style models for men and young men, and can be duplicated in New York only at $20.00 or more.

Suits that ought to be marked $25.00.......... $15

One of the most popular prices known, but in the ordinary $15 suit what do you get? Machine work and miserable, though perhaps sightly (when new), fabrics. These splendid suits at $15 will satisfy you in every way. All sizes and models for men and young men.

Finest $40.00 Suits, special at.................. $27.50

You say a high price for a special? But these are exquisite suits, and justify their $40 price marks. Every new pattern from Europe's and America's best mills is here to select from. All sizes, of course.

HACKETT, CARHART SPECIAL SUITS $25

The best garments in America at this popular price. Newest English and American models in all new colorings, many exclusive patterns.

125 STREET

42 STREET

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL
E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President

265 Broadway Near Chambers St.
841 Broadway Cor. 13th St.
119 West 42d St. Near Broadway.
125th Street Near 3d Avenue.

HARLEM AND 42D STREET STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

Refrigerators

METAL LINED—GLASS LINED
ENAMELLED STEEL LINED.

The Perfection of Cleanliness and Economy

LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d St., N. Y.

CUMMINS DEFENSE IS AGAIN ATTACKED

Bradley Martin, Jr., Repeats That Money Defendant Used Was a Trust Fund.

SOME ANSWERS CONFUSING

Justice Davis Has to Rebuke Levity in Court While Mr. Martin Is on the Stand.

Bradley Martin, Jr., the first and chief witness for the prosecution in the case of William J. Cummins, on trial for the larceny of $140,000, was recalled yesterday and questioned anew about the money Mr. Cummins is accused of stealing. It was obtained from the Nineteenth Ward Bank, of which Mr. Martin was President, by putting up notes of the Cummins coterie. Mr. Martin declares that it was to have been held in trust by the Carnegie Trust Company for the payment of loans of the Van Nordens in order to redeem stock of the Van Norden Trust Company, Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Banks they had used as collateral.

The defense contends that the fund was to be used by Mr. Cummins for the acquisition generally of stock of the banks and of the Carnegie Trust Company. Mr. Cummins took the money and used it, he contends, for this purpose through a stock pool organized by himself, Joseph B. Reichman, Martin J. Condon, and Charles A. Moore, Jr. The taking of this money by him instead of leaving it in trust with the Carnegie Trust Company constitutes the alleged crimes of which he is accused.

Mr. Martin's answers yesterday were frequently confusing, and caused so much laughter that Justice Davis had to reprimand those in the courtroom. Mr. Cummins himself lost his worried look and held his hands over his face to keep from laughing outright. Even Mr. Martin laughed after some of his answers and the puzzled looks of the jurors and lawyers. He finally undertook to state just what the agreement was under which the money was loaned by his bank. This is the explanation, taken from the stenographer's notes:

> The Carnegie Trust Company was to take this cash and was to make arrangements with the holders of the Van Norden loans and with Van Norden, and also with Mr. Cummins—who had a considerable quantity of Carnegie Trust Company stock—or any one else, and was to purchase these Van Norden loans, and in the case of the notes, which were collateraled at the Nineteenth Ward Bank, the Nineteenth Ward Bank stock was to be exchanged, at prices agreed on in the agreement, for Carnegie stock in order that the Nineteenth Ward Bank could legally loan on the collateral of these notes. What I explained about the Luce loan was that, in order to have the Nineteenth Ward Bank legally loan on Carnegie Trust Company stock, the Luce loan of $100,000—which was secured by Carnegie Trust Company stock—which was in the Nineteenth Ward Bank, would have to be previously paid, and the Trustee was to arrange for all these things to take place simultaneously in order that the bank should not make a loan that came within the statute.

Max D. Steuer, Mr. Cummins's counsel, in a series of questions, pinned the witness down to this as the last word on what the arrangement was. Referring to it as "the statement you have made," Mr. Steuer asked whether it was said by anybody at the meeting at which the loans were voted, and Mr. Martin finally said, "No, it was not."

Mr. Steuer got him to admit that he had personally signed new stock certificates of the bank of which he was President when Mr. Cummins sent in old certificates that he had taken up by paying off loans out of the fund.

> Q.—Then you knew what was being done with the stock held as collateral for the Van Norden loans? A.—Yes.
>
> Q.—You knew what had been done in every instance where Van Norden notes were taken down? A.—Yes.
>
> Q.—You were not kept in ignorance of what was being done? A.—No; whenver I asked Mr. Cummins he told me.
>
> Q.—Did you ever find any statement made by Cummins in regard to these transactions to be untrue? A.—No, Sir.
>
> Q.—You knew Cummins was going around with Van Norden and making transpositions of loans? A.—Yes.
>
> Q.—You knew there was a pool to acquire stocks? A.—Yes.

On redirect examination Mr. Martin explained that although he knew of these operations he did not know the money loaned by the uptown banks was being used for the purpose.

Tompkins McIlvaine, who was a Director of the Van Norden Trust Company, which put up $195,000 for the same fund into which the $140,000 went, testified to his understanding of the agreement. He said the matter of a trustee was left to the officers of the bank.

Martin J. Condon was recalled. He said he was one of those who signed the notes by which the fund was raised. He knew nothing of the operations of the pool of which he was supposed to have been a member, and did not know that there were still 465 shares of Carnegie Trust Company stock in it, to a part of which he was entitled.

Slaton Now Governor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—Taking oath as Governor of Georgia, John M. Slaton, President of the State Senate, this morning succeeded Hoke Smith, who resigned to become United States Senator. One of Gov. Slaton's first acts will be to call an election to choose a new executive.

GIVE A PAPER-BAG DINNER.

Test of the New Cookery System Shown at Delmonico's.

Fifty-one men and women dined at Delmonico's last night on an eight-course dinner, each dish of which had been cooked in a paper bag. Even the coffee was prepared in paper. There were filets, souffles, roasts, vegetables à la almost everything the chefs could think of, and they all came to the table wrapped in paper bags. Even the ice cream was frozen in paper bags.

The dinner was given by the editorial staff of Good Housekeeping Magazine, and James E. Tower, the editor, presided. Ellis Parker Butler, who wrote "Pigs is Pigs," and Gelett Burgess, originator of "Are You a Bromide?" did the speaking. The menu was printed on one of the paper cooking bags. Coffee was served in little cups of paper. In each was placed a small quantity of Turkish coffee and sugar. On this hot water was poured.

The test, according to Mr. Nies, came in the cooking of two large turkeys. Each bird was placed in a paper bag, and for three hours they cooked in the oven. When the turkeys were brought out the paper bags were scorched and split on the top, but the birds were done to a turn.

Paper-bag cooking is no novelty in England where it already has many adherents. It is an innovation for a New York restaurant, however. Its advocates here claim for it the advantage of preventing the ordinary loss of weight that comes through cooking, a preservation of the true flavor of the food and a more thorough cooking because of the steam which is confined in the bag. The bags are especially prepared and must be both grease and steam proof.

Some of those at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Parker Butler, the Rev. M. Hudson Gales, Mr. Gilmore, Inez Haynes Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guiterman, Marion Harland, (Mrs. M. V. Terhune,) Miss Helen Louise Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Mason, Mr. Shinn, Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, Virginia Terhune Van de Water, and Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

FOOLED THE JURY ONCE.

Burglar with a Bible Doesn't Try It Again and Pleads Guilty.

George McAllester, a youth of 18, was before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of burglary and pleaded guilty. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty recognized him as the young man who appeared before Judge Foster in the same court in September and was acquitted, after he had refused to be sworn on the court Bible and produced one of his own, which he said his mother had given him on her deathbed.

McAllester was arrested for burglary at a saloon at 772 Amsterdam Avenue, and when he was arraigned yesterday Assistant District Attorney Delehanty said:

"Hello, McAllester; have you got your Bible with you—the one your mother gave you?"

"Hello yourself," replied the defendant. "I don't want any Bible this trip, as I am going to take a plea. Gee, but that jury was soft, to swallow that stuff about my dead mother handing me the Bible. Why, I was handed that by a guy in the Tombs, who told me that he had worked it once himself. I burglarized both joints."

McAllester will be sentenced next Friday.

EARNS MORE THAN HUSBAND.

So She Should Have Custody of Their Child, Mrs. Sawyer Pleads.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff appointed Peter B. Olney referee yesterday to take testimony in the legal battle of Harry S. Sawyer and his wife Rosalie over their four-year-old baby Ruth. Mrs. Sawyer now has the baby at a Fifty-fourth Street address in an apartment she shares with Grace Carlyle, an actress. Mr. Sawyer claims it under a decree of a probate court in Massachusetts, which Mrs. Sawyer says was obtained by fraud.

She says that when Mr. Sawyer was in New York she supported the family by her earnings as a stenographer, and that he now earns only $15 a week as a Boston dry goods clerk. She declares she is better fitted financially and otherwise to care for the baby, and declares that her mother-in-law forced her to leave the Sawyer home in Boston by being disagreeable two weeks after the baby was born.

CONFERENCE ON PASSPORTS.

Prominent New York Jews Are to Meet Senators Root and O'Gorman.

Prominent Jews have arranged a conference with Senators Root and O'Gorman for Friday, Nov. 17 at 11 A. M., at the office of Senator O'Gorman, 37 Wall Street, to discuss the passport question. Among those invited to attend are Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, Daniel Guggenheim, Louis Marshall, Adolph Lewisohn, Samuel Dorf, Edward Lauterbach, Isidor Straus, Max J. Kohler, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry Morgenthau, J. B. Greenhut, Abram I. Elkus, Justices Bijur, Erlanger, Lehman, Newberger, Greenbaum, Platz, and Judge Leon Sanders.

Aid Asked for a Poor Widow.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, appeals for aid for the support of a young widow of twenty-nine, who lost her husband by cancer, and was left with three little girls, the eldest of whom is now 6 years old. Another baby girl was born soon after the father's death. The mother keeps an exemplary home, and earns a little at sewing, while caring for her children. But help is still needed. Contributions will be acknowledged by Mrs. Martin Beck, 135 Central Park West.

U. S. JUDGES DEFEND THE DUVEEN FINES

Martin and Holt Think That Prison Sentences Were Not Merited for Mere Smuggling.

JUSTICE SERVED, THEY SAY

Courts May Not Punish a Man Beyond His Deserts Because He Is Rich or Poor.

United States Court Judges Martin and Holt do not believe that persons convicted of smuggling should be punished by jail sentences unless the testimony indicates that they are wanton and deliberate violators of the law, or that the welfare of the public demands it. Judge Martin said yesterday to a TIMES reporter:

"The Judge himself must decide whether leniency or severity should be practiced, for it often happens that while the offenses of two violators of the law are similarly guilty the circumstances in each case may entirely differ.

"There has been some criticism because the Duveens were fined and one P. Sebasta, a Syrian musician, convicted of smuggling a harp, was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. But the fact was that Sebasta committed perjury while on the stand, and he was punished for that as well as for the smuggling. He could have been convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, but I saw no use of putting this expense upon the public; when I had the matter in hand it could be disposed of at once.

"Henry J. Duveen was more than 60 years of age, and it was proved beyond doubt that he was suffering from Bright's disease. A jail sentence in his case might have caused his death, which the law did not demand. The United States District Attorney was unwilling to take the testimony of Mr. Duveen's own physician concerning his illness, and another physician was asked to make an examination. This proved beyond doubt that the man was ill of the disease.

"I have been quoted as saying that smuggling does not indicate moral turpitude. I said nothing of the kind. What I did say was that smuggling is a crime, because it is made so by the statutes, and is not like theft or assault or selling spurious stocks. For a number of years the Government was permeated with smuggling and under-valuation, and this led in a large measure to the evils which the present Collector of the Port and the United States District Attorney are trying to stamp out. It would seem, indeed, that the Government encouraged these offenses, and so it would not be serving justice to deal too severely with this class of offenders."

Besides their fines, aggregating $35,000, the Duveens refunded to the Government $1,200,000 in settlement of the civil suit, just twice as much as the duties on all of the smuggled goods would have amounted to.

"No man ought to be punished beyond his deserts just because he is rich, and no one ought to escape punishment just because he is poor," said Judge Martin further. "There are conditions that ought to carry jail sentences for smuggling, and perhaps one of them would be a second offense. I have had no second offenders before me yet. When I do I shall strive to make the punishment adequate."

Judge Holt said that a statute had made a smuggler a lawbreaker.

"In this way it is different from such crimes as assault, shooting, and robbing. If I am shot I don't need a law to tell me that I have been injured, but a man may evade paying duties and not injure me in any way that I may be cognizant of. There are many persons who can see no wrong in trying to bring goods into this country without paying the duties demanded by law, while in every other respect they are exemplary citizens. To imprison these persons might work a hardship entirely at variance with the meaning of the law.

"It is better to err on the side of leniency than on the side of severity. It is the intention of the law to be just, and if this intention can be achieved by a fine it is better to fine than to imprison."

WOMEN VICTIMS OF LEPROSY.

Mrs. Foeder of Philadelphia Has Seven Children, but Must Be Isolated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Two cases of leprosy were discovered in this city today. The first case, that of Mrs. Becky Schleifman, 58 years old, was diagnosed by the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It is said that she is in the early stages of the disease. She has been in the country twenty years.

The case of Mrs. Becky Foeder, 36 years old, was reported by the physicians of the Orthopaedic Hospital. She came to this country in 1906, and is said to be in an advanced stage of the disease. She is the mother of seven children, the eldest 15 years and the youngest nine months.

Both women were removed to the isolation ward of the Philadelphia Hospital and a quarantine established at their homes.

SAY MAILS FOIL LIQUOR LAWS

United States Friend of "Blind Tigers," Conference Is Told.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—With the conclusion of discussions of franchise, educational, police, and liquor problems the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the nineteenth National Conference for City Good Government ended to-day.

Plans for an exhaustive study of local option and all other questions allied with the liquor problem were recommended by the Committee on Liquor, presented by Camillus G. Kidder of Orange, N. J. A determination of the safest hands in which to lodge the issuance of licenses was deemed to be of prime importance.

The Federal Government, through some of its statutes, was pictured as the friend of the "blind tiger" and the liquor interests as against prohibition by William H. Thomas of Montgomery, Ala., in an address on "The Prohibition Movement in the South."

"The practical effect of the United States revenue statutes, inter-State commerce laws, and the use of the mails," he declared, "is to make the Government the friend and coadjutor of the blind tiger, the brewer and the distiller, in defeating the will of the people by granting Federal licenses, to whomsoever will pay, to go into any prohibition State and violate the law. If the Government refused such licenses in prohibition territory a large percentage of the illicit liquor selling could be substantially abolished."

"Suggestions for a Model Street Railway Franchise" was the title of a report by Delos F. Wilcox and James W. S. Peters of the Committee on Franchises. Their report was exhaustive, and in an appendix an outline of a model franchise was given.

FINDER OF BUDDHA TO WED.

Miss Colton, Dr. Spooner's Bride-to-Be, Speaks 54 Languages.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST HAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The engagement of Miss S. Colton, the famous linguist, of this place, and David Brainerd Spooner, Ph. D., of Bengal, India, an archaeologist employed by the British Government, who about a year ago gained fame by discovering the bones of the Buddha, became known here today.

Dr. Spooner and Miss Colton have known each other intimately for several years, having met while studying in Berlin, in Harvard, and in India, where Miss Colton has traveled extensively. Miss Colton received his proposal by cable and cabled her reply.

Dr. Spooner hoped to come to this country for the marriage, but it was arranged for Miss Colton to go to India. She will start in a couple of weeks. The marriage will take place in December or January.

Miss Colton, who speaks or reads fifty-four languages, is well versed in religions, and has lectured in this country and abroad. She is a daughter of the late A. M. Colton, a pastor in East Hampton. She had planned a career as a concert singer, but her family dissuaded her and she took up the study of languages.

BEET MEN FIGHT FREE SUGAR.

Would Destroy Their Industry, Aid Importers, and Raise Prices, They Say.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Beet sugar manufacturers who have been meeting here for the last few days closed their session today after formulating plans to combat "free sugar." They contend that free sugar would destroy the domestic industry, and with competition eliminated the importers and refiners would have a monopoly.

Chairman C. C. Hamlin of Colorado in a statement characterized the campaign for free sugar as one "of misrepresentation inaugurated for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the American people."

"The animus of these attacks is apparent," the statement says. "Beet sugar is the only competitor the refiners have, as from it they can exact no toll, and every pound of beet sugar produced in the United States means one less for them to refine. With this industry destroyed their only competition would be eliminated and a few men in New York would fix the price to be paid to the producers of raw sugar on the one hand and that to be charged the consumer of refined on the other."

FINGERPRINT TRIAL ON.

High School Pupils There to Observe the Test of the System.

Capt. Joseph A. Faurot of the Bureau of Identification at Police Headquarters, was the principal witness before Judge Foster in General Sessions, yesterday, in the case of Charles Carriere, who is on trial for robbing the Wanamaker School of Hair Dressing last August.

The only evidence against Carriere lies in four grimy finger marks discovered on a glass show case in the room from which $8,000 worth of human hair was stolen, and his criminal record, which shows two other convictions.

In reply to Assistant District Attorney Weller's questions, Capt. Faurot said that the finger-print system of identification was certain, the prints being the same at birth and death. A large blackboard was put up and Capt. Faurot demonstrated the various kinds of finger prints to the jury, pointing out the places wherein the marks on the show case agreed with those of the prisoner's prints.

In the course of the trial about fifty students from Stuyvesant High School asked Judge Foster to allow them to enter. His Honor consented, and when they got inside he directed the court attendants to give them seats where they could hear what was going on and briefly explained the case to them.

The Students are all members of the Civic Society of Stuyvesant High School, and they have been visiting both the Federal and the Civil Courts. The trial will be continued to-day.

MOTHER SAYS FATHER TORTURED SPENCER

Brutal Treatment Since Childhood, She Believes, Drove Alleged Murderer Insane.

LEFT FOR WOLVES TO EAT

Tied to Tree in the Woods, She Says—Father Threatened to Chop Off His Head and Broke Whip Handle on It.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—Bertram G. Spencer, who is on trial for the murder of Martha E. Blackstone, was brutally treated from early childhood by his own father, according to his mother, Mrs. W. L. L. Spencer, who took the witness stand to-day, and told of numerous occasions on which her husband had punished the boy with extreme severity. She said her husband is now a Sunday School Superintendent in Lebanon, Conn.

Mrs. Spencer testified that when Bertram was less than a year old his father punished him with a knife one day, and that from that time the child manifested signs of nervousness. When the child was between 3 and 4 years old, while his father was whipping him, the child fell and struck his head against a stove, causing injury to the base of his skull.

At the age of 5 years, she said, Bertram was unable to memorize a short prayer, and his father, believing the boy stubborn, tied his hands, laid him across a chopping block, and said he was going to cut his head off. At another time the boy was taken to a wood and tied to a tree, and told the wolves would eat him. An hour later the father unbound the child and took him home.

When the boy was 9 years old, Spencer whipped him for stealing a knife, breaking the butt of a heavy whip over his head, she said, and since that time he had complained frequently of pains in his head. She said that when Bertram was 14 years old he enlisted in the navy at Charlestown, but two months later returned home, a bursting gun having caused injuries to his head. While in the navy he returned one evening, and his mother persuaded him to remain for the night.

When the father learned that Bertram was in the house, she said, he rushed to the boy's room and jumped upon him as he lay asleep. Bertram grabbed a revolver and tried to shoot his father, but the weapon was rusty and was not discharged. The boy then ran out of the house, his father firing five revolver shots at him as he fled.

Later, in Norwich, Conn., he tried to kill himself by jumping from Preston Bridge, and once was found on the street in a dazed condition.

Bertram had carried a revolver, Mrs. Spencer testified, ever since he had been attacked by a highwayman. He attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum when he was 19 years old. His mother said he told her he was tired of life.

Mrs. Spencer related several incidents to show that her son was subject to fits of frenzy, when he would froth at the mouth, make a peculiar guttural noise, and his eyes looked like "the eyes of a wild animal."

Mrs. Spencer admitted she had tried twice to end her own life with poison, once in 1894 and again in 1895. She then gave a long list of relatives and ancestors on both sides of her son's family who had been insane.

A dozen other witnesses told of outbursts of rage by Spencer. Benjamin F. Carpenter, a Lebanon farmer, said that once when he and Spencer were digging a trench Spencer's father told them to work faster. Spencer became angry and attacked his father with a shovel. The witness said Spencer often had a vacant stare, and appeared to hear voices when no one was speaking.

Charles A. Gager of Norwich, Conn., a relative of the defendant, told of a quarrel at a dance in Norwich, when Spencer tried to shoot a man, and William K. Spencer of Middletown, Conn., corroborated Mrs. Spencer's testimony that Spencer's grandfather died in an insane asylum, and that other relatives had been insane.

TO LOWER COST OF LIVING.

Produce Exchange Will Discuss Farming Methods on Monday.

The New York Produce Exchange will discuss the high-cost-of-living problem at the close of business on Monday at a conference to which the Presidents of all railroads leading into the city and big shippers of flour and foodstuffs have been invited. The meeting is part of a Nation-wide movement inaugurated by the Council of Grain Exchanges, which includes the Exchanges of all the larger cities, to bring down high prices by raising the crops through scientific farming.

Prof. Perry G. Holden, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension in Iowa, will be the principal speaker. He will describe the result of recent crop-improvement experiments made in the West.

FOUR KILLED BY STEAM.

Boiler Bursts and They Are Unable to Escape from the Room.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—An engineer, an oiler, and two deckhands, known by number only, employed by Scott Brothers, canal contractor near Free Bridge, were killed this morning when a boiler exploded.

The deckhands had gone into the boiler room and were asleep with the engineer and oiler when a flue suddenly burst and the little room was filled with steam. They groped their way to the door, but were overcome one after the other. When workmen were able to drag them out two were dead and the other two died in a few minutes.

Coroner F. C. Smith after investigating said he would hold no inquest. The boiler was inspected on Oct 31 by the State Inspector and pronounced satisfactory.

MRS. HASKELL'S SON HELD.

Paroled After Sentence — Dickason, Her Guest, Denies Stealing Jewels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Wilfred Stuart Sheldon Dickason, said to be a member of an old English family, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing jewels valued at $2,930 from Mrs. Olga Von Wedelstadt Haskell of this city, was arraigned to-day in Police Court and asked for a preliminary examination. The case will be heard to-morrow.

George, a son of Mrs. Haskell, who also was arrested on her complaint, was sent to the workhouse for forty-five days, but released immediately on probation.

Mrs. Haskell said the jewels disappeared after Dickason had seen her hiding them. Dickason, who had been her guest for five weeks, has been prominent in Minneapolis society since coming here several months ago. He declares he knows nothing of the jewels.

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Profit-Sharing Friday

Presents Price-Concessions In All Depts.
Follow the Red and White Cards.

Choice Grocery Selections

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

'Phone 5700 Chelsea. O'Neill Main Store Basement. Mail Orders Filled.

On Sale for Friday and Saturday

Gold Medal Flour

Washburn Crosby's best; bbls.	$6.25
24½-lb. bags..	78c

Sugars

H. & E. Granulated; 10-lb. muslin bags	65c
Non-Caking Powdered; 5½-lb. muslin bags..	34c
Confectioner's XXXX; 5 lbs. for	34c

Plum Pudding

Richardson & Robbins's or the Franco-American Food Co.'s 3-lb. cans, 59c.; 2-lb. cans, 43c.; 1-lb. cans, 23c.; individual cans	9c

Mince Meat

The Floral, ½-gal. glass jars	67c
The Floral, quart glass jars	37c
Brick's 5-lb. pails....	73c
Armour's quart glass jars	55c

Evaporated Fruit

We offer none but the best that comes into this market and we are ever searching for the exceptional.

California Prunes—20's; per lb.....	20c
California Prunes—40's; per lb....	15c
California Prunes—50's; per lb....	12c
California Prunes—70's; per lb....	10c
Ruby Prunes—Per lb.	18c
Unpeeled Peaches Per lb.	15c
Loose Muscatel Raisins—Per lb...	12c
Pitted Cherries—Per lb.	35c
Apricots — Per lb.	25c
Pears—per lb.	18c
Sliced Apples—Per lb.	15c
Whole Apples—per lb.	16c
Stewing Figs—Per lb.	14c

Pancake Flours

Aunt Jemimas — Three packages for	25c
Old Homestead—Hecker's; large package	17c
Old Homestead—Hecker's; 10c. packages; 3 for	25c
The Franklin Mills—Per package	13c
Hecker's Prepared Buckwheat Flour—Large packages	33c
Presto Flour—Large packages...	27c
Hecker's Prepared Buckwheat Flour—Medium pkgs...	17c
Presto Flour—Medium pkgs...	10c

Beaumont's Pie Crust—Per package	10c

Cereals

Hecker's Cream Oatmeal—Per package	7c
Hecker's Farina—Per package......	7c
Hecker's Cream Farina—Per package containing silver plated spoon; each	12c
Hecker's Cream Hominy—5-lb. package	17c
Kellogg's Rice Flakes—Per package	9c
Kellogg's Rice Biscuits—Per package	9c
Shredded Wheat Biscuits—Per package	10c
Triscuit — Per package	9c
Maple Corn Flakes Per package......	9c
Wheatlet — Per package	12c
Ralston Breakfast Food—Per package	12c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes—Per package	8c
H. O. Oatmeal—Per package......	13c
Holland Rusk—Per package	9c
Dutch Rusk—Per package	8c

Syrups

The Surety Brand, pure maple syrup; gallon tins....	$1.45
The Adirondack Pure Maple Syrup; gallon tins.....	$1.39
The Adirondack Pure Maple Syrup; ½-gal. tins	75c
The Adirondack Pure Maple Syrup; ¼-gal. tins	45c
The Adirondack Pure Maple Syrup; pint bottles	22c
New Orleans Molasses; No. 10 cans, 63c.; No. 5 cans, 35c.; No. 2½ cans	18c
Vermont Syrup; maple and cane; gallon cans, $1.00; ½ gal., 55c.; quart cans, 35c.; pint bottles	20c
Porto Rico Molasses; the Moro Brand; dark; No. 10 cans, 60c.; No. 5 cans, 30c.; No. 2½ cans	15c

Nuts

Fancy Quality Grenoble—Per lb.	20c
Budded California Walnuts; per lb..	30c
Paper Shell California Walnuts—Per lb.	25c
Black Walnuts—Per lb.	10c
Fancy Mixed—Per lb.	20c
Hickory Nuts—Per lb.	10c
Fancy Louisiana Pecans—Per lb....	35c
Choice Louisiana Pecans—Per lb...	30c
Fancy Texas Pecans; per lb..	18c
Fancy Sicily Filberts—Per lb.....	15c
Fancy Naples Filberts—Per lb.....	20c
Paper Shell Almonds—Per lb....	30c
IXL Paper Shell Almonds—Per lb..	25c
Taragona Almonds—Per lb......	20c
Brazil Nuts—Per lb.	18c
Philippine Nuts—Per lb.	18c

Huyler's Cocoa

Huyler's Pure Breakfast Cocoa; ½-lb. tins, 19c.; ¼-lb. tins	10c

New Figs

Fancy layer medium fruit; per pound...	12½c
Fancy layer large fruit; per pound......	18c

Mocha and Java Coffee

Pure Mocha and pure Java only, separately or blended as requested; this quality sells elsewhere at 38c. per pound; our price, this sale, per pound......	29c

Teas

Fancy Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon or Mixed Tea; rich, fragrant brewing varieties; our regular 50c. quality; this sale...	45c

Chauffeur's Winter Outfit

At $43.50

Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match, Worth $63.00.

Many owners and chauffeurs who have taken advantage of this notable offering have expressed their surprise at the extremely low price—and well they may.

The facts are simply that we have devised this method of advertising our splendidly equipped motor apparel department. The difference between $63, the regular price, and $43.50, the special price, is charged in each instance to advertising.

The outfit is made of English Whipcord, warm, durable and attractive, and is worth $63.00. The Overcoat is a big, warm Russian Greatcoat; the suit consists of Norfolk jacket and trousers, and the cap is of regulation style.

Outfits broken up if desired, $25 for the Overcoat, $16.50 for the Suit, and $2 for the Cap.

A Large Assortment of Warm Gloves, $1.50 to $10.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
ON SALE AT THIS STORE ONLY

Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily

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SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK

Special for To-Day
Women's and Children's Knit Underwear
Very Special Values

Now, just at the right time, when you must have warm underwear, we are ready to meet your requirements with some extraordinary values.

Second Floor.

Women's Winter Weight Underwear; fleece lined; ribbed; in pure white or ecru color; vests are high neck, long sleeves; drawers to match, ankle length	45c
Imported Swiss Ribbed Merino Underwear for Women; vests high neck; long sleeves; drawers to match, ankle length	85c
Tights to match, equestrienne top, knee or ankle length	95c
Women's Black Wool Equestrienne Tights; fine ribbed, knee or ankle length; open and closed	1.35
Women's Winter Weight Cotton Union Suits; Swiss ribbed, high neck; long or short sleeves; ankle length	95c
Imported Swiss Ribbed Merino Union Suits for Women; high neck; long sleeves; ankle length	1.85
High neck; short sleeves; ankle length	$1.75
Low neck; sleeveless; ankle or knee length	$1.50
Women's Imported Swiss Ribbed Corset Covers; pure white merino; high neck; long or short sleeves	1.10
Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Fleeced Lined Union Suits; high neck; long sleeves; ankle length; cream, white or natural color; 2 to 16 years	65c
Children's Plain Australian Wool Underwear; white or natural color; shirts are high neck, long sleeves; drawers or pants to match, ankle length; sizes 18	72c
6c extra on each size.	
Boys' and Girls' Ribbed Fleeced Lined Underwear; shirts are high neck, long sleeves; drawers or pants to match, ankle length; come in natural color for boys; cream white for girls; 2 to 10 years, 35c; 11 to 16 years	45c
Children's Fleeced Lined Sleeping Garments; fine ribbed; white or natural color; all sizes; at	39c

Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Ave., New York City

Best & Co.

A "World's Fair" in Toyland!

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Our Enlarged and Improved Toy Department

Like an International Exposition, our extended array of Toys is gathered from all parts of the world: Dolls from Germany, that move and speak; Mechanical Novelties: ships, trains and aeroplanes—from Paris; Dolls' Wardrobes from France; Music Boxes from Switzerland; and all kinds of American toys, games and books.

Many of these foreign novelties are exclusive with us, and are to be had in much greater variety now, than later.

Rag Dolls
Baby Dolls
Washable Dolls
Kid Body Dolls
Talking Dolls
Jointed Dolls
Dolls' Furs
Dolls' Toilet Sets
Dolls' Jewelry
Dolls' Beds
Dolls' Trousseaux
Dolls' Trunks
Miniature Pianos
Dishes
Mechanical Trains,
Mechanical Airships,
Games, Books,
Automobiles,
Typewriters,
Race Courses,
Radiopticons,
Mechanical Toys
Magnetic Toys
Worsted Toys
Rubber Toys
Walking Animals
Horses and Wagons
Horns
Blocks
Picture Blocks
Soldier Sets
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Electrical Trains
Mechanical Boats
Bell Chimes
Paint Boxes

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We sure have the coat here to please you; no matter what your idea may be.

Big roomy Tourists with convertible collar.

English Slip-ons, raglan or regular shoulders.

Conservative Sack Coats with or without velvet collars.

Any of these styles in the very latest materials at $16.

Also at $50; and in-between prices, $20, $25, $30, $35 & $40.

Each in its class the best possible value.

Fur lined coats at $25, and they are good appearing and good wearing coats.

Better ones are $32, $50, $75 up to $250.

Fur Auto Coats, guaranteed values, $20 to $175. And a special offer in convertible collar Tourist Coats and black Coats with velvet collar, $12.50.

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Preparatory to the
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November 20, 21, and 22,
all the
Artistic Property
and Furnishings
Contained in the Residence
No. 6 East 40th St.
To be sold on the premises
to Close an Estate,
by Direction of Messrs.
Miller, King, Lane & Trafford,
Attorneys for the Trustee,

This property, exclusively the furnishings of said residence, comprises in part Valuable Specimens of Louis XV., XVI., Sheraton, Chippendale, Marqueterie, Empire and Florentine

FURNITURE,
Superb Embroideries, Hangings, Draperies, several Flemish Tapestries, choice Oriental Carpets and Rugs.

A Library of Books,
Artist Proof Etchings, Engravings, Water Colors, European Porcelains, Bronzes and Silver, Steinway Parlor Grand Piano, Combination Bililard and Pool Table, and other objects of household adornment and utility.

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THE Martin & Martin Bootshop has a personality that makes it unusual in shoe selling.

Not only do we offer our customers the world's most fashionable footwear, but by studying each customer's individual requirements, we know how to properly fit these shoes.

Let us show you the newest models for every occasion of Street, Dress, and Sport, $7 upward.

Custom department in connection.

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Children Love It

Lindt Chocolate has just the sweetness and delicacy that appeal to little ones as well as grown ups.

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"You'll instantly recognize Lindt Superiority."

Imported in Cakes and Wafers 5c to $1. at all dealers.

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CLARK IS AGAINST ALDRICH BANK PLAN

Speaker Tells Commercial Congress He Does Not Approve Changes in Currency System.

HE WOULD IMPROVE RIVERS

Darwin P. Kingsley Denounces Attacks on Business in Discussing Life Insurance and Justice.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, addressed the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to-day on the economies in Government expenses put in practice by the Democratic majority, conservation of the country's resources, and its transportation facilities.

Speaker Clark digressed from his set speech to express his disapproval of the proposed changes in the Nation's currency and banking system, as outlined by former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Chairman of the National Monetary Commission.

The Speaker continued:

"I am utterly opposed to the creation, chartering or authorization of any institute which will deliver into the hands of a few men the powers of life and death, not only over the bankers of this country but over every business in the land.

"Even financiers of renown differ widely as the poles on the Aldrich plan. and hesitatingly James J. Hill and Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury under two Presidents, are openly against it on the ground that the Aldrich plain is essentially a monopoly.

"Now if such eminent financial physicians as Doctors Aldrich, Vreeland and Laughlin on the one hand, and Doctors Hill and Shaw on the other hand, disagree so radically on this subject, would we not be acting the part of wise and patriotic men to wait long enough at least to hear both sides in this important and far-reaching matter before making up our minds?"

"In order to ascertain where it is most feasible and beneficial to economize we have vitalized and set to work the ten standing investigating committees of the House. We also elected two special investigating committees, one on the Sugar Trust and one on the Steel Trust. We have been criticised more by reason of these investigating committees than for anything else we have done. Yet everybody knows that the Sugar Trust stole millions from the Government, and that the big wigs in that concern kept out of the penitentiary by a compromise by which they paid to the Government a small part of what they had stolen. There never was a thief yet, great or small, who would not be glad to escape a felon's stripes and a felon's cell by giving back a small portion of the property stolen. The proper place for a thief is the penitentiary, no matter how big or rich he is, and it would do more good to send that gang to the penitentiary than to send a forty-acre field of petty thieves.

"There are several important and far-reaching problems of urgent necessity pressing for solution. Among these are a rational conservation of our natural resources, which we have wasted with a prodigal's hand; a comprehensive and practicable scheme for the building of wagon roads; a change in the banking laws so as to give the element of elasticity to our currency system, a consummation devoutly to be wished; the drainage and reclamation of overflowed and swamp lands, and, above all, an adequate and comprehensive system of river improvement.

"Great and pressing, however, as are the problems to which I have referred, the greatest and most important question which this Trans-Mississippi Congress can assist the Congress of the United States in solving is the problem of adequate transportation facilities. Fast as the railroads have grown, the necessities of transportation have outrun them. There is traffic congestion everywhere.

"What, then, is the remedy? To build more railroads or to make our rivers navigable in fact as well as in theory? The latter plan is much the cheaper. The best feature, however, of water transportation is that it is the regulator of freight rates, and in that regard beats acts of Congress and State Legislatures and regulations and decisions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission all hollow."

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, spoke on "Life Insurance and Justice." He said:

"No declaration yet made in any of the assaults on business has been economically so reactionary, so radical, as the flat declarations made in February, 1906, by the committee of the New York Legislature known as the Armstrong Committee. They declared that certain institutions were bad because they were great; that beneficence, grown large, had become a menace; that the limits of human integrity and capacity had been reached, and that the State must now protect the public not alone by control, by publicity, and by strict accountability, but by arbitrary limitations, which were by their very nature destructive.

"The attack was made. It has been kept up. And now we are getting the answer. The law failed to prevent widespread injustice while the great business combinations were being organized and built up. Now, after the injustice has been done, and the great organizations have developed the efficiency and economy which are necessary to meet world-wide competition, the law inflicts widespread injustice in seeking to tear these combinations to pieces.

"If it be true that for many years our nursery of statesmen was what is vaguely known as 'Wall Street' and its influences, it is equally true that recently our nursery of statesmen has been the office of the Prosecuting Attorney and the special inquisitor. Both types are deadly; both types spell injustice. Unless I misread the indicated purposes of the people, neither type has any place in the statesmanship of the future."

Francis Rogers's Recital.

The Society of French authors and composers seems in a fair way to take all the modern French composers off song recital programmes. Francis Rogers, who gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Lyceum, had announced Huë's "Sur l'Eau," but as the society demanded a royalty he, as others have recently done, substituted a number by a dead composer in its stead. As each performance of a good song sells a number of copies, this demand for a sum all out of proportion to the value of one song in a programme will, in all likelihood, result in few performances of modern French songs.

Mr. Rogers always has something of interest to offer in his recitals, which are well attended. He plans his executions well, and he sings with grace. Such singing as he did yesterday in Franz's "Es Hat Die Rose" and Bungert's "Der Sandtraeger" is unfortunately too rare. The programme was an interesting one, and it is worthy of note that no composer's name was repeated on it. Isadore Luckstone played the accompaniments very excellently.

Percy Williams to Reward Politeness.

Percy G. Williams, manager of half a dozen vaudeville theatres in New York and Brooklyn, has devised a scheme to find out which of his employes that come in contact with the public is best entitled to be called polite. He has sent a circular letter to the Treasurers of his various theatres telling them that he will make a Christmas present of $100 to the most polite Treasurer, $50 to the most polite Assistant Treasurer, and $25 to the telephone operator who shows the greatest courtesy. A committee of seven people, unknown to each other and to the Treasurers, will make the decision between now and Dec. 20.

CONFER ON CUSTOMS FRAUDS

Collector Loeb Discusses New York nvestigation with Secretary MacVeagh

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—William Loeb, Collector of the Port of New York, conferred to-day with Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in regard to customs frauds at New York. Collector Loeb is conducting an extensive investigation into undervaluation of importations, but the Treasury Department is not yet prepared to disclose the results.

John E. Wilkie, Chief of the Secret Service and Supervisor of the Special Agents of the Customs Service, who is now in Paris, is supplementing Collector Loeb's inquiry into these conditions by a diligent search for evidence abroad. Chief Wilkie is visiting the principal trade centres of Europe, endeavoring to trace frauds from their inception.

Secretary MacVeagh will discuss questions relating to the Customs Service in an address in New York on Saturday before the meeting of appraisers from the various ports of the country.

NAME GAS TUNNEL BOARD.

Three Commissioners Chosen to Assess Damages for Terminal Land.

Supreme Court Justice Guy appointed yesterday three Commissioners—Enos S. Booth, James J. Coogan, and Benjamin Butman—to assess the damages for the construction of two tunnels from Astoria, one to East 110th Street and the other to East 134th Street. The tunnels will bring gas from Astoria to Harlem and the Bronx. The proceedings brought by the Consolidated Gas Company through its subsidiary, the East River Gas Company, to get a certificate of public necessity for these tunnels, were reported in THE TIMES some time ago.

Under these proceedings the company states that it has the right to construct the tunnels on the payment of $775 to the State and $115 to the city. The Commissioners are to appraise the value of easements for the land connections of the tunnel terminals. The company states in its petition that the construction of the tunnel is necessary to avoid a gas famine in New York County, and that during the coming Winter the capacity of its Astoria plant, now 240,000,000 cubic feet, can be increased by 10,000,000 cubic feet.

KEGS WERE JUST KEGS.

Delivered at the Seventh's Armory, but Sleuth Couldn't See Inside.

Charging that William Prince, Steward of the Seventh Regiment Armory, had violated a section of the Penal Code by receiving several kegs of beer at the armory, Detective John Shields of the Central Office summoned the Steward to the Yorkville Court yesterday.

Before the hearing was closed there were smiles on the faces of veterans of the Seventh who attended the hearing. At its conclusion, George Gordon Battle, himself a veteran of the Seventh, who appeared as counsel for Prince, obtained a dismissal of the case.

When the case was called by Magistrate Breen Detective Shields testified that he had seen the kegs delivered at the armory.

"Did you know what was in the kegs?" asked Mr. Battle. "They might have been empty, or perhaps they contained water—you only saw the kegs."

Sheilds admitted that he did not know what the kegs contained.

LATIN AMERICA BUYS MORE.

Our Commerce with Republics Increases $142,000,000 in Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In his annual report to the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, John Barrett, the director, shows that the commerce of the United States with the twenty Latin-American republics has grown considerably during the past five years.

In 1906 the total value of the exchange of products, exports and imports, between this country and the republics was $498,000,000. In 1910-11 it reached $640,000,000, an increase of $142,000,000. Analyzing this growth, it was shown that the sales of American products in these countries had grown from $200,000,000 to $270,000,000, while the sales of Latin-American products in the United States had expanded from $292,000,000 to $360,000,000, a growth of $77,000,000.

The prosperity which the Latin-American countries have enjoyed in their trade throughout the world the past year is seen in the growth of their foreign commerce from $1,700,000,000 to $2,360,000,000, an increase of $660,000,000.

Opera Singers Arrive.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Southampton were a number of singers for the Boston opera company and the French opera company in New Orleans, who gave a concert in the saloon on Wednesday night to cheer the passengers up for all the bad weather the ship had encountered on the voyage across. The artists were Mlle. Madeleine D'Olige, the French soprano who is to sing in "Le Fôret Bleu"; Mlle. L. Martini, contralto; Pierre Lotol, baritone, and Dord De Potter, tenor, for Boston, and Mme. Alnatore, soprano, wife of Dord De Potter, who is to sing with the French opera at New Orleans, her native city. Mme. Alnatore was educated in Paris and sang with her husband at the Opéra Comique for the last five years.

WOMAN DOCTOR USES CHLOROFORM TO DIE

M. Ethel Kirk of Pittsburgh Puts Cotton Saturated with the Drug in Her Nostrils.

HER PATIENTS FAILED TO PAY

Deposited Her Will with a Bank, Then Notified It of What She Was Going to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Dr. M. Ethel Kirk, a well-known physician, was found dead this afternoon in her apartment in the Geyer Building, 6,343 Station Street. Her nostrils were stuffed with cotton saturated with chloroform, and her hand still held a chloroform-saturated handkerchief to her nose.

Her suicide was discovered through a letter she had written to a Pittsburgh bank, where several days ago she is said to have made her will. Financial trouble is given as a cause for the suicide, her friends saying that for the last several weeks she was worried by her inability to collect bills.

As soon as Dr. Kirk's letter was received by the bank one of the officers called up Dr. Kirk's office, but the physician did not answer. He then called up the janitor of the building, who, after repeated knocking, entered the office with a pass key.

When he entered, the janitor thought Dr. Kirk was sleeping, and he called to her, but received no reply. He shook her, and then discovered she was dead. After the body was found it was rumored that Dr. Kirk had been murdered, but the police said it was a clear case of suicide.

Dr. Kirk had been practicing medicine in this city for the last nine years. She was a graduate of a Philadelphia medical college.

Last night she met several friends and seemed to be in good spirits, but she mentioned that her practice was declining and that she was unable to collect. It is believed that immediately afterward she went to her office and took her life.

ON TRIAL FOR KILLING.

Long Islanders Sympathize with Aged Watchman Who Shot an Intruder.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 16.—Capt. Hiram Eaton, 70 years old, a former mariner, is on trial in the Nassau County Supreme Court for manslaughter in the first degree. Too old for service at sea, but not too old to work ashore, Capt. Eaton sought something to do at Port Washington, L. I. He was made a Nassau County Deputy Sheriff and employed as a special officer to watch the homes of the wealthy in the Port Washington section.

On the night of July 14 he saw a strange man slinking along the road, carrying a pair of shoes in his hand. He ordered the man, a Pole, out of the district. The man sat down and deliberately put on his shoes. He went on a little way and halted. Eaton ordered him on again, and the stranger hit him on the head with a stone. Then he started to run, Capt. Eaton fired after him. The first bullet missed him, but the second felled him.

The courtroom was crowded to-day with friends of the Captain, who declared his action was justified, and it was found difficult to impanel a jury.

Hospitals Are Incorporated.

The State Board of Charities, at its meeting in the United Charities Building, yesterday, granted certificates of incorporation to the Bronx Hospital, the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan, the Bethel Swedish Methodist Episcopal Home in Brooklyn, and the Silver Cross Home in Brooklyn. An application for incorporation of the East Side Day Nursery and Home for Destitute Children in Manhattan was denied.

$700,000 PEACE MEMORIAL.

Will Commemorate Perry's Victory at Lake Erie and Peace with Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Commission of Fine Arts is preparing to pass upon designs for the memorial to be erected at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, to commemorate Perry's victory at the battle of Lake Erie and as a memorial to the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Applications from artists and architects of established reputation have been received by invitation by Secretary Webster P. Huntington of the commission.

The next step will be the designation by the Building Committee of the architects qualified to enter the competition for appointment as the architect of the memorial. The architects so designated are to submit designs to Col. Spencer Cosby, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts in this city, by Jan. 20 next.

The sum of $600,000 is available for the memorial and $100,000 for the grounds. The memorial will consist primarily of a shaft of considerable height, bearing a light to aid navigation, and there will also be a museum of historic relics.

MORE ADMIT TARRING GIRL.

Three Leaders of Miss Chamberlain's Assailants Enter Pleas of Guilty.

LINCOLN CENTRE, Kan., Nov. 16.—Pleas of guilty were made to-day by three of those accused of tarring Mary Chamberlain, the Shady Bend school teacher. They are: Everett G. Clark, President of a Shady Bend Milling Company, and Watson Scranton and Jay Fitzwater, Shady Bend farmers. Judge Grover reserved sentence, as in the case of Edward Ricord, a barber, who pleaded guilty yesterday.

Sherrill Clark, a merchant of Shady Bend; A. N. Simms, a former employe in Everett Clark's mill, and John Schmidt, a farmer, were then placed on trial. Anderson and Delbert Kindels Harger, laborers, will be tried later.

Miss Chamberlain was with her mother and Manville Chamberlain, a brother.

Since Miss Chamberlain was decoyed to a lonely spot on a country road, seized by a band of more than a dozen men, her clothing torn off, and her body coated with tar, she has remained in close retirement. It was said her popularity caused jealous wives and sweethearts to urge husbands and suitors to attack her.

HOMER HEMINWAY'S WILL.

Certain Heirs Want It Probated in New York—Special Bequests.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 16.—The will of Homer Heminway of New York City, dividing more than $1,000,000, was the subject of a legal contest in Watertown to-day because several heirs want it probated in New York, where certain taxes are less and other laws give them advantage.

The will was made in 1888 and gives Isabel Dorge Heminway, his fourth wife, now deceased, a full third of the estate in trust, and provides that if she be dead the share shall go to the residue, now estimated at $1,000,000. This residue is divided equally between John Heminway, Merritt Heminway, and Mary Heminway Merriman, brothers and sister; H. Morton Merriman, M. Heminway Merriman, Charles M. and Harry H. Heminway, and Annie Heminway.

Mary Heminway Merriman and her sons, H. Morton, H. Heminway, and Charles M., are all residents of New York and large owners of the silk thread interests from which Homer Heminway, the testator, accumulated his fortune.

Besides these bequests George C. Perkins of New York gets $5,000, John McCarthy of New York, house servant, $3,000, and Mary Heminway Merriman, sister of the testator, sufficient shares of the stock of the M. Heminway & Son Silk Mills to insure her control. The legal contest is due in part to opposition to Mrs. Merriman as controlling interest in the company.

SAYS HUSBAND WAS TOO GOOD

Wife in Confessing Guilt Declares He Should Have Made Her Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Admitting among other things, that she smoked cigarettes, the written confession of Josephine E. Christmann, wife of Charles E. Christmann, a wealthy manufacturer and President of the Star Enamel Company, was placed on record in the Prothonotary's office after Judge James R. MacFarlane had granted Christmann absolute divorce.

Mrs. Christmann admitted she had accepted diamonds worth $3,000 and $1,600 in cash from Harry W. Lowrie, and told of her friendship with many prominent men, whom she identified only by their initials. Christmann presented the confession as a part of his evidence, and upon it the Court based its decree. The confession says:

"I have decided to write and confess to you, the many wrongs I have done you in the past three years. I have been a very bad woman, an unfaithful wife, and I have done you and my children many wrongs.

"I do not blame any one for my action. I always thought you neglected me—and did not care for anything but your business. I was very fond of going out, and was married so young that I never had much pleasure. I admit I never really understood, as I do now, how much troubled and overworked you were, and how tied down in your business you had to be to make a success of it. I am sure if you had made me do all my own work and not have been so good to me, I would have made a better wife."

1887 1911

Anniversary Week Ends To-morrow Night
And with It Ends the

Sale of Winter Suits
$45, $40, $35, $30 Suits, $21.50
$25, $22, $20, $18 Suits, $14.50

These suits are only being sold at these low prices as our birthday gifts. If you miss this sale you fail to take advantage of an extraordinary opportunity to save money.

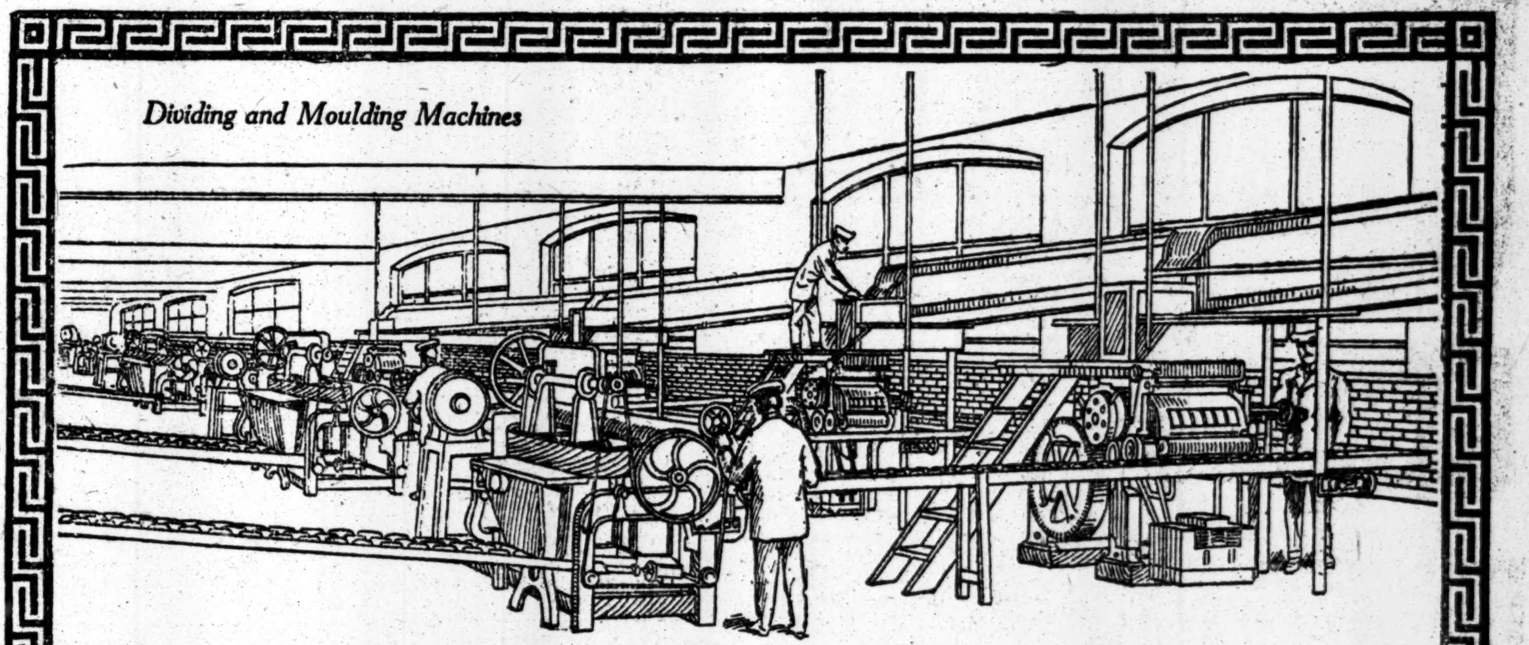
Unusual Anniversary Values in
Winter Overcoats
$15, $20, $25, $30

If you wear Brill Clothes and know Brill values, these overcoats will surprise you. If you've never worn Brill Clothes, there's a revelation in store for you.

Suit Sale at Four Stores Only
Not at the 49th Street Store

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. BROADWAY, at 49th ST.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.



Science Makes Perfect Bread

Here the dough is divided into loaves—then formed—then given the rest treatment and the second moulding—and finally sent to the Proving Rooms for the steaming process. All these operations are done by wonderful machines, guided and watched by expert bakers.

100% Pure — At Your Grocer's

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

100% Pure — 5 & 10 Cent Loaves

That delicious loaf of purity—white, flaky, firm, crisp in crust, moist and sweet inside.

Ward's Tip-Top Bread is a triumph of modern science. Every device which has proven successful in producing *better bread,* or in making *purity* or *quality more certain,* you will find in the Ward Bakeries.

The Wards maintain several University Scholarships, the purpose of which is to apply some of the leading scientific minds of the country to the constant study of bread-making. Several comparatively recent discoveries in the science of bread-making are now employed in the Ward Bakeries and no effort or expense is spared in research and study for further improvement and scientific control.

But, today, better bread *cannot* be made—and better bread has *never been made* than Ward's Tip-Top Bread.

Made in the whitest, brightest, and cleanest places in all the world. Just the same materials that you would use in your own home—nothing of which you would not approve—only materials selected with greater care and greater skill. It is just in "knowing how"—the SCIENCE of it—the superior facilities and processes.

The human hand never touches the bread at these bakeries. Tip-Top Bread is delivered by electric autos. No horses, no stables, no possibility of uncleanliness or odors. You may visit these wonder bakeries any afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, and see every process of bread-making. There are few things more interesting.

Where is your bread made?
How is your bread made?

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD
WARD BREAD CO.

You know—if you buy
Ward's Tip-Top Bread.

A Glass for Lunch

A keen appetite and good digestion means health and strength.

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

is the best of appetizers. It gives keen zest to the meal and aids digestion.

Order a case today.

A Frenchman once reproached a Swiss mercenary for fighting for money.

"The French soldier," he said, "fights for honor."

"Everyone fights for what he wants most," was the reply.

Everyone should advertise for what he wants most. The advertiser who wants the farmer's trade advertises that fact by advertising in

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago
84

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Estab. 1862

If Steady Application Makes Your Eyes Ache, you are straining them. Both your health and work will suffer if you don't correct the trouble. When we make it so easy and inexpensive for you to get exactly the right glasses, does it pay to take chances?

Eyes Examined Without Charge By Registered Physicians, Oculists of Long Experience.

Perfect Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists' Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 217 B'dway, Astor House
350 Sixth Av., 22d St. 101 Nassau — Ann St.
17 West 42d—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves., New York
498 Fulton St., Cor. Bond St., Brooklyn.

Jaeger Sanitary Goods

Outdoor Sleeping

If you want full benefit from fresh-air sleeping you must have a Jaeger Patented Camel-Hair Sleeping Bag. Also use a Jaeger Sleeping Hood, Jaeger Nightshirt, Jaeger Bed Socks, and fresh-air sleeping becomes a luxury as well as an invigoration.

Please call or write for particulars.

NEW YORK STORES
306 Fifth Ave.
22 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn Branch 504 Fulton St.

DON'T WAIT TILL
CHRISTMAS
GET A
"SWAN SAFETY"
Fountain Pen NOW

Fitted with "Screwdown Cap" which prevents leaking.
At all Stationers and Jewelers, $2.50 and up.
MABIE, TODD & CO.
17 Maiden Lane, New York. 209 So. State St., Chicago.

Buffalo and Chicago Express
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 2 A. M. daily
Sleeping Cars open at 9:30 P. M.
The Road of Anthracite

CELESTINS
VICHY
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion.
Ask your Physician
VICHY
CELESTINS

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

Discussed by Henry L. Higginson in the Eleventh of a Series of Articles by Eminent Men of Affairs—Banker Urges Congress to Provide for Currency Reform—He Says Sherman Law Is Bad, and Believes Common Law Sufficient to Control Monopolies.

By HENRY L. HIGGINSON.

(Of Lee Higginson & Co., Boston, Bankers.)

I believe that the Sherman law is bad. It should have told business corporations how they could do their business and not how they could not do it. But it is fair to suppose that it is now not being interpreted in the sense which Senators Edmunds and Hoar, who wrote it, meant that it should be. They were men of good understanding, and, as the law now is interpreted and used, it is destructive.

The Government is using the law ruthlessly, declaring that it will be enforced no matter what the consequences may be, and it adds to the indictments considerable attacks on men of high character who have not consciously done anything wrong.

If the characters of our best men are injured or ruined by the Government in the person of the Attorney General, it is a great injury to our country, for character goes beyond anything in value; it is hardly won and easily lost. Men will pay fines, will suffer hardships, but they will not allow themselves to be slandered if they can help it.

If a Director or manager of a manufacturing establishment asks the Government what course to pursue he simply is told: "Do nothing wrong and you will be all right"—a reply that really is childish and fit only for the primer of a day school. Yet such is the answer sent from Washington.

In one or two instances the Government is reversing the decision of former administrations. It is declaring that President Roosevelt did not know what he was doing when he allowed the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to be taken in, or rather that he believed the two men coming to him that it was to be done to save a worse panic, when in fact it was done for profit.

This assertion is purely sensational. For years the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company had been a Wall Street football, had no doubt great value, and, so far as any one knew, had been badly managed. Up to date it is hard to see that it has been a profitable property.

The fact remains that neither the business men nor the lawyers who advise them understand the meaning of the Sherman law, or wherein any corporation may sin against it. They can get no information from Washington, except through the decisions of the Supreme Court—and these decisions must be much delayed.

Capital Timid.

Therefore, any man wishing to undertake an enterprise will hesitate or refuse to undertake it because he does not care to sin against the law, and he certainly does not wish to be attacked. And men in their own enterprises hesitate, draw in, and do as little as possible, because they do not know what is legal, for it is evident that the words "legal" and "right," which should be synonymous, are not so.

Beyond all this one notes that judgment in attacking the corporations is not used. Therefore, people are frightened, and business languishes. Of course, this will react on the man who lives from his daily wages, and it will bear much harder upon him than upon any capitalist or small investor.

A great many people can go on quietly living on what they have, but the workman must have his wages or he starves. The Government will have to contemplate a great many hungry mouths until this enforcement of a bad law is given up.

Meanwhile, it is difficult to believe that politics has nothing to do with it. We have known for a couple of months that the officials in the Southern States and many of the planters were trying to make a league in order to hold up the price of cottton. If this is not in restraint of trade, what is?

The interesting thing about this experiment is to see that they cannot do it, which ought to be a lesson to our representatives that the natural laws will act, notwithstanding any legislation at Washington or elsewhere. In short, they can only impede and cannot prevent the world moving on.

This attempt at a cotton combination, for which aid was sought in New York and now is sought abroad, is sinful, if the Sherman law has any value. But, of course, the cotton planters will say, as the wheat farmers and corn farmers say, that they raise the crops and they have a right to ask what they please for their products.

No power on earth can prevent this combination and it will succeed or not, according to the laws of trade, and not according to the laws of Congress. But if anybody is to be attacked let the Government attack them.

It is not to be disputed that a certain control over the corporations is advisable and perhaps necessary. Men have come to regard the public good as paramount, but, of course, they cannot forget themselves. If our Congress would busy itself in making a law which is constructive and not destructive, like the Sherman law, as to-day interpreted, it would do a great good.

It may demand things; it can require publicity to the fullest extent. Very likely a commerce court or commission, such as President Roosevelt suggested and as President Taft has suggested, might so regulate business that people would be content, for what business men need, like everybody else, is to know what they can and can not do. No wise man wishes to have unlimited power, and certainly no man to-day dreams that he can have absolute power to do just as he pleases—indeed, most men would ask that some limit be put upon their own power in order that they should not become too arrogant or even cruel.

The same remark applies to Congress and to our legislators; and, unfortunately, in Congress and in our Legislatures, there are rarely men who understand the laws and needs of trade, and, unfortunately, these National and State representatives do not believe that most men are honest.

On the whole, it is much wiser to be honest than to be dishonest. Honesty cannot be attacked with success; dishonesty will be attacked sooner or later.

Also, it should be understood that combinations are essential. Unlimited competition is sure to result in monopoly. But, as our country is constituted, a monopoly hardly exists. If it does exist the common law will take care of it, and we need no Sherman law for such purpose.

Banking and Currency.

One thing has been urged on the Administrations and on Congress for years, and has been neglected—viz., a good banking and currency law. When a crisis comes it can be met if money can be had by any reputable man or firm.

It is not to be forgotten that the money is all in existence. The supply has not been diminished, and cannot be diminished unless people hide it in boxes. It is merely a question of putting it where it can do the most good. If the banks all over the United States are so grouped and ruled that money needed in Charleston, S. C., can be got from New York, or Seattle can furnish Chicago with extra funds—in short, when the banks all stand together the money will go where it is most wanted. (This always supposes proper security.)

The money, however, should come to honest, reputable borrowers. As affairs now are, it is the small man who is squeezed out; it is the small shopkeeper, trader, or investor who is sacrificed, and the profits go to the larger men who have money or who can get it.

In short, every panic enriches the rich people and injures the poor people, unless they are so poor as to have nothing; and, at any rate, it injures the men of moderate means and moderate credit. Our banking system as now arranged is most undemocratic; it is antiquated, foolish, and the results would have been much worse in 1907 and the three or four panics before it if the bank Presidents had not seen the proper course—that is, to join hands all around in each considerable city and help one another.

Just now we have seen something of a shake in Europe, and the banks immediately helped each other. Half a dozen years ago in Germany two of the very large banks were opponents in business, each seeking to increase its own profits and strength. In a troubled time one of the banks was talked of as not strong. The opposing bank immediately went into the market and offered to take all the loans of this bank off its hands, and it made known this fact. The consequence was that the doubted bank regained its position at once. This is simply good business.

Congress can do no wiser thing than adopt the plan now ready in our United States Treasury for banking and currency. It is doubt which is paralyzing business; it is doubt which brings on panics. As regards business men, large and small, almost without exception, they are willing to pay for money in a hard time, but they want it. They do not grumble about the rates, but they want the money, and they can give excellent security for it.

To Prevent Panics.

Our panics are a disgrace to our land and have been so for fifty years or more, during which time we have had half a dozen. And it is to be borne in mind that, in adopting this plan, Congress will do more to make things even and comfortable for everybody, and more especially for the small people, than any other measure that can be taken.

If Congress chooses to add to that a well considered law, which has been submitted to the able business merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, and pronounced "conservative," it will do us a great good. To-day the Government simply is saying: "Do not do wrong, and then you will do right; but as we doubt all of you and as we think it likely that any large corporation has sinned against the law, you all are under suspicion and we shall examine you and, meantime, we shall, as it were, publish you."

Nothing material in this world has value unless it is of use and in use. Shops and houses in a street or city to which people do not go are a waste of bricks and mortar. Factories or railroads not in use are waste. Capital is only the result of work, and cannot be separated from work. If capital is not in use—that is, if it is hidden in boxes or the ground, or sent abroad, the country must suffer; it is of no use to us, the American Nation. The Government is causing disuse of many things.

Capital employed in manufacturing establishments or railroads or banks is doing the country good. The division of profits may be unjust, but, on the whole, the laws of trade will wipe out this injustice. But there is no such folly as driving capital into disuse if the material condition of the country is to be considered. What one man loses another man gains, if an enterprise is sound.

Therefore, do not banish enterprise. Men are afraid that their neighbors will make more money than they. If they did not fret themselves about it and did not wish to pull down their neighbors, but to build themselves up, the world would go on better.

Our Administration and Congress may well think over these points, for they rest on the natural laws of the world, which are eternal. The laws of Congress are not eternal.

GEN. BINGHAM MUST WAIT.

Court Won't Put His Libel Suit Against the Mayor on November List.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum yesterday denied Gen. Theodore Bingham's application to have his $100,000 libel suit against Mayor Gaynor, arising out of the Duffy boy case, placed on the November calendar for trial. He stated that the application for a speedy trial might be renewed after Gen. Bingham's lawyers have accepted Mayor Gaynor's second amended answer.

In applying for an immediate trial Gen. Bingham called attention to the fact that two years and four months have elapsed since the complaint was filed. He charged that Gaynor's lawyers have persistently delayed the action in order to get questions of law decided before questions of fact were passed upon, and urged that in view of the fact that the questions in the case were of a public nature affecting all public officials, the enforcement of the law, and the administration of the Police Department, a speedy trial was much to be desired.

NO "ADS" ON STREET CARS.

They're Wagons Under Ordinance Forbidding Outside Display, Court Says.

Street cars are wagons under a city ordinance forbidding exterior advertisement, according to a ruling of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday. The decision holds invalid a contract of the receiver of the Second Avenue Street Railroad for outside display placards. Justice Bischoff holds that under the terms of the Court of Appeals' decision against the Fifth Avenue stage advertisements anything on four wheels may be called a wagon. Although the Aldermen failed to mention street cars in the ordinance against outside displays on trucks, vans, and wagons, he agrees with the Court of Appeals that this was their intent.

Bazaar to Help Child Orphans.

A bazaar for the benefit of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Avenue, near 161st Street, will be held at the Hotel Martinique to-day and to-morrow, afternoon and evening. A delegation of the home children will be present and will sing from 3 to 5 each afternoon.

SUES THE POULTRYMEN.

Packing Company Demands $225,000 Damages from the Convicted Trust.

The United States Packing Company, which has offices in Jersey City and Chicago and is engaged in the buying, selling and shipping of live poultry to this market from the West, brought suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court to recover triple damages amounting to $225,000 against G. Z. Hawk & Son Company, James N. Norris, Son & Co., and the other poultrymen who were convicted last Summer after a protracted trial in General Sessions as having formed an unlawful combination in restraint of trade.

In the packing company's complaint it is alleged that this is the largest market for live poultry in the country, not only on account of its population but because of the great number of Jewish inhabitants, who demand poultry killed in accordance with their religious ritual. As much as $15,000,000 worth of live poultry was sold here last year, it is declared.

The defendants, it is then alleged formed a conspiracy to restrain trade in this city, and by this prevented the free operation of the law of supply and demand, in consequence of which the complainants lay claim under the Sherman Anti-Trust act to triple compensation for damages, which they estimate at $75,000.

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S RAGLAN OVERCOATS. THE RAGLAN ENDORSED AS CORRECT BY GOOD DRESSERS IS NOT AN EXAGGERATED AFFAIR, BUT A GARMENT OF REFINEMENT AND LEISURELY EASE. WM. VOGEL & SON RAGLANS DRAPE PERFECTLY, FIT FAULTLESSLY AND ARE STYLED ACCURATELY. MADE OF THE FAVORED ROUGH TEXTURED FABRICS, WITH AND WITHOUT PLAID BACKS............$25.00 TO $70.00

WM. VOGEL & SON
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

FIND LARGE WILSON FRAUDS.

Wireless Trustees Say He Got $1,685,710 of Company Money and Concealed It.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Christopher C. Wilson, former President of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, now serving a sentence in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., by Saul S. Myers, representing the trustees in bankruptcy of the United Wireless Telegraph Company and two small creditors.

The claims of Selden Bacon, John Howard Hill, and Philip G. Clifford, Trustees of the United Wireless, aggregate $1,685,710, made up as folows: For money received from sale of 78,969 shares of preferred stock of the company between Feb. 15, 1907, and June 15, 1910, $935,203; from sale of 69,945 shares of stock of the company, $699,450; for money belonging to the company received by him as pretended commissions on sale of treasury stock from 1907 to 1910, $42,807, and for money belonging to the company for part commissions paid by the company to the New York Selling Agency, $8,250.

The National Surety Company is a creditor for $3,500 on a bond, and Herman G. Neuhoff of Jersey City is the other creditor for $300, which he paid for ten shares of stock on the representations, he alleges, of Wilson that the assets were in excess of $25,000,000 over the liabilities.

It is alleged that Wilson transferred to various persons large amounts of stock of the Wilson Mining Company of Colorado, and has concealed money and property exceeding $700,000. The total unconcealed assets are said not to exceed $25,000.

It is charged that the contracts for commissions were obtained by fraudulent conspiracy between Wilson and the other Directors of the Wireless Company, and the commissions were inordinate and unreasonable and were fraudulently put through by dividing their benefits among the officers of the corporation, with the intent to defraud the company.

Saul S. Myers made an application to Judge Hough yesterday for the appointment of a receiver, but the Judge thought Wilson should have notice of the proceedings. It is said, however, that the application will be renewed to-day.

OPPOSES McNAMARA GIFT.

Gompers Against Appropriating $50,000 of Federation Funds for Defense.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor indicated to-day that he is opposed to the Federation appropriating $50,000 for the McNamara defense. He favors aiding the brothers, but thinks the money should be raised by private subscription.

Delegate A. J. Gallagher of California announced that he had a resolution bearing on the McNamara case, but did not wish to introduce it until the committee had reported on the President's address, fearing it might cause friction in the convention.

Gallagher asked the Chair if his resolution could be introduced if the committee report was not satisfactory to him.

"It cannot," retorted Mr. Gompers.

Later another delegate asked the Chair if the delegate could not move to substitute a resolution for a portion of a committee report. Mr. Gompers replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Gompers and four other labor leaders, who are heads of various crafts, may be asked to sever their connection with the National Civic Federation, which, according to a resolution offered to-day by the United Mine Workers, "is largely composed of and financed by employers of labor, many of whom are the most bitter enemies of organized labor."

The resolution requests that all Federation officers connected with the Civic Federation resign. It is understood that the Western Federation of Miners and several State delegations will support the resolution.

The resolution recites that the conflict between the employing and working classes is constantly becoming more intense, and that the former is "constantly becoming more brutal in its treatment of the workers, as is evidenced by the desperate attempts to throttle organized labor by use of the injunction, the black list, and the more recent method of kidnapping the officers of labor organizations."

WANTED A QUICK WEDDING.

Couple Ask the Pastor to Make the Ceremony Short, Then Hurry Away.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 16.—Leonard Frothingham Fish of Brookline, who has an office at 302 Broadway, New York, and Emma H. Potter, daughter of William H. Potter of Brooklyn, N. Y., came here this afternoon and asked a policeman where they could get a license to marry. They were told to see Clerk Wells, and when they did they asked him to hurry, as they had to catch a train back to New York.

The clerk hastily drew up the license and at the bridegroom's request telephoned to the Rev. H. B. Alley to be ready to marry them the minute they reached his home. As they boarded the trolley Mr. Fish remembered he had no wedding ring, so off they got and hunted a jewelry store, where they made a hurried purchase. They had no time to have it engraved, even refusing to wait while it was polished.

Then back they got on a car and hastened to the Rev. Mr. Alley's home. They asked him to make the ceremony short and then hurried to the railroad station and left town.

DEFENDS KILLING AS MISTAKE

Trial of Golden, Who Says He Shot Wife for Burglar, Begins Monday.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 16.—George Golden, a merchant of Wickboro, Penn., will be called next Monday, to answer for the death of his young wife, whom he shot to death on the night of July 18 at their home, believing she was a burglar.

The prosecution asserts that Golden, who had been trustee in bankruptcy for M. Fidler of Kittaning, had been guilty of breaking the law, and these facts coming to the attention of his wife she used them in an attempt to have him deed to her certain of his property. According to testimony at the preliminary hearing, they quarreled, and the shooting followed.

The principal witness, Mrs. Jerry Small, has disappeared. The Goldens are an influential family residing in Armstrong County, from which place the case came to Allegheny County on application for a change of venue.

Methodist Minister Now Episcopalian.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The Rev. Howard Sargent Wilkinson, formerly a Methodist minister in Lynn, was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church by Bishop William Lawrence to-day. Mr. Wilkinson becomes assistant at St. Paul's Church, New Haven, where he has been living for some time.

U. S. MUST CONTROL THE CANAL, THEY SAY

Lewis Nixon and Stevenson Taylor Tell Naval Men That Treaties Shouldn't Stop It.

FOR SMALLER WARSHIPS

Sir William White, English Constructor, Thinks That the Dreadnoughts Are Too Large.

Sir William White, late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, speaking at the first session of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, in the Engineering Building, 32 West Fortieth Street, yesterday, said that after long-continued study he had arrived at the conclusion that smaller and less costly warships of the battleship type were to be preferred to the mighty dreadnoughts that are included in the naval programmes of the present time.

Stevenson Taylor, President of the society, and Lewis Nixon, a member of the Council, said they believed it to be the duty of the United States to abrogate any treaty that interferes with American control of the Panama Canal.

The two sessions were largely attended, in the gathering being some of the best-known naval constructors, naval architects, and engineers in this country. Sir William White was the guest of the society, and as he is its only honorary member, he was singled out for special honors, among them being the presentation to him at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night of the John Fritz Medal for notable achievements in naval architecture.

"Concerning the subject that is nearest to us, as naval architects and marine engineers, than any other—that of the American merchant marine," said Mr. Taylor, "I have but little to say.

"We seem no nearer the establishment of such service between this and foreign countries than a year ago, and we will be no nearer so long as the friends of such enterprise have so many remedies for the situation. I still believe that some time the many views now held by those who would advance the prospects of our merchant marine will be modified in such a way that finally there will be a concentration on one idea, so supported by public opinion that the desired result may be obtained.

"The completion of the Panama Canal is expected to increase the demand for coastwise ships, and without any doubt this should be the case, but we insist that all inherent rights of the people of the United States shall be preserved and held inviolable, and that any treaty that can be construed to interfere with these rights shall be abrogated."

Mr. Taylor then paid his respects to the navies of Great Britain and the United States.

"About noon on a bright day last July," he said, "I was crossing Spithead from Southsea to the Isle of Wight. Our steamer was held up midway, and before us passed the great British Fleet that had been assembled for review by King George. To me that fleet passing out to sea, practically in double column, ready for business, moving forward with resistless force, presented a far more effective sight than it did when dressed in gala array at anchor.

"When the last ship had passed, there stretched before our vision a huge, gray crescent of men of war nearly 15 miles long. Such a display of majesty and power I had never before witnessed, and the thought came: What destruction, what carnage, would be possible were this fleet to be assembled to-day off Sandy Hook, with hostile intent?

"To relieve your minds let me say that not for one infinitesimal part of time did I fear the outcome, but the thought of the immediate possible outcome was appalling.

"A few days ago our own fleet was anchored for miles in the Hudson, and that fleet in turn passed out to sea in review of the President of the United States, and the fleet looked good to me. I am proud of our navy and proud of this society upon whose rolls are numbered those who are responsible for the design and construction of that magnificent fleet.

"Possibly, indeed I may say probably, the much desired principle of arbitration will do away with the need of these monster fleets, but as I gazed at our fleet sailing down New York Bay and recalled the sailing of the great British Fleet out into the English Channel, it seemed to that combined for right and justice, backed by their Governments, they would form an unconquerable power for the maintenance of peace throughout the world."

Sir William, the first speaker, said that obviously there must be a maximum limit in size of transatlantic liners. In his opinion, he added, this upper limit had been reached in the Cunarders Mauretania and Lusitania. Continuing, he said:

"My personal conviction, based upon long-continued study of the problem, is that the wiser course in warship building would be found in a return to more moderate dimensions and a reduced unit-cost for capital ships. Experience has established the fact that, without having resort to the extreme dimensions which have recently found favor, it is possible to produce capital ships which shall be powerfully armed, well protected, steady gun-platforms, capable of fighting their guns in all weathers when actions could take place, and able to maintain their speed in rough water.

"With equal speed, a reduction in the number of heavy guns carried in a single ship, such as I advocated last year, would enable considerable reductions to be made in size and cost; and that, for a given total expenditure on the first cost of a fleet or squadron, a more formidable and flexible force could, in my judgment, be obtained, with greatly reduced risks from either gun fire, under-water attacks, or magazine explosions."

Mr. Nixon's subject was "The Panama Canal and American Commerce."

"What this society probably wants to know," said Mr. Nixon, "is, are there means by which the vast sum spent for the Panama Canal can be of help to the varied interests of this country, instead of furnishing issues of bonds with which to aid the continuance of our present currency system, the existence of which is as much a tax upon us as the non-existence of a merchant marine?

"Several of the European nations rebate the toll charges of the Suez Canal to the vessels flying their respective flags. But they did not build the Suez Canal, even though they may have shares in it. But we built the Panama Canal with our own money through our own territory.

"The great bugaboo of the present day that is dangled before the American public is that a treaty forbids whenever something must be done to protect our interests. What is our manifest duty as an independent nation with the sovereign right to do as it will with its own? To give notice that in this respect the treaty does not bind us, and if this is questioned abrogate the treaty.

"My earnest conviction is that we must return to our early policy of discriminating duties and tonnage taxes if we are to revive our merchant marine in the foreign trade, and I am sorry that I cannot see the advantages, as conditions now exist, of the Panama Canal other than as a war measure and as an altruistic enterprise in which charity begins abroad. Commodities leaving our borders are not marketed by us, are not carried by us, are not underwitten by us, and are not financed by us. The cream of commerce goes to others who do these things for us."

John Reid, a naval architect, of this city, said he did not think the situation was such as to warrant this country in abrogating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, to which Mr. Nixon had reference.

Others who read papers were Deputy Commissioner of Docks and Ferries W. J. Barney, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Prof. H. C. Sadler, Prof. C. H. Peabody, Prof. H. A. Everett, Naval Constructor L. S. Adams, U. S. N., and George W. Dickie.

Among those who attended the sessions were Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department; Rear Admiral Richard M. Watt, Chief Constructor, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, and Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired; Naval Constructor Robert Stocker, U. S. N., who is in charge of the construction of the dreadnought New York, and Naval Constructors T. G. Roberts and William McEntee, both of the United States Navy.

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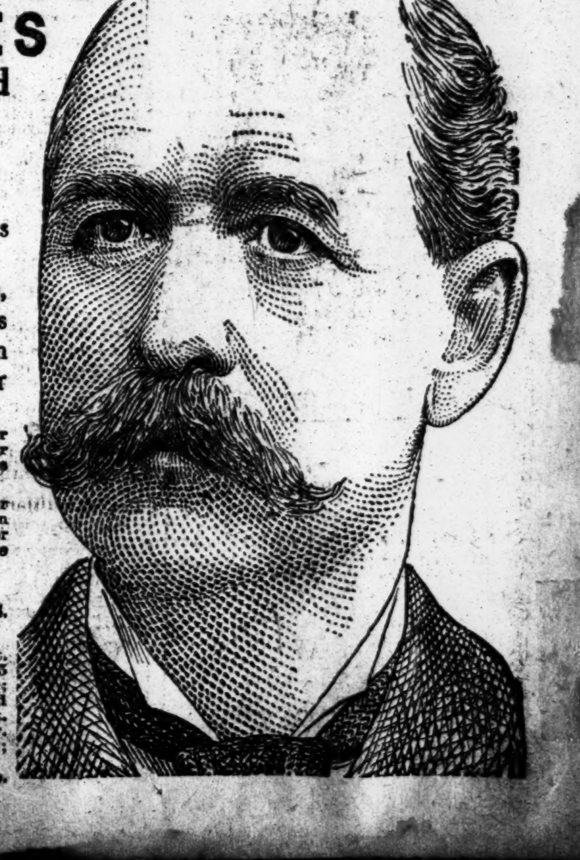

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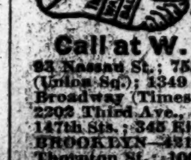

CITY PRISONS PACKED BEYOND LEGAL LIMIT

Deputy Commissioner of Charities and Tombs Warden Enter Vigorous Complaints.

TWO MEN FOR EVERY CELL

No Room for Boys, Either, and All Prisoners Are Doubled Up Contrary to Law—Workhouse the Worst.

Deputy Commissioner William J. Wright of the Corrections Department and Warden Fallon of the Tombs complained vigorously yesterday of the inadequacy of the City Workhouse on Blackwell's Island and the Tombs Prison to take care of the city's increasing number of prisoners.

Overcrowding in both the Workhouse and the Tombs is so bad, according to Deputy Commissioner Wright, that forty prisoners are penned up together in one small room or cell in the Workhouse, while in the Tombs there are 406 cells to accommodate 780 prisoners.

"The Tenement House Department insists that there shall be 400 cubic feet of space for each person living in a tenement," observed Commissioner Wright. "There are only 226 cubit feet of air space for each prisoner in the Workhouse. The public has no idea of the deplorable ventilation and the antiquated facilities here, because the contractors who built the Workhouse originally gave it such a beautiful exterior. The windows are shaped like those of a gothic cathedral; the grounds are arranged like those of a gentleman's private estate, but, inside the building, there are wooden floors and wooden stairways which require constant attention in order to keep passably clean, and from which the danger from fire is very great. There are 1,400 prisoners in the Workhouse at present, and I suppose that there are accommodations for about two-thirds that number.

"As for conditions in the Tombs, they are bad only in a lesser degree than in the Workhouse. We have 780 prisoners doubled up in 406 cells there. Warden Fallon has to spend considerable time every day planning which prisoners it is least objectionable to house together.

"We have eighty cells for the boys' department and about 120 youths, between the ages of 16 and 20, to put into them. The boys are even worse at teaching each other bad habits than the men are. You can imagine for yourself the moral result of doubling half our boy prisoners up.

"The cells of the Tombs, although they are a great improvement on the cells which preceded them before the building was reconstructed twenty years ago, are smaller than the present law requires. When we double two men up in one of these cells we give him less than half as much cell space as the law requires. The new prison law also states positively that two prisoners shall not be placed in the same cell.

"Commissioner Whitney, since he entered office, has had the cells and foyer frequently repainted, and electric light has replaced gas. What the city ought to do, and what we are trying to make it do, is to buy up the block of land just south of the Tombs on the other side of the street and erect a prison there. The Tombs is an excellent prison and all it needs is more cell room. An addition could be built on the south. This addition could be connected with the main building by either a Bridge of Sighs or an underground passage. There are hardly any buildings on the plot at present and it could be bought by the city for a reasonable sum. Commissioner Whitney intends to ask for an appropriation for some such an addition in the near future. It is not my province to criticise District Attorney Whitman or to blame him for not hurrying the prisoners in the overcrowded Tombs to trial instead of sending his Assistant District Attorneys to try cases in other counties. But this city's lack of facilities for handling criminals is attracting the attention not only of our own Judges but of jurists elsewhere. Supreme Court Justice Marcus was talking to me only to-day about it. He said we hadn't nearly enough court room for one thing and not enough Justices to try cases for another."

Warden Fallon substantiated Deputy Commissioner Wright's statement in each particular.

"In order to house the prisoners at all we are forced to break the laws of the State," said he. "We have only fifty-two keepers, divided into a day and a night shift, to take care of almost eight hundred prisoners. We are doing the best we can to insure cleanliness and health to the prisoners, but it is hard work. The cells are swept and cleaned up every day and completely disinfected every time a prisoner leaves and a new prisoner comes. The prisoners can have as many baths as they want, and are informed of this privilege as soon as they come. With all our care it is, however, a vexing problem to try to take care of twice as many prisoners as we have room for.

"Another thing which should not be forgotten is that most of the prisoners in the Tombs are awaiting trial and have not yet been proven guilty of any crime. To double up these possibly innocent men with others who may be guilty and who are entire strangers is wrong."

A TIMES reporter, wishing to see for himself the conditions in the prison, walked through various tiers of cells and saw the pairs of prisoners in the cells. In no case did the reporter notice any conversation or laughter between cellmates.

"They get on each other's nerves after being cooped up in a small space like that for week after week," a turnkey said.

PLAN CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Chicago Women Incorporate to Reduce the Cost of Living.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Just beyond the loop district, yet convenient to the retail shopping centre a department store organized, owned, and operated by women will be opened about Jan. 1. The purpose is to sell general merchandise at a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent.

The plan is for retail merchants to issue discount checks, like premium certificates, and the new store, which will be called "The Woman's Mercantile Store," will redeem them.

Women identified with the idea are Mrs. Frances Shaw, Mrs. Josephine Heffmeyer, Mrs. Lena Coleman, Mrs. Mary I. Engler, Countess de Langlade, Mary E. Miller, and Mrs. Gertrude Seehausen. Papers of incorporation were forwarded yesterday to the Secretary of State. The capitalization was placed at $250,000.

Mrs. Shaw said that the store will be a help to women of limited incomes, "whose condition is gradually becoming worse because of the high cost of merchandise."

"There is a type of women in Chicago which all philanthropic projects so far have neglected," she said. "It is the woman who is struggling continually to support herself by means of keeping a boarding house. These are slowly and surely losing their hold because the cost of foodstuffs is so high and the profits so small that there is little left for the purchase of the necessary household articles. These we will furnish at a cost considerably lower than that asked by retail merchants."

TRAIN KILLS LOUIS SIEGBERT.

He Falls Between Central Cars at Highbridge—Both Legs Cut Off.

Louis Siegbert, a cotton and silk importer of 114 Greene Street, fell between two cars of a New York Central train at Highbridge yesterday morning. Both of his legs were cut off and his right arm was broken. He died a few hours afterward in Fordham Hospital.

Mr. Siegbert had complained of feeling ill and had stepped to the platform at the Highbridge station for a breath of air while the motive power was being changed from steam to electricity. He slipped as he tried to board the moving train.

CREDIT BUILDING DINNER.

Employers Review Their Success in Collecting Bad Debts.

The Consolidated Building Trades Employers' Association, which was organized a year ago with fifteen charter members and now has on its membership roll about 500 material dealers and sub-contractors in the building industry in this city, held its first annual dinner last night at the Hotel Astor, with nearly 400 diners present. The object of the association is to advance the building industry by the elimination, as far as possible, of bad debts and to assist its members in avoiding long-drawn-out litigation. During the brief existence of the association, it was announced, settlements involving close to $400,000 had been brought about.

President A. C. Horn pointed out that from 50 to 75 per cent. of the construction work in this city is being done on a credit basis, and went on to explain how the association endeavored to protect its members. An Executive Committee sits every two weeks to hear complaints of any member in regard to unsatisfied claims and renders its decision. This, President Horn said, does not compel the person against whom the claim is made to pay, but it calls to the attention of the members, who include a majority of the material dealers and sub-contractors in the city, that the debt is unsatisfied, and rarely fails to bring about a settlement.

The association had as one of its guests Building Superintendent Rudolph P. Miller of Manhattan, who spoke of the vast building operations going on and the important place that the association, therefore, holds in the community.

"The estimated cost of building operations in the city for 1910 was $208,000,000, and more than half of that amount was in Manhattan," said Mr. Miller. "We think of the Panama Canal as a mammoth task, and its estimated cost of $375,000,000 for work that will cover a period of from ten to twelve years. The building operations in Manhattan were 12½ per cent. greater than in Chicago in 1910, and three times as great as in Philadelphia."

Mr. Miller asked for the co-operation of the association in bringing about a proper inspection of buildings.

"Corruption in the Building Department can only exist if the building interests allow it to exist," he said. "We don't claim to be perfect, but when you hear a man talking of rottenness get him to come to us and tell us about it."

John J. Murphy, Tenement House Inspector, and George Gordon Battle, former Assistant District Attorney, both warned the association to be careful in the exercise of its growing power. Other addresses were made by Benjamin B. Traitel, Chairman of the Employers' Association; Philip B. Parker, President of the National Cut Stone Association, and Gilbert Ray Hawes. A. L. Libman was toastmaster, and on behalf of the association presented to T. J. Mannion, its first Chairman, a gold purse bearing his monogram.

CONEY ISLAND SHRINKING.

Business Resident Says the 10-Cent Fare Is Responsible for It.

The question of a five-cent Coney Island fare came up once more yesterday before the Public Service Commission. Commissioner McCarroll presided at a hearing, which was adjourned from last Summer, to give the companies time to try out a five-cent excursion fare during certain hours of the day. The tickets were good going between 6 and 9 in the morning and returning between 2 and 4:30 in the afternoon.

C. D. Meneely, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, testified that the number of excursion tickets sold in August was only 12,895, and in September 1,712. It was agreed that the excursion ticket system had proved a failure, and Frederick Kister, a business man, of Coney Island, was called to give his views on the question.

He said that 4:30 was too early for most people to start back from the Island, and that the number of permanent residents had fallen off since the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company had taken to charging a ten-cent fare at all times, instead of 5 cents at all times, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. It is much more difficult, he said, to keep property rented, and many families have moved away because their children have to pay 10 cents to get to and from school.

Mr. Meneely said that the question of establishing the excursion rates next season had not yet been settled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and then some discussion arose as to what was the precise meaning of the second fare. Mr. Meneely explained that though it is charged only for a short distance, it really covers a much longer one.

"If a friend of mine," asked Commissioner Eustis, "gets out just before the second-fare point is reached, do you mean that I have to pay for the long stretch before the point is reached, while my friend does not? Don't you think you could save a lot of trouble by moving the second fare point into the ocean?"

This brought forth cheers, and the hearing was adjourned to Dec. 1. In the afternoon there was a similar proceeding in connection with the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company. John J. Kuhn, counsel for the company, said it was difficult to say what the effect of the ten-cent round-trip tickets to Coney would be, as a strike began on the Smith Street line only four days after they had been instituted.

William E. Thompson, Superintendent of Transportation for the line, testified that on these four days there was a 7.7 per cent. increase in traffic over 1910, and that this was largely during the hours of cheaper fares.

The hearing was adjourned to Dec. 5.

OPENS CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

Brilliant Scene When Duke of Connaught Inaugurates Session.

OTTAWA, Nov. 16.—The Senate Chamber presented a picturesque spectacle to-day, when the Duke of Connaught, the new Governor General of the Dominion, formally opened the first session of the twelfth Parliament of Canada. A royal salute greeted the Duke when he arrived at the Parliament House, and when he was ushered into the Senate Chamber by a uniformed guard one of the most brilliant assemblages ever gathered for such a function rose to greet him.

The Duchess of Connaught occupied a place beside the Duke. This was the first time a woman had sat on the throne of Canada since the régime of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the privilege being reserved for Princesses.

The speech from the Throne was delivered by the Duke in both English and French. It expressed the Duke's personal satisfaction at the privilege of presiding, and he said it was gratifying to note that the commerce and revenue of Canada were never before so abundant. He stated that negotiations had been opened for the improvement of trade relations between Canada, the British West Indies, and British Guiana; that there would be a bill for the co-operation of the Dominion and the provinces for the improvement of highways, a bill for similar co-operation for the improvement of agriculture, a bill for the control of grain inspection by a commission which would have power to acquire terminal elevators, and a bill for the establishment of a permanent Tariff Commission.

The speech made no reference to reciprocity or to the Canadian Navy.

CONFESSES TO OLD MURDER.

Man Acquitted Three Years Ago Tells Police He Is Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—In remorse for a crime of which he was acquitted, Robert M. Hodgins wandered into the sub-station of the Angelica Street Station in O'Fallon Park to-night and asked to be locked up. He was taken at his word and sent to the main station, where he told Lieut. Donagan that he had attacked a man three years ago at Altoona, Wis., striking him on the head with a rock, and after robbing him placed him on the tracks of the Omaha Railway. The man was found dead the following day.

For this crime Hodgins said he had been tried and acquitted. The man did not seem rational and could not remember when he had eaten, so he was sent to the City Hospital.

M'NAMEE INSISTED HE WASN'T M'NAMARA

Mrs. McNamara Reluctantly Admitted in Court That He Wasn't Her Deserting Husband.

NIGHT IN A CELL FOR HIM

Sleuth Gathered Him In When She Decided He Must Be Her Long Missing Spouse.

An angry and disgusted man stood before Magistrate Handy in the New Brighton (S. I.) Court yesterday morning listening while Mrs. James McNamara of Beach Street, Stapleton, assured the Magistrate that the man was not her husband. Mrs. McNamara is blind, but she realized that it was not the voice of her husband which was raised in vigorous protest to Magistrate Handy over its owner's arrest and detention all Wednesday night in a police station cell.

"I told you I was Farrell McNamee," asserted the man angrily. "I tried to persuade that chump of a detective that there was no Mrs. McNamara and two children waiting anxiously for me in Staten Island, but he wouldn't listen."

Detective McNally, who arrested McNamee at Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, wouldn't listen because Farrell McNamee exactly fitted the description of James McNamara, who deserted his wife and two youngsters ten years ago. McNamee is a carpenter and so was McNamara. McNamee is McNamara's exact height. His complexion and the color of his hair and eyes are the same. He even has a scar on his right knee, where Mrs. McNamara says her James had the mark of an old injury.

There seemed no doubt to the deserted woman that it really was her husband who was working under the name of McNamee in Rye when a woman friend told her of having encountered the man in the New York town and of having recognized him at once and without the possibility of error. Mrs. McNamara told the police of the discovery, and Detective McNally went to Rye immediately.

He had no trouble in finding McNamee and took him to Staten Island protesting that he was not McNamara, but offering no objections to accompanying the detective. It was not until he saw Mrs. McNamara in court that McNamee allowed his anger to show itself. Then he called his arrest an outrage and declared that some one should suffer for the indignity which had been put on him. Magistrate Handy immediately discharged him when Mrs. Namara was compelled to admit that McNamee was not McNamara, and McNamee started from court in high dudgeon.

METHODISTS KEEP SCHOOLS.

Conference Against Surrender to Carnegie Fund—Gifts to Missions.

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 16.—At to-day's session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, it was decided that the Randolph-Macon Schools should remain denominational instead of being placed under the Carnegie Fund.

The Rev. James Cannon, Chairman of the special committee appointed at the last session of the Conference, submitted a proposition decided on at a joint meeting of his committee with a similar committee from the Baltimore Conference and Randolph-Macon Board of Trustees. This proposition was to the effect that whenever a vacancy occurred in the Board of Trustees that no member should be appointed without his appointment being confirmed by some governing body of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This action was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—The General Committee of the Methodist Church in session here heard to-day the report of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, located in New York. It shows a falling off in the regular receipts of the large sum of $83,796 as compared with last year. The total receipts were $1,072,997, as against $1,156,794 last year.

The board fell into debt last year $98,000, and this year goes $73,000 deeper in, giving the board the very unusual debt of $171,976. New York's contribution to regular gifts of the board this year amounted to $25,800 in the New York Conference proper, and $28,300 in the New York East Conferences. These districts include, however, much besides the city Methodists.

The gifts to home missions, made public here to-day, were even more disappointing. The receipts were $1,006,700 this year, as against $1,019,000 last year.

Methodist women gave $1,724,000, making a total of gifts from general and women's boards of $4,224,000. This is the largest sum ever given in a single year by American Methodists to missions, and the largest missionary contributions made by any American religious body.

Mr. J. Campbell, Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, said yesterday:

"The financial gains to missions during the past five years are the greatest ever made during a similar period. The churches of Canada have increased from $1,492,000 to $2,216,000 annually in their combined home and foreign gifts. Taking the United States and Canada together, the increase to foreign mission work alone has been from $8,900,000 to about $13,500,000 annually."

SUES COUNTESS'S ESTATE.

Name of John W. Mackay Brought Into the Stavra Case.

Richard V. Dey, a San Francisco lawyer, brought suit some months ago against Francis C. Tilley, as administrator of the estate of his sister, the Countess Stavra, who died in Paris in February, 1910. He sues to recover more than $73,000 which he asserts he loaned to the Countess some years before her death. It was intimated yesterday that the defense to the suit will be first that the claim is outlawed, and second that Dey advanced such money as the Countess received as the confidential representative of the late John W. Mackay, and that a claim which the Countess had pressed against the Mackay estate might be urged as a counter claim.

Among the testimony to be used in the suit is that of George A. Kessler, a wholesale wine dealer, which was taken in London before the American Consul General on an order signed by Justice Brady last August. This testimony was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. Kessler said that he had known the Countess for twenty years, and Mr. Dey nearly as long. The Countess told them, he testified, that she owed Mr. Dey nearly $75,000, which he had advanced to her when she was in need, and which she had been prevented from paying back by the smallness of her income. The Countess told him, Mr. Kessler said, that she had remembered Mr. Dey in her will.

Among the questions propounded to Mr. Kessler in behalf of the Countess's estate was whether the Countess was living alone. He said that she was, and that so far as he knew she was married. In response to other questions Mr. Kessler said:

"It was generally understood that Mr. Dey was connected with John W. Mackay and the Postal Telegraph Company.

The Countess's first husband was Charles Hilton of this city. Her second was a Greek Count. The Count died six months after his marriage and left her a large fortune. In 1902 she sold her house at 133 West Seventy-first Street and moved to London. The Countess originally came from Olympia, Wash.

$21,000 IN WALLET HE FOUND

But Waiter Never Looked Inside—Returns It and Gets $500.

Joseph Lazurus, an umbrella merchant of 74 Franklin Street, closed a big business deal late Thursday afternoon. It was after banking hours, and Lazurus stuffed $6,000 in bills and $15,000 in certified checks and notes into his wallet. He went to his home, 200 West 111th Street, and told his wife of his gratification over the consummation of the deal. She was overjoyed and heartily concurred in his suggestion that they go to the theatre and have a supper afterward to celebrate it.

When they left the house Lazurus had the wallet with him. They went to a theatre, and after the performance took dinner in the Hotel Traymore, 308 West Fifty-eighth Street. On their arrival home Lazurus found the wallet was gone. He spent a sleepless night, and the next morning called together the members of his firm, J. Lazurus & Co., for a conference about his loss.

While the discussion was going on the telephone rang. Lazurus answered it. Gus Schnabel, manager of the hotel, was on the other end of the wire. Schnabel said: "One of my waiters found a wallet with your business card in it under a table in our dining room last night. Shall I send it down?"

"Sure," said Lazurus. "And what was the waiter's name?"

"Philip Loew," said Schnabel.

"Spell it!" said Lazurus, and after taking down the name in his notebook, Lazurus thanked Schnabel. Yesterday morning Schnabel received a letter which said in part:

> You can imagine how exercised I was when I tell you that the wallet contained $6,000 in cash and $15,000 in certified checks and notes. I had little hope of recovering it. I could not tell where I had lost it, either going to the theatre or between the theatre and the hotel, or on my way home.
>
> I feel that such unusual honesty should be rewarded in a very substantial way, and I send you a check herewith for $500 for Mr. Philip Loew, which I ask you to give to him with my heartiest thanks and best wishes. I want to congratulate you and the management of the Hotel Traymore on the excellent service which has made this extraordinary act of honesty possible.

Mr. Schnabel said that neither he nor Loew knew the contents of the wallet and looked no further than one of the outer compartments, which contained the business card of Mr. Lazurus's umbrella house.

SLAYER FIGHTS TILL KILLED.

Murderer Kills One Officer and Wounds Another Before He Drops.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Nov. 16.—In the southern part of Letcher County, near Perry Lane, when Special Patrolman F. M. Blair, a former United States Marshal, was killed outright this afternoon by Walsha Morgan, who was defying arrest. Deputy Sheriff J. D. Blair was so severly wounded he may not recover, and Morgan was killed.

Morgan had shot, a few days ago, C. C. Flanary, a policeman in Roda, Va., and escaped into this county. Wise County offered $200 reward for Morgan's arrest, and Special Patrolman Blair and the Deputy Sheriff were detailed to go after him.

Morgan was found in an old house, and as the officers approached Morgan fired the shot that killed Blair. Blair fired wounding Morgan, and then fell dead. Morgan fought the Deputy, who was severely wounded by Morgan, but Morgan had already received a death wound.

KILLS A SALOON KEEPER.

Man to Whom He Would Not Give a Drink Fires Fatal Shots.

Policeman Wynne of the West 125th Street Station heard the reports of the five revolver shots coming from the saloon at 2,400 Seventh Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He found Peter Lenane, the proprietor, dying on the floor behind his bar with bullet wounds in his neck and right eye. Four men were in front of the bar.

Three of them said that the fourth had fired on Lenane when the bartender refused him a drink. He was arrested and held without bail yesterday when Lenane died. He said he was Robert Harris of 224 West 140th Street.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Following is the forecast for the cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair in eastern, unsettled in western portions Friday, Saturday, probably rain; moderate easterly winds.

Georgia—Unsettled Friday; probably rain Friday night. Saturday, fair; colder in western portions; moderate southeast and south winds.

Florida—Fair Friday. Saturday, unsettled; cooler in northern portion; moderate to brisk east and southeast winds.

Alabama—Unsettled Friday; probably rain Friday night. Saturday, fair and colder; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Unsettled Friday; probably showers and colder Friday afternoon or night. Saturday, fair and colder; brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair and colder Friday; cold wave in northern portion Saturday, fair; colder in eastern and southern portions; brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Western Texas—Fair and colder Friday; cold wave in northern portion. Saturday, fair.

Oklahoma—Fair and colder; moderately cold wave Friday. Saturday, fair.

Arkansas—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Friday; cold wave in western portion. Saturday, fair; colder in eastern portion.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Friday; warmer in eastern and colder in western portions by night. Saturday, fair and colder.

Ohio—Rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Friday; warmer. Saturday, fair and colder; high southeasterly winds.

Indiana—Rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portion Friday; colder by night. Saturday, fair and colder; high southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Illinois—Rain, probably turning into snow in northern portion; colder Friday. Saturday fair; colder in eastern and southern portions; high southeasterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow in northern, snow or rain in southern portion Friday. Saturday snow flurries; high southeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly Friday night.

Upper Michigan—Snow Friday. Saturday snow flurries; high easterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Snow Friday. Saturday fair; high easterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Minnesota—Snow Friday. Saturday fair; brisk and probably high east to north winds.

Iowa—Rain or snow and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Missouri—Rain, probably turning into snow and colder Friday; cold wave in western and central portions. Saturday fair; colder in southeast portion.

North Dakota—Fair Friday; warmer in northern portion. Saturday fair.

South Dakota—Fair Friday, preceded by snow in eastern portion. Saturday fair.

Nebraska—Snow, followed by clearing Friday; colder in southern portion. Saturday fair.

Kansas—Snow flurries and colder with a moderate cold wave Friday. Saturday fair.

FIRE PREVENTION ROW.

Mayor Takes a Hand in the Dispute Over Organization.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Gaynor let it be known that he intends to look after the organization of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department. The special committee of the board which has been considering the matter suggested that a commission of five experts be appointed to organize the new bureau. The Budget Committee had appropriated $200,000 for the organization of the bureau, but it was not left for Commissioner Johnson to determine just how the money was to be spent. The Commissioner wanted the work of the organization done by men he would appoint, and when the committee decreed otherwise he declined to serve personally on the commission or to allow any subordinate to serve. The Mayor took the matter in hand at yesterday's meeting by saying:

"As the Mayor of this city I propose to organize this bureau through my Commissioner."

"But the responsibility for appropriating the money rests with this board," said Controller Prendergast. "We do not deny that you have the exclusive right to organize the new bureau, but we, as members of the Board of Estimate, have the right to say how the money should be spent."

The Mayor suggested that the report be laid over until he had had time to examine it carefully.

"After I've examined the report it is quite likely that I may accept the suggestions contained in it," said the Mayor. The report was then placed on the calendar for next week.

Commissioner Johnson said yesterday that he believed that discretionary power should be given him as to the selection of the new members of the bureau, while the committee is in favor of having the employes appointed from the civil service lists.

NOT INSANE, SAY SISTERS.

They Begin a Fight in Court to Get Out of an Asylum.

A story of alleged persecution was told yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Ada Madison Brush when she and her sister, Phoebe Brush, both of whom have been confined in the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park, L. I., for the last eighteen months, were brought before Justice Stapleton in habeas corpus proceedings. The writ was obtained by David L. Cohn of Manhattan on the petition of Mrs. Albert L. Hawkins of Brooklyn, who had interested herself in the case of the sisters.

The Misses Brush, who lived with their aged mother at Huntington, are members of an old family of that Long Island town. Phoebe is 56 years old, and Ada ten years her junior. Ada was the only one of the two put on the stand. She was a loquacious witness, and talked rapidly. According to her story, she and her sister were seized at their home by a "kidnapping party," of which the town constable was a member, and taken to the asylum. They were not legally committed to the institution, she said, and were victims of persecution on the part of various persons at Huntington.

Mrs. Hawkins testified that she had studied the behavior of the sisters and was convinced that they were sane. They were committed to the Kings Park Asylum in May, 1910, after a hearing before County Judge Griffing of Suffolk County, two physicians having submitted affidavits in the case. It is alleged that the sisters have paranoia, with tendencies that warrant their confinement in an asylum. Each of them is said to have an estate amounting to about $10,000. The Bank of Huntington is the committee of the sisters' estates.

After hearing the witnesses Justice Stapleton, on the motion of Lawyer Cohn, adjourned the case until next Thursday in order that the sisters may be examined by alienists. They were then taken back to the asylum.

Disbrow May Race Aeroplane.

When the aviation meet feature of the Vanderbilt-Grand Prize race meeting takes place at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, 25, 27, and 28, a special attraction is being arranged in the form of an automobile-aeroplane race. Louis A. Disbrow, who is to pilot the Pope "Hummer" in the Vanderbilt Cup race, has challenged Beckwith Havens, the young society man and aviator of New York and Newport, to a match race, Beckwith to use his Curtiss biplane and Disbrow the Pope or another racing automobile. Disbrow recently won an automobile-aeroplane race on Long Island from "Tommy" Sopwith, the English aviator, and again is anxious to demonstrate that he can beat the airmen by racing on land. If Havens accepts, arrangements will be made to have the race start at the aviation field, thence run to the race course, and around the seventeen and one-half-mile circuit.

I.-A. A. C. Boxing Tournament.

The Irish-American Athletic Club is planning to hold the largest amateur boxing and wrestling tournament that has ever been conducted by the organization. There will be five boxing and three wrestling classes. The preliminaries will be held in the clubhouse on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, and the finals on Thursday evening, Dec. 7. All the clubs that foster amateur boxing and wrestling have signified their intention of entering their complete teams. The prizes offered to the contestants will be a solid gold watch to the winner and a gold watch to the second in each weight class.

Winners with the Cue.

In the continuation of the practice games between George Slosson, the former champion billiardist, and Willie Hoppe, in the former's academy, last night, the veteran defeated Hoppe at 18.2 by a score of 500 to 479. Slosson's high runs were 108 and 96, while Hoppe rolled up breaks of 137 and 113 as his best work in two of his innings. The winner's average was 25, and the loser's 24. These two experts will continue their exhibition play until Nov. 28. The practice is in anticipation of Hoppe's match with George Sutton at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall the latter part of the month. Ladies are invited to witness the exhibitions on Tuesday evenings.

Mr. Thomas, aided by a handicap of 8 points, managed to defeat Mr. Bliss in the fourth game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, last night by the score of 12 to 18 points. Thomas was playing at 12 points and made his necessary tally with the high run of 3 in forty-three innings. Bliss was playing at the scratch mark of 20 points, and he made a high run of 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 16.—In the opening game of the series between Philadelphia and Boston in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League to-night, Boston won, Warren playing for Boston, defeating Campbell of Philadelphia, 50 to 30, in ninety-six innings. High runs—Warren, 5; Campbell, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Dr. A. J. Harris of Chicago defeated Dr. Campbell of St. Louis, 50 to 24, in seventy innings in the opening game of the St. Louis-Chicago series in the National Three-Cushion Billiard League tournament. Harris had a high run of 5, and Campbell 3.

Better Lenox Avenue Subway Service.

The local service on the Lenox Avenue branch of the Subway will be improved during the rush hours beginning on Monday. Between 4:45 and 6:15 P. M. every other uptown Lenox Avenue local leaving Brooklyn Bridge will run through to Freeman Street instead of stopping, as at present, at 145th Street. In the same way in the morning rush hours between 7 and 8:30 o'clock every alternate local will start at Freeman Street instead of from 145th Street, as at present.

TO FIX PLAYERS' SALARIES.

Plan for Central Board to Regulate Pay in Minor Leagues.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 16.—The salary limits of every league, except the majors, will be cut to the quick next season if a movement started to-day at the convention of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues by Wilbur P. Allen, President of the Texas League, bears fruit. The Texan's plan is for a central board to fix a salary limit for every league of a certain classification and fix penalties for the violation of such limit, taking the power of fixing salaries away from the individual leagues. The existence of some leagues depends upon the adoption of such a rule, it is contended.

It was further argued that unless the salary limit of each league in a class is the same the classification is in fact made void.

The advancement of the Pacific Coast League, American Association, and Eastern League to a higher classification to be known as "A A," was recommended by a sub-committee which met to-day. It is proposed that leagues in this class be permitted to draft from all other minor leagues.

Practically the entire session to-day of minor league leaders was devoted to the salary limit problem, and in the end it was referred to a committee. It was the consensus of opinion that fixing of salary limits either by classification or population under the direction of the National Association is imperative.

The suggestion of Secretary Quinn of the Columbus (Ohio) Club that the salaries of the players who go to a higher league should be on a fixed scale was generally approved. It is anticipated that both suggestions will be reported favorably by the Committee on Revision of the Constitution to-morrow.

President Sexton of the National Association, President Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League Club, and President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals were strong champions of the Allen plan.

President Ebbets suggested that league Presidents and club owners be bonded to insure the observance of the salary limit imposed. Incidentally, President Sexton urged that the paying of railroad fares and expenses of players and their families reporting or returning to their homes after the season be discontinued universally or regulated.

To-morrow betting will be a subject of discussion. President Baum of the Pacific Coast League announced that he would offer a resolution asking that Congress enact a law prohibiting the transmission by wire of bets on baseball games.

It was announced to-day that James O'Rourke, Dick ("Dad") Phelan, Charley Murphy, Charley Ebbets, Jack Holland, George Leidy, "Tip" O'Neill, "Bill" Bailey, James Burke, Harry Wolverton, "Happy" Hogan, and Roger Bresnahan would be among the players in Saturday's charity game. Gov. Colquitt of Texas will give the word to "play ball."

Burke Goes Back to Montreal.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Pitcher William I. Burke of Clinton, the left-hander who played with Montreal in the Eastern League last season, will pitch for the same club next year, the Boston National team, which drafted Burke, having sold him back to-day.

Boston Club Loses Baker Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The National Baseball Commission to-day found to be just the claim of Player Tracy Baker for $523.28 back salary against the Boston Americans, and he was awarded the amount.

Golf and Country Club to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 16.—The members of the Ridgewood Golf Club and those of the Ridgewood Country Club have voted almost unanimously in favor of consolidation, and a committee consisting of G. A. Deshon, T. J. Foster, and I. P. Lawton of the Golf Club, and F. C. Smith, G. F. Farrell, and Dan Anthony of the Country Club will nominate eleven members for Directors of the Country Club, to be voted on at a subsequent meeting. The lease of the Golf Club on its present links will expire next season, and by that time the golf course of the club will be in readiness.

GEN. WOOD TO TALK ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Chief of Army Staff Will Be Guest of National Collegiate Athletic Association Here.

When the National Collegiate Athletic Association meets in this city next month it will have as one of its speakers Gen. Leonard A. Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Gen. Wood encourages athletic sports in the army and of late years beneficial physical pastimes have been practiced more among the soldiers than ever before. Gen. Wood will talk on athletics and the wide influences of the Collegiate Association.

This organization, of which Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is President, already has a membership of over eighty universities and colleges, representing a student body of more than 100,000. Nearly all the principal Eastern institutions are identified with the body except Yale, Princeton, and Cornell. An effort will be made this year to obtain the membership of these universities, although they have refused to join, preferring to conduct their sports in their own way.

With a view of enlisting more members in the organization, a circular appeal has been sent to all the universities and colleges not members of the organization. The appeal points out that the object of the body is to influence college athletics in such manner that they may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education. The association does not interfere with the "home rule" of athletics in any institution, but its members agree severally to take control of student athletic sports as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist. It is also pointed out in the appeal that no university or college loses its independence by joining the body. It endeavors to accomplish its purpose by educational means.

The influence of the Rules Committee of this organization in football reforms is well known. The game was brought to its present improved condition mainly through the efforts of the organization. In fact, in many States it is probable that the game would have been prohibited if it had not been for these changes.

Attention is also called in the circular to the fact that it has done much to standardize the rules of eligibility throughout the country. The appeal concludes with the following statement:

> The association is endeavoring to develop the educational features of college athletics as far as possible. This struggle deserves the co-operation of every well wisher of the country. The characteristics of our people are such that competitive athletics tend to overshadow all other forms. As a result, at many institutions athletics are organized for the few and dominated by partisans who shout for victory, records, and championships. The conduct of the spectators as well as the players is often most regrettable. Proselyting is sometimes indulged in by alumni and students, and the result is not good for the physical development nor moral discipline of the student body.
>
> To correct these evils, which largely result from our peculiar National characteristics, an organized effort is necessary—an effort in which all educators should join. Here is an opportunity that all should grasp who have the Nation's welfare at heart. It is only by a National organization that anything of permanent value can be accomplished in the face of all the adverse conditions.
>
> There are many reasons why every educational institution of importance should join in this organized effort to improve conditions in collegiate athletics, and there are no satisfactory ones that should keep any—that has the best interests of the whole country at heart—from taking its part in this work.

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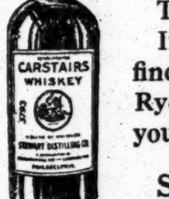

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YALE COACHES PICK TEAM TO PLAY TIGERS

Some Difference of Opinion in the Selection of the Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—With barely the shadow of a doubt, Yale's eleven is picked for the Princeton game on Saturday. The line-up selected at the coaches' council before to-day's practice was as follows: left end, Avery; left tackle, Scully; left guard, Francis, centre, Ketcham; right guard, McDevitt; right tackle, Paul; right end, Bomeister; quarter back, Capt. Howe; left half back, Camp; right half back, Spalding; full back, Dunn.

With a single exception this is the line-up thrown against Brown last Saturday. Spalding, regular right half back, was unable to play then, and gave way to Freeman, whose work was so clever that when Spalding returned to the game this week it was almost a toss-up between the pair as to which would hold the place. Spalding is heavier and faster, however, and the coaches have finally decided to reinstate him. Dunn is really the eleventh player to be chosen. He has been full back just ten days and played the position against Brown with only three days' notice. He is a former end, and ranked high in Connecticut interscholastic football on the New Britain team.

The decision of the coaches in placing the backfield is understood not to have been unanimous. Some of the graduates favored starting Jim Reilly, the strongest defensive player on the eleven, at left half back, and reserving young Camp as distance punter for the second half. Others favored Philbin for full back, but the team cohesion seemed better with the trio chosen than any other combination has proved. The backfield has been broken all Fall by reason of repeated injuries, and the combination that gave promise of providing the most efficient team play was finally decided upon.

In the rush line Bomeister has been held back by former injuries that made a reopening of old wounds serious. He began scrimmaging last week and played spectacular ball in the Brown game. The coaches expect of him much of the brilliancy that marked the play of Kilpatrick last year. Avery, his fellow end, has graduated from the third team. He is the best follower of the ball of any end, and has scored three touchdowns this Fall by seizing fumbled balls. Ketcham, freshman centre last year, has been a brilliant success, although Norman Read was believed to be sure of the position until he was injured three weeks after the season opened. Francis has been tried all through the rush line and has finally anchored at tackle. He started the Princeton game two years ago as half back. McDevitt, Paul, and Scully are veterans of standard worth. Including Capt. Howe and Francis this makes five veterans who will start against Princeton.

Sheldon will be sent into the Princeton game as first substitute end, and Bill Howe, the swimming team Captain, as second. Gallauer and Perry, as first-class substitute tackles, will play part of the game Saturday, and Cooney and Warren will be reserved as substitute guards. Loree will be substitute centre. Clarence Childs, the track team Captain, is out of the race. He has been in poor condition since the West Point game.

For the first time an ovation was given the team by the undergraduates to-day. It was a slimly attended affair, only 700 turning out behind the band which paraded the streets to Yale Field, where the football songs were sung and the cheers rehearsed. Usually twice this number march to Yale Field to give the team a send-off two days before an important game. Scrimmaging was omitted, the coaches deciding to give the eleven a rest from Wednesday afternoon till Saturday.

SHORT DRILL FOR TIGERS.

Several Regulars, All in Good Shape, Stay Out of Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—A short signal practice on Osborne Field to-morrow afternoon is all that remains for the Princeton football team before the Yale game. A fifteen minute scrimmage that took the form of a regular period in a game with the scrub was all the heavy work at to-day's matinee, but five of the 'Varsity men were not in this drill.

The only score of this scrimmage came when McLean, in place of Capt. Hart at left tackle, recovered a fumbled punt on the scrub twenty-five-yard line, and dashed the rest of the way for a score. Besides, Capt. Hart, Duff, Wilson, Dunlap, and Sam White stayed on the side lines during the scrimmage and only enjoyed a little limbering up.

MICHIGAN STAR OUT.

Thompson Will Not Play Fullback Against Pennsylvania.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16.—With the annual football struggle between Michigan and Pennsylvania only forty-eight hours away, word was received late to-day from Full Back "Bottles" Thompson from his home in Cadillac, Mich., that his brother died to-day and that he would not return to Ann Arbor for a week.

The announcement caused heavy gloom to spread through university circles, as it was said that Thomson's absence would remove the pivot of Michigan's offensive and defensive strength. Meek practiced in Thomson's place to-day.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven arrived to-day at the Detroit Club and practised this afternoon at the Country Club grounds in preparation for Saturday's game at Ann Arbor with the University of Michigan.

N. Y. U. Has Final Workout.

With only two more days of practice left this season, "Bo" Olcott drove the New York University team to the limit in practice yesterday, and finally succeeded in getting up the speed which he has looked for all season. The De Witt Clinton team scrimmaged with the 'Varsity, and when New York scored on three plays from the fifty-yard line the coach expressed himself as being satisfied, and grew extremely optimistic over the prospects for the last game of the year with Wesleyan on Saturday.

The biting wind which blew across Ohio Field from the Palisades made the men jump around lively to keep warm, and neither on the offense nor the defense did the High School boys have a chance against their speedy opponents. Capt. Brennan did not get in the scrimmage, and will not report for practice to-day. The coaches want to use him in Saturday's game, and will take no chances on injuring him in a scrimmage. Crawford reported for the first time this week, and the plucky little end has entirely recovered from the bad shaking up in the Trinity game. His return will strengthen the left side of the line considerably, and if Vesely gets in shape to play his position at tackle the line will be as formidable as it has been at any time this season.

There were seven coaches on the field yesterday, all driving their respective charges at full speed. In addition to the regular coaches, Olcott, Reilley and Flanders, Friedberg, '05, Kopf, '10, Wheeler, '11, and Cooney, '11, answered the call for graduate coaches which was sent out Tuesday.

Wesleyan Preparing for N. Y. U.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Coach Larry Vorhis is putting the Wesleyan team through a hard practice this week in preparation for the game with New York University in New York, Saturday. The contest promises to be a close one, for the teams seem to be evenly matched. Wesleyan lost the game with Williams last week by a single point, while the Berkshire team won from New York University by only 8 to 6. Wesleyan was also defeated by Trinity by one point, while the Trinity-New York game was a no-score battle. In last Saturday's game, Parkinson, who has been playing at guard during the season, was shifted to full back, where his weight strengthened the back field. Capt. Durling was taken from tackle and put at Parkinson's place at guard, McCarthy going from end to Durling's position at tackle, while Diamond filled in at McCarthy's old place at end. The new combination worked well and will probably be used against New York Saturday.

HARVARD POLISHING OFF.

Crimson Fit to Enter Game Against Dartmouth To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—To-day's weather was splendid for football, and Harvard's 'Varsity field was in much better condition than yesterday. The 'Varsity, however, did no hard work, and will have only to-morrow's signal drill before going into its game against Dartmouth on Saturday.

Reggie Brown, who sees all of Yale's games for Harvard, was in the Stadium with Coach Haughton this afternoon, and the 'Varsity ran through its répertoire of plays. This took some time, and then the regulars worked for nearly half an hour more against the substitutes. In this scrimmage there was no hard football, there being much kicking and a general polishing off of the plays that will be used against Dartmouth.

Sam Felton was right end in this line-up and did some kicking, but it has been decided not to use him Saturday. He is the only really reliable kicker Harvard has, and his services for the Yale game will be needed. Therefore no chances are being taken with him. Felton is surely in good condition again, and his all-around playing yesterday and to-day was very fast.

Reynolds was not at left half back this afternoon, Tommy Campbell being out in his regular place. Reynolds is trained too fine, and probably will do little work until the Yale game.

Against Dartmouth Campbell will do Harvard's punting, and if a change is made Pierce will kick. O'Brien, who has been right end while Felton was out of the game, has proved his all-around value to the team, and it is not impossible that he will be utilized as a half back when Felton is not kicking. This is a combination more likely to be tried next week than prior to the Dartmouth match.

The coaches are impressed with the good work of Storer at tackle and the progress that Parmenter is making at centre. Each man weighs less than 180 pounds, but Harvard has no more aggressive men on its team. The rush line looks a lot better than at any time since the start of the Princeton game.

In the back field things are not moving as well and the team is not working very smoothly together. Both Campbell and Pierce did some good punting this afternoon, while Ted Frothingham was in the 'Varsity back field for a time. Frothingham looked very good last Fall, but this year he has been handicapped by a lame leg. He will be available for the Yale game, however.

The Harvard Faculty has declined to allow the Harvard freshmen to play their game against the Yale freshmen Saturday morning. Accordingly, the game will be played at the same hour that Harvard and Dartmouth start their match.

CORNELL OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Same Team That Defeated Michigan Will Play Against Stagg's Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Cornell football team left for Chicago to-night amid one of the most rousing demonstrations seen in Ithaca in some time. The parade of students formed on the hill and about 5:30 P. M. marched down through State Street toward the Lehigh Valley station, with the cadet band playing the "Big Red Team," and the noisy undergraduates performing the snake dance through a crowd of cheering onlookers, and the whole scene lighted by red fire. At the station the crowd cheered each member of the team and the coaches and when the train pulled out the entire assemblage sang the college anthem.

Dan Reed was asked to make a statement about the chances of the Cornell team against the Maroons, but declined to say more than that the men were in good condition and expected a hard game.

Jack Moakley said the players were feeling fit and that they would hold only the lightest sort of practice on Marshall Field to-morrow afternoon. They will be entertained at dinner at the Chicago Athletic Club to-morrow night by the father of centre Jesse Whyte, and the Cornell alumni will also entertain them on the trip.

The Cornell squad had an easy time this afternoon, the coaches giving them a short talk, but not requiring them to don their uniforms because of the hard scrimmage in which they were engaged yesterday. It was stated that all of the men who have been suffering from bruises or other minor injuries in the last few weeks, including Butler, whose kicking leg was bad, have recovered. The squad included twenty-four men, but the line-up of the team in the coming game will be the same as against Michigan, as follows: Eyrich, left end; Munk, left tackle; O'Rourke, left guard; Whyte, centre; Munns, right guard; Champaign, right tackle; Fritz, right end; Butter, quarter back; O'Connor, left half back; B. Whyte, right half back; Underhill, full back.

Changes in Navy Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 16.—By two changes in the Naval Academy back field this afternoon it was restored to the combination in use a month ago, except that Gilchrist is at quarter back instead of Sowell. Rodes returned to the game after a short absence on account of a bruised leg, and was placed at full back, while McReavey was changed back from right end to right half back, to be Capt. Dalton's running mate. The new arrangement places four powerful men in the back field, and strengthens both the line hitting and defensive game, but there is no fast end runner or good dodger in the combination. However, Nichols and Leonard are in reserve for this line of work if necessary.

McReavey's place at right end will be taken by Overesch, a strong and very apt fourth-class man. Gilchrist will not play end on the defense, as he did with McReavey on the flank, but will confine his work to his quarter back position. Practice to-day included about thirty-five minutes of hard scrimmage, about equal attention being given to the attack and defense.

Army Ticket Allowance Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The ground was frozen too hard to-day to attempt to hold practice outdoors, and the Riding Hall was again pressed into service. The Army allotment of tickets for the Army-Navy game were mailed to-day to the subscribers, and there has been such a demand that in every instance it was necessary to cut down the number asked for. With 8,400 tickets at their disposal something like 14,000 tickets were requested, and those who got half the number requested may consider themselves lucky. Even the cadets' usual allowance was cut down. The Army headquarters will again be the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

Wood, last year's right end, who had decided not to play this year, and has been coaching the third eleven, got into the game to-day at end. The Army has a number of good men for the place, but Wood has had more experience than any of the others, and will greatly strengthen the Army lines.

Syracuse Awaits Indians.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A hard signal drill and defensive practice to-day practically concluded the Syracuse practice for the game with the Carlisle Indians on Saturday. The big Orange team is in superb condition, and its supporters would not be surprised if Syracuse broke the winning streak of the Redskins. The Carlisle team is due here to-morrow, and in the evening will be entertained by the Mystique Krewe. The largest crowd that ever gathered in the stadium will witness Saturday's contest.

Snow Spoils Dartmouth Drill.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 16.—Dartmouth's gridiron stars made an effort to have their last practice before the Harvard game this afternoon, but there was so much snow on the field that after a ten-minute scrimmage it was necessary to call it off. The snow did not prevent the student body from having their usual celebration to mark the close of the practice season and cheering as the tackling dummy went up in flames. Practically all of the students will witness the contest at Cambridge Saturday, for the Faculty has announced a holiday from Friday noon until Monday morning. The players will leave to-morrow morning.

Kirkpatrick to Captain Exeter.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 16.—Oran G. Kirkpatrick, right tackle of this year's Exeter football team, will captain next year's eleven. His home is in San Antonio, Texas.

Women's Golf Tourney Monday.

The women's golf tournament of the North Jersey Country Club, which was scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 15, and postponed on account of the snow and rain, will be held next Monday. Five prizes will be awarded, and all women of the Metropolitan Association are invited to compete.

RULES FOR OLYMPIC SPORTS ARE SEVERE

Americans Will Be Handicapped in Conforming to Code for Stockholm Games.

With the receipt of the programme of rules which are to govern the Olympic sports at Stockholm, Sweden, next year, the fact which immediately confronts the close observer of such regulations is that they appear particularly restrictive and not at all founded on the lines whereby "past performances" have been made the incentive for duplication or betterment.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American Olympic Committee, has just received from Kristian Hellstrom, Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, a list of what is called the final programme of rules, which the Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee will make careful inquiry into, as there are many parts which seem to require explanation and interpretation.

It is conceded that it will be absolutely necessary to have many of the rules more clearly defined before the American team sails.

That American athletes will be hampered to no inconsiderable degree by the proposed ideas in relation to the starting of foot races, the conditions governing the weight throwing, shot-putting, and jumping is the idea of all who are closely identified with track and field sports, and who feel that the rules in relation to these games are at direct variance with common athletic custom and opposed to the rules which hold in this country, which were thought to be generally employed.

In regard to the starting, after stating that the start would be effected by the report of a pistol shot, the rule says that no competitor shall touch the ground in front of the scratch line with any part of his body, with no mention made as to penalty for false breaks.

Local devotees assert that if there is to be no penalty when a runner attempts to anticipate the "gun," a premium is put on foot-racing unsportsmanship, with the result that the luckiest and most audacious violator of rules will profit. This is a rule which obtains in England, but, strangely enough, only in scratch and championship contests, penalties being imposed in handicap contests only.

The walkers will be subject to disqualification without any previous caution as to fairness, which seems another arbitrary rule, and opposed to all other systems, which provide for two cautions, and then disqualification for the third offense in the case of unfair walking.

In the running high jump a competitor may start at any height after 5 feet 3 inches, but, having started, he must continue at every height selected by the judges. This differs somewhat from most other rules in that a man in this country can pass any height he choses, but cannot, having failed, go back to the height passed.

The regulations governing the standing broad jump are also quite different from American rules, and seem to warrant a semi-run before the take-off is made. They read as follows:

"A competitor may rock forward and backward, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but he may not more than once lift either foot clear from the ground, nor more than once slide it along the ground in any direction."

The rules governing broad jumping are similar to the rules in universal use. Each competitor shall be allowed three jumps, and the three best shall be allowed three more, the furthest jumps of these six jumps shall decide the order between the three. The rules also contain the following classes:

(C) If any competitor swerves aside at the taking off line or crosses the taking off line and touches the ground in front of it with any part of his foot, such jump shall not be measured, but it shall count against the competitor as one jump. (D) The jump shall be measured perpendicularly from the outside edge of the taking off line to the nearest spot where any part of the competitor's body touches the ground.

These are two interesting clauses. No mention at all is made of a take-off joist; instead a take-off line is referred to. Information will, of course, be necessary as to just what a take-off line means. It may be that the Swedes jump from a line on the earth, as is customary in some countries. Section C would also lead one to believe that the ground was flush with the take-off joist, if a take-off joist is to be used.

In the hop, step, and jump, two hops and jump, or two steps and a jump, will not be permitted. Only jumps with alternate feet are to be allowed and counted.

In the pole vault the competition will start at a height of three metres, (about ten feet,) and the judges will decide how high the bar shall be raised. As in the high jump, a competitor may commence at any height, but he must take his turn at each successive height after he once starts. As soon as a competitor leaves the ground it counts as a trial. Competitors will be allowed to dig a hole for their pole. The American rule in relation to climbing the pole will also be enforced, and it will not be permitted. The competitor must not, the moment he leaves the ground, place his lower hand above the upper one, or move the upper hand higher on the pole. A competitor may use his own pole.

All the weight events are classified as throwing. The rules are very interesting to American athletes, particularly the rule governing the hammer throw. It reads as follows: "Only implements provided by the Swedish Oympic Committee shall be used in throwing competitions." The rule is clear; the Swedish Olympic Committee will furnish the hammer, shots, javelin, and discus, and no competitor can use his own implement.

Section C of the General Rules of Throwing will certainly have to be explained to our American athletes. It reads as follows: "A throw is counted as a trial, yet without being measured, when the competitor before the throw has been marked by the proper officials with any part of his body touches the ground outside of the centre part of the circle, or with any part of his body passes over the taking off limit." (By the taking off limit is meant the inner edge of the marked scratche line.) The Committee will certainly be forced to have this explained. It will be unusual for our men to have to wait until a performance is measured before leaving the circle.

The clause "or with any part of his body passes over the taking off limit" might lead some to believe that if a competitor balanced himself and any part of his body was over the circle the performance would not be measured. In other words, it looks as though the weight thrower must confine his efforts, his limbs, legs and arms to a seven-foot circle.

The discus rule is somewhat similar to the discus rule in America, a discus weighing 4 4-10 pounds being used. It will be thrown from a circle 8.2 feet in diameter, and all throws to be valid must fall within a 90-degree sector marked on the ground.

The rules for hammer throwing read as follows: The hammer consists of a massive leaden head provided with a shaft of steel wire and one or two triangular handles. The whole length of the hammer, including the head, shall be 4 feet and weigh 15 9-10 pounds. The hammer shall be thrown from a circle 7 feet in diameter. No mention is made in the rules as to the thickness of the wire, but the words "shaft of steel wire" might lead to the belief that the Swedish Olympic Committee have perhaps gone back to the rigid steel handle. The rule for putting the weight, called putting the shot in this country, states that the weight shall be put from the shoulder with one hand only, and it must never be brought behind the shoulder. Is shall be put from a 7-foot circle and its weight shall be 15 9-10 pounds. The weight is massive and of iron. This looks as though the popular lead shot used in this country will not be permitted. No mention is made of a toe-board, and in all probability the same rules that prevailed in 1908 in relation to putting a shot without a toe-board will be in vogue at Stockholm.

FOR SENIOR HONORS.

National Cross-Country Race at Celtic Park To-morrow.

The final outdoor championship race for titles of the Amateur Athletic Union will be seen to-morrow when the senior National cross-country event is held over the Celtic Park course. Three teams, the New York A. C., the Irish-American A. C., and the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. will each have representatives bidding for the honors, while the individual contestants will be William J. Kramer, Long Island A. C.; Gayle A. Dull, Pittsburgh A. A., and Harry J. Smith, Pastime A. C.

The team entries are as follows: New York A. C.—H. Hellawell, D. Noble, George Critchley, H. H. Brewer, G. W. Case, Fred Bellars, Frank Smith, and Maurice Hughes, Jr. Irish-American A. C.—John J. Daly, M. D. Huysman, J. H. Donnelly, J. J. McNamara, Tom J. Collins, T. E. Nelson, F. W. Johannsen, and T. E. Hayes. Yonkers Y. M. C A—T F. Barden, L. A Condit, C Frost, J. G. Hermans, Jr., J. McCrudden, H. Santhouse, R. Springsteen, and G. F. Holden.

Athletic Council Under Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The action of the Cornell Athletic Council in awarding the 'Varsity "C" to managers of major sports has brought out a storm of criticism in undergraduate circles and also among the athletes who have won the letter. They declare that it should be awarded only to men who have won it in athletics. The Cornell Daily Sun, which is the organ of student opinion, severely criticises the granting of the letters to managers, and declares that the council ought to reconsider its action at once. A meeting of all the athletes in the university who have been awarded the letter is to be held to pass resolutions of protest, and efforts will be made to get the alumni interested in the proposition.

Bonin Runs Six Miles in Half Hour.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—J. Bonin, the Colombes runner, to-day covered nine kilometers 721 meters (about six miles fifty yards) in half an hour. This beats the world's record established in 1863 by J. W. White of England.

The nearest American records to that established by Bonin are the indoor and outdoor six-mile records made by G. V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, which are 30 minutes 42 seconds and 31 minutes 5½ seconds, respectively.

TRACK AND OTHER SPORTS.

Loughlin Lyceum extends an invitation to all cross-country runners to take part in its weekly invitation run from the clubhouse, North Henry and Herbert Streets, over its four-mile course, next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

At American League Park, 168th Street and Broadway, to-morrow afternoon Morris High will end her football season when she plays De Witt Clinton in their annual game. Morris High has a fine eleven this year, and their showing against Commerce on Election Day should make the game on Saturday afternoon with Clinton a very interesting one.

The first series of ice skating races for schoolboys will be held to-morrow morning at the St. Nicholas Rink. There will be two handicap events, a quarter-mile junior race for boys under 15 years, and a half-mile handicap for older boys. Medals will be given by President Fellowes to the winners in each event, and no entrance fee is charged.

Some lively wrestling is promised in the auditorium of the Central Young Men's Christian Association on to-morrow evening, when Carl Johnson, the National 145-pound Amateur Athletic Union champion, will have a special bout with Mr. Ulsftrom of the Danish A. C. Johnson is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and, although somewhat lighter in weight than his opponent, he is said to be very clever, having succeeded in defeating Ulfstrom some time ago. This bout will be held in connection with the members' Fall wrestling tournament of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, at which time 125-pound, 135-pound, 145-pound, and 158-pound classes will be contested.

Company L of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Mutual Life Insurance Company Athletic Association will hold a reception and games at the armory, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, to-morrow evening, running off a relay, indoor baseball game, basket ball, and dancing.

An incentive that is expected to bring out the largest field of athletes this Winter will be the trophies and prizes to be offered at the Millrose A. C. meet at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Jan. 20. In former years the Millrose trophies have always been a feature and ranked for above the standards of those offered at the average indoor meet, but this year they will be a double attraction, owing to the fact that all the trophies of the Brooklyn postal clerks now in competition will be competed for under the auspices of the Millrose A. A. The trophies of the Brooklyn postal clerks are considered among the most valuable in amateur athletics, and are given by prominent city, State, and Federal officials, and are open for competition to every institution that promotes athletics.

Meadow Brook Drag Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Nov. 16.—Members of the Meadow Brook Club followed the drag hounds over some of the finest Long Island hunting country this afternoon. The hounds met at 8:30 o'clock at Westbury Station and laid on at S. A. W. Baltazzi's place. They crossed the Jericho and Westbury Turnpikes, running well bunched and holding true to the line. The pace quickened as they crossed the Hitchcock race track to Dudley Winthrop's place, but the hunters were equal to it, taking the timber in splendid fashion and leaving few stragglers.

The hounds checked near Mr. Hitchcock's house. From there the field rode through E. D. Morgan's woods, and the hounds were put down in the park running to the right of the house. The line lay over the fields to Jericho and Brookville. The finish was near J. E. Davis's home.

A veteran of many hunting fields which attracted interest by his appearance in the party to-day was Bo Peep, the twenty-five-year-old horse of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg. Bo Peep carries a record for never giving his rider a fall. Those who followed the hunt to-day on horseback or along the road included Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock and family, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. J. E. Davis, W. E. Cocks, W. G. Parks, Henry Dreir, F. A. Clark, C. C. Rumsey, Mr. Farquhar, J. E. Davis, F. S. Von Stade, and Harry Page.

Two Rings for This Boxing Show.

The preliminary bouts in the 105, 115, 125, 135, and 145 pound classes of the New York Athletic Club's amateur boxing tournament were decided last night in the club's gymnasium. The entry was so large that two rings were necessary, and by this means the semi-finals were reached in several of the classes. The remaining semi-finals and finals will be decided to-morrow night.

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BOXING DECISIONS BARRED IN STATE

Commission Suspends a Fighter Sixty Days for Breaking a Contract.

The question of referees being allowed to give decisions at boxing contests in New York State came up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the State Athletic Commission, and after a short discussion it was determined that no decisions are to be given. The matter has been hanging fire since the commission was first organized, but no action was taken until yesterday. Commissioner Frank O'Neil was inclined to favor decisions by referees and brought up the question yesterday. The other half of the commission, Major John J. Dixon, held the opposite view, and it required only a short discussion for him to persuade Mr. O'Neil that the present order of things is better for the boxing game. No mention was made of decisions by referees in the Frawley bill, this being evidently left to the discretion of the commission.

The first sentence handed out by the commission was inflicted yesterday on Jack Martin, a Brooklyn boxer. He was suspended for sixty days for his failure to live up to his agreement with the Congress A. C. of Brooklyn on Nov. 10. He was scheduled to oppose Monte Dale in the star bout and was in the clubhouse two hours before the bout was to go on. Just before the time to enter the ring he complained that his hand had been injured, but an examination by a physician failed to disclose any injury. His action broke up the show. All of the club managers will be notified at once of his suspension.

Another club was added to the rapidly growing list. The new organization will be known as the Shamrock A. C., and the clubhouse is situated at the corner of Metropolitan Avenue and Helen Street, Maspeth.

William H. Purdy was named as a referee for amateur bouts, and four inspectors were appointed, as follows: James Connolly of Manhattan, Michael J. Daly and Robert Raymond of Brooklyn, and Alfred H. Voight of Hempstead. Enough inspectors have been named by the commission to take care of every licensed club, and in the future each will be assigned to a single club. In the past the inspectors have gone in large numbers to the important shows, but hereafter only one will be recognized at each club. Over-officiousness in some instances by inspectors has resulted in orders being sent to them that they shall interfere in no way while a show is in progress, but they shall make a report to the commission of any irregularities which they may discover.

The commission was in receipt of a communication from a local paper, complaining that admittance had been refused the paper's representative recently at the Houston A. C. A communication will be sent to all the clubs explaining the courtesies which are expected for the proper representatives of the press.

Another communication was received from Tom O'Rourke, stating that he had resigned from the Royale A. C. At the last meeting he announced his withdrawal from the National Sporting Club.

BURNS WINS DULL BOUT.

Young Wagner and New Jersey Boy Disappoint National Crowd.

Frankie Burns of Jersey City outpointed young Wagner of New York in a disappointing ten-round bout at the National Sporting Club last night. The bout early resolved itself into a contest of hugging and infighting, and the two boxers were sticking to the same style when thefinal bell rang. None of the speedy foot work or toe-to-toe boxing, such as might be expected in a bout between near-champions of the bantamweight division, was in evidence at any stage of the contest.

Burns won, but he failed to show any of the brilliancy that has featured his former bouts in New York. He was slow of foot, unable to colve Wagner defense in the open fighting and those rapid-fire blows that have made his fighting so spectacular, were not seen at any time. He was able to land at will on Wagner's stomach in the infighting, and it was this work that gave him the honors. When he was not pounding Wagner's body Burns was holding or missing swings for Wagner's head. Landing on the jaw was a rare occurrence for either. In the eighth round Burns shot one blow against Wagner's mouth with sufficient force to open a small cut, an din the tenth Wagner opened a cut on Burns's mouth. In the same round Wagner landed a blow on Burns's head as Frankie was turning around, and while it was a speedy punch it spinned Burns around and almost sent him to the canvas.

The opening round was unusually quiet. Not four clean punches were delivered during the three minutes which were taken up almost entirely with clinching or wrestling. In the second both started in their campaign of infighting, but few damaging blows were delivered. This round was even, as were also the third and fourth. Burns took the aggressive early in the third, but missed continually, and Wagner found the same trouble when he tried to force matters. So they both settled back to their favorite style of clinching. In the fourth the fighting was a bit faster, Burns hitting up a faster clip in the infighting. But Wagner gave as much as he received.

In the fifth after a minute of wrestling and hlugging the two cut loose with the best exhibition of fighting seen during the bout. Wagner was content to back away and let Burns do the forcing. In the infighting the Jerseyite was more effective and gained the honors of the round by a slight margin.

In the sixth Burns continued to beat a tattoo on Wagner's tomach in the clinches, and the latter was compelled to hold on frequently to avoid further punishment. One short exchange of straight punches to the face featured this round.

The seventh round also belonged to Burns, but the fighting was only ordinary. It was a continual clinch, with Burns doing effective work against Wagner's ribs and stomach. In the eighth Burns also forced the going and led on his infighting. In the ninth session honors were even, and in the tenth, when both cut loose for a hurricane finish Wagner had a bit the better of the fighting.

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BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Harry Forbes will get his second Eastern tryout to-night when he faces Young Ketchel of White Plains in the star bout of the Mount Vernon Sporting Club.

Willie Brennan, the Buffalo welterweight, will oppose Billy Sherman in the star bout of to-night's show of the American A. C., Bushwick Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Brennan claims the welterweight championship of Canada, having defeated Hilliard Lang, former holder of the title.

Phil Cross and Benny Franklin have signed for the main bout at the Olympic A. C. to-morrow night.

Jim Smith of Westchester and Spike Kennedy, the California middleweight, have been matched for next Monday night at the Brooklyn Beach A. C.

Walter Hennessy and Bert Bappitler will furnish the fireworks in the main bout at the Liberal A. C., Staten Island, to-morrow night.

Johnny Coffey, the South Brooklyn bantamweight, who has been out of the ring for two years, is planning to return to the game. He is training at the Huron A. C. and will soon be seen in action at the local clubs.

Another "come-back" is Jack Goodman of the west side. It was announced several months ago that Goodman was through with boxing, but he announced at the Fairmont A. C. Tuesday night that he would be back in the game in a few weeks.

Al Carey of New Jersey and Young De Belliss will clash in the star bout at the Long Acre A. A. to-morrow night. Young Citney and Denny Brown, a Brooklyn deaf mute, will mix in the semi-final.

Larry English, the Troy middleweight, has called off his proposed bout with Sailor Burke before the Royale A. C., as the result of having broken two bones in his right hand during a bout with Howard Morrow at Syracuse a few nights ago. Bill Hurley of Glen Falls will go on with Burke Tuesday night.

There is still a hitch in the arrangements for the Attell-Kilbane bout for the featherweight title at Vernon, Cal., on New Year's Day. Attell has accepted $7,000 for his end, but Kilbane wants $4,000 or 30 per cent. of the receipts. He has been offered $3,500.

Jack Herman, manager of Zbyszko, announces that nothing less than an offer of $10,000, win or lose, or a $20,000 purse on the winner-take-all basis will tempt his man into a match with Raicevich, the Italian champion. Herman adds that he still has a forfeit of $1,000 posted in New York, as a guarantee that he will pay Frank Gotch $10,000 as his share if he will consent to wrestle Zbyszko to a finish.

At the regular Saturday night show of the Fairmont A. C., three ten-round bouts between evenly matched boys will be staged. In the first of these Young Riley will oppose Kid Herman, and in the other two Young Charlton will mix it with Ed Gillespie, while Chick Lawlor will have it out with Davey Ring. A six-rounder between Johnny Warren and Young Dell will start off the night's entertainment.

Ty Cobb, featherweight champion of Pennsylvania, is matched to meet Biz Mackey of Cleveland at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1911. He also has the following matches in view: Patsy Kline, at the Long Acre A. A.; Harry Forbes, American A. A., Brooklyn, and Willie Jones, Irving A. C., Brooklyn, the new club that opens next week. After disposing of these featherweights, Cobb will leave for the West to box Johnny Kilbane, the Cleveland boy.

On Monday night at the Carlyle Athletic Club Willie Fitzgerald will box Johnnie Dohan, one of the best boys in Brooklyn. In the semi-final of six rounds Al Deering of the National Athletic Club will fight Jack Williams of South Brooklyn, and the club will put on the usual preliminaries.

The Gowanus Athletic Club, in returning to the popular-priced show for to-morrow night, has arranged an attractive card of three ten-round bouts. In the wind-up Johnny Carroll, Brooklyn's hard-hitting welterweight, boxes Charley Lawrence. Frankie Callanan, whom many say is the best bantamweight Brooklyn has developed in years, fights Al Ginger in the semi-wind-up, and as an appetizer Phil Carmine and Young Collins box ten rounds.

GOOD ROADS CONGRESS.

Northern Delegates Start for Richmond Convention.

Many automobilists are planning Southern tours to attend the American Road Congress to be held in Richmond next week, thence to Savannah to witness the automobile races during Thanksgiving week.

The Northern division of these tours left New York yesterday in charge of Col. Henry MacNair, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the Touring Club. Col. MacNair, who is also special agent of the United States Office of Public Roads, will make a report to the Federal Government of the conditions on the trip and will be accompanied by representaives of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and the American Association for Highway Improvement. This route will be by way of Morristown, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Winchester, Staunton, Charlottesville to Richmond. Touring parties will fall into line at various points along the way.

The Southern division is led by Leonard Tufts of Pinehurst, President of the Capital Highway Association, who will be accompanied by the State and county officials from North Carolina and the officers and Directors of the Capital Highway Association. Several cars will join the tour, headed by President Tufts, and are expected to reach Richmond Sunday or early Monday morning so as to attend the first session of the Congress to hear the opening address which will be delivered by President William Howard Taft.

Autos for Rural Mail Delivery.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Two gasoline motor cars left here this afternoon on an experimental run to Philadelphia to demonstrate the practicability of the automobile for rural mail delivery. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General P. V. De Graw witnessed the departure of the cars, and he expects to be in Philadelphia to-morrow to see the finish of the trip. Copies of a Baltimore and a Philadelphia newspaper will be distributed on the way, the Philadelphia issue to be taken aboard at Elkton, Md., to-morrow afternoon.

Timney Wins Roller Race.

The three-mile amateur handicap roller skating race decided at the Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, last night, resulted in a victory for John Timney of the Belville Athletic Club of Newark.

Gilbey's SPEY-ROYAL All Scotch WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

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Readers of The New York Times are able to purchase automobiles. Advertisements in this column bring results.

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Packard 30 h. p. limousine	$1,200
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Packard, 5-passenger, touring	$1,600
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1911.

THE LAMB TURNS.

"The innocent lamb in the White House was tricked and deceived," said Mr. Whitridge in his remarks the other night, referring to the charge made in the bill of complaint against the United States Steel Corporation that Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick "misled" President Roosevelt as to the facts that brought about the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The Department of Justice in that complaint did, indeed, charge that President Roosevelt was taken only "partially into confidence," and that the statement of the Steel men to him was a misleading one. Now the lamb turns. In The Outlook Mr. Roosevelt says that "the suit against the Steel Trust has brought vividly before our people the need of reducing to order our chaotic Government policy as regards business." The charge that the most important of all the Government's policies is "chaotic" is not of a nature to beget the belief that the friendship between ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft is one of increasing warmth. The ex-President's Outlook article is manifestly a retort to that charge of Mr. Wickersham which Mr. Whitridge construes as an insinuation that Mr. Roosevelt is an innocent lamb. As a retort, as a public proclamation that he refuses to be held responsible for any acts of the President he chose as his heir, and as a plain notice that he is very much at odds with the Administration, this Outlook article has an obvious and interesting relation to politics. Some will construe it as Mr. Roosevelt's way of saying to the country that this time they shall not take Taft, but must take him. Speculation as to the politics in the article would be profitless, perhaps, particularly as in other aspects it is much more interesting.

Mr. Roosevelt denies that he was deceived or misled. In support of his denial he quotes this passage from a letter written to him by Mr. James R. Garfield: "Nothing appeared before the House Committee that made me believe that we were deceived by Judge Gary." That settles it. If Garfield, that lynx-eyed protector of his chief against the wiles of the wicked, saw nothing wrong, then there was nothing wrong. But of higher interest is Mr. Roosevelt's plan for controlling the Trusts. We must pause a moment to set him right as to the quotation he makes from the editorial columns of The Times. He quite disagrees with the court as to the reorganization of the Tobacco Trust; he calls it a miscarriage of justice. It means, he says,

> that the Tobacco Trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders has received any real punishment, while, as The New York Times, a pro-trust paper, says, the tobacco concerns, in their new clothes, are in a position of "ease and luxury," and "immune from prosecution under the law."

We are not particular about the names Mr. Roosevelt calls us, though it is less accurate to say that we are pro-trust than to say that we are pro-business, whether in the form of trust or otherwise, provided the business is honestly conducted. We might as well call Mr. Roosevelt pro-Steel Trust because of his article. But we did not make the bald statement that the new tobacco companies are immune from prosecution under the law. The statement was that, having received the court's certificate as to the legality of their form of organization, their relation to each other, the distribution of their shares, and so on, these companies "know, at least, that they are immune from prosecution under the law. They can get into trouble only by fresh transgressions." That is a statement of fact which we are willing to nail to the door of The Outlook office and maintain with the last drop of our ink.

Our chief pleasure in reading Mr. Roosevelt's article, however, arises from his adoption and his advocacy of doctrines in regard to the offenses of the Trusts which The Times has held and taught for many years. It is a gratifying sign of the healthy growth of public opinion that Mr. Roosevelt's study of the Trust question has at length brought him around to the position The Times has long occupied, and to the position that President Taft occupies. It is not capitalization, it is not mere bigness, it is nothing whatever save guilty practices that make a Trust guilty. We agree with Mr. Roosevelt that a policy which aims to inflict punishment upon mere forms or upon mere size is "chaotic." More than that, it is senseless. It is outrageously unjust, and harmful, since it makes no discrimination between guilt and innocence. The wrongful practice, the practice that any honest merchant would condemn, the practices of which the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust were guilty, these are the things upon which prohibitions and penalties should be visited. We give our unqualified approval to Mr. Roosevelt's averment that we must put an end to the period of groping

> and declare for a fixed policy, a policy which will clearly define, and punish, wrongdoing, which shall put a stop to the iniquities done in the name of business, but which shall do strict equity to business. We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when any one engaged in big business honestly endeavors to do right, he shall himself be given a square deal.

We agree heartily, too, with Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the attempt to restore "the days of unlimited and uncontrolled competition" is a barren futility. We agree with him that the thing attempted is impossible, and that if possible would be undesirable. This sentence from Mr. Roosevelt's article ought to be emblazoned upon the walls of the Department of Justice:

> Nothing is gained by depriving the American Nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international and industrial competition.

It is futile to deny that the weapon of production in large masses is a good weapon, a weapon without which we cannot expect to hold our own in the commerce of the world.

Mr. Roosevelt says he has always believed that it would be necessary "to give the National Government complete power over the organization and capitalization of all business concerns engaged in inter-State commerce." We do not believe that at all. There Mr. Roosevelt backslides, returns to the old theory which he himself evidently half believes to be futile, that in order to get at Trust wrongs we must first get at forms of organization and capitalization. The Government has now abundant power over the great combinations. The corporation income tax law gives it full information as to profits, the market quotations give it information as to prices, and through its Bureau of Corporations it possesses inquisitorial powers ample for any regulative purpose. Wrongdoing can be detected and punished without writing one new word into any law. It is not an amendment of the law that is needed, or any new law. It is an intelligent, reasonable, and firm use of powers conferred by existing law.

Mr. Roosevelt's article is encouraging, just as Mr. Bryan's article in The Times the other day on the subject of the Trusts was encouraging. There are indications that among the "progressives" of both parties real progress is making toward a clearer understanding of the Trust problem, a clearer perception of the true remedies for Trust evils. If the Administration and the Department of Justice, if the courts themselves, can be delivered out of the confusion and darkness in which they have been groping during all these years when it was felt that to determine the guilt or innocence of a Trust it must first be ascertained whether it was "restraining trade" in the miserable technical sense of the law, we shall presently find that the Trust problem is solved in a sensible and sound way.

THE DUAL SUBWAY PLAN.

Controller Prendergast announces himself in favor of the dual subway plan, that is, for admission of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to Manhattan and for the completion of the H system of the Interborough Company. That was the position of The Times when the Controller previously was thought to be in favor of that adjustment of the matter, and when his change of mind alone prevented the adoption of that plan. The reversion of the Controller to his original position easily enough may prove to be decisive, unless somebody else changes his mind.

The dual plan is the original first choice of almost everybody except the Interborough, which would exclude the Brooklyn company from Manhattan at any cost, and whatever the advantage to the city and subway patrons. The substitute for the dual plan, which is now under construction, is incurably and essentially defective because it does not meet the public need and supplies no effective competition for the Interborough. The mere carriage of many passengers is not effective competition, where there is compensatory growth of traffic every year. The only subway competition which would embarrass the Interborough is the construction of a route which should complete the H system, and yet not be under Interborough control. That would be carrying the war into Interborough territory, and would have the additional advantage of providing a route so complementary to the Interborough's that the two halves might be joined at some later day. Then the city would have the ideal system, and meanwhile would provide effective competition to the disliked corporation as well.

The objection to the Triborough route, remaining after the removal of other objections, is that it does not do these things, and therefore is a stuffed club so far as terrorizing the Interborough goes. Chairman Willcox now says that the plan adopted last July was a mistake. The idea that the Triborough route is gory with the Interborough's blood is a delusion, and yet is the chief popular strength of the plan. The fact that the club is stuffed is apparent from the Interborough's cheerfulness under discipline. It is not the Interborough which is pressing for the abandonment of the plan which will absorb all the money the city can spare for this single use, and thereby starve all the other city's activities. It is the city which is shrinking from an expense which is burdensome and unproductive of proportionate results. There was not the slightest objection to putting pressure upon the Interborough to bring it to take views agreeable to the city's interests. The objection to an excess of pressure is that the city is now in a less advantageous position. Having waved its stuffed club without disturbing the Interborough, it is now under some constraint to accept less favorable terms than when it held the advantage. This has been the position more than once, and on each occasion the Interborough has made a less favorable proposal than the preceding one. It is a pity that this position should be reproduced once more, but previous lessons ought to prevent its happening again. Nothing so prejudicial to the city's rapid transit interests could happen as persistence along the mistaken course.

THE CARDINAL AND THE WIRELESS

It is worthy to note that Cardinal Farley is the first member of the Sacred College to use wireless telegraphy. From the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie he sent a message to Mgr. Mooney at St. Patrick's Cathedral Wednesday night. It would have been as impossible for Mgr. Farley's most distinguished predecessor as Archbishop of New York, Cardinal McCloskey, to send a wireless message as it would have been for Wolsey or Mazarin to use any form of electric communication. The lapse of the centuries made very little difference in the Church of Rome until lately. The removal of the American branch of the Church from the Propaganda, and the recognition of its great power and influence in the admission of three of its prelates to the College of Cardinals, however, indicates that Rome is not standing still.

Cardinal Farley, to be sure, is not a theologian of a progressive type. But he inevitably represents modern progress, in some way, as a representative of America, and there is a certain significance in his use of wireless telegraphy to send a message of thanks to his clergy and their people. Even in the time of Leo XIII. the Vatican was inclined to frown on modern inventions as it frowned on the deductions of modern science. There is nothing more modern, more amazing, more clearly indicative of the power of man to turn the most mysterious forces of nature to his own use than wireless telegraphy. And the spectacle of a Cardinal of the Church which holds fast to the rulings of the Council of Trent using the wireless is both significant and interesting enough to suggest a new theme for Kipling.

THE TURMOIL IN CHINA.

The acceptance by Yuan of the Premiership, an honor which truly was thrust upon him, and his quick selection of a Cabinet have not had the effect that may have been hoped for. The rebels are not mollified and the progress of the revolution has not been checked. Yuan's proposed national convention in Peking to consider the situation, with a view to preserving the monarchy, may never be held. The rumors of the defection of the navy, or a large part of it, were repeated yesterday with more detail, and it is obvious that the republican leaders place no dependence on Manchu promises of reform, even when Yuan is the spokesman. The country may be split in half, with a reformed monarchy in the north and a republic in the south, with its capital at either Wu-Chang or Shanghai, but it is more likely that the present condition of uncertainty bordering on anarchy will last much longer. Reports of cruelty and bloodshed multiply. Foreigners who have no official duties to perform are leaving China as rapidly as they can get passage from the ports.

In Nanking the Manchus have been committing murder by the wholesale, but if the rumors are true that 30,000 imperial troops have deserted and joined the revolutionists in their march to the relief of that afflicted city, the murderers will be quickly punished, and the reactionary Chang Hsun, who has been bent on destroying all modern institutions, must give way to the new order. Meanwhile, the dispatch of United States troops from Manila to help in keeping open the lines of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin and the sea, is still in abeyance. Such a detachment would be merely a part of an international force, sufficiently strong to prevent the destruction of the railroad and to protect foreign residents, if necessary. Of course the Washington Government will not act in this matter without a perfect understanding with the European Powers and their co-operation.

A STRANGE ETHICAL QUESTION.

Published comments on a recent incident in Michigan seem ill-judged and based on a misunderstanding of an exceedingly delicate ethical situation. A man who was hunting in the woods with two companions was shot, by accident, of course, and very severely injured. Instead of uttering a violent protest against the careless use of firearms, he turned, bleeding as he was, to his companions and entreated them never to tell him which of the two fired the shot. This has been called commendable presence of mind and an indication of true heroism, and at first thought, or rather when the narration of the fact is received with no thought at all, it may seem to be worthy of admiration and approval.

But let us give the matter some thought. One of those two companions shot their friend. The one who did not is compelled by the victim's mandate to bear his share of a hard burden through life, and it is a burden which cannot be halved. That is to say, the share of each of the two is equal to the whole burden. One, through his carelessness, which may have been explainable but was not excusable, permanently crippled a friend. Is it conceivable that the innocent one will be willing to go about among men branded, as it were, merely to gratify the wounded sentimentalist's mistaken sense of honor and heroism? Surely he will tell his wife, if he is married, or his closest friend, if he has a friend closer than the two who went gunning with him. And, surely, the longer the secret is kept, the greater will his sense of grievance become.

As for the man who fired the gun at a human being instead of a deer, the restriction placed upon him will affect him according to his character and temperament. If he is high-minded and sensitive the suppressed desire for confession will ever gnaw at his heart. If, on the other hand, he is selfish and cold-hearted enough to be willing to let two suffer for his misdoing, when one might be relieved by a spoken word, he can easily so bear himself, while making no accusation at all, as to compel all acquaintances believe him the innocent man, and his defenseless companion the culprit. The wounded Michigan hunter impulsively demanded of his companions a boon for himself, which may yet turn out to be a sorry affliction for one or both of them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Opportunity for Two Reformations.

Now that Commissioner Edwards has won his brilliant victory over the strikers, he should seize the opportunity which the present docility of his force and the unanimous support of the public provide and remedy two of the minor but still important evils which he has hitherto been unable to suppress. He can, if he will, make his men do their work in a close approximation to silence, and he can not only forbid them to take tips from anybody, but enforce the prohibition.

The one objection to the night collection of refuse which New Yorkers as a whole have had was that the rattling of the cans was a particularly irritating addition to urban noises. In every other respect they approved of the innovation, but so serious in the eyes—or ears—of many citizens has been this one fault that thousands of them have complained bitterly about it, and not a few have thoughtlessly demanded the abolition of a system which in every other respect they highly commended. There is, however, more than a suspicion that the greater part of this noise was made intentionally, for the very purpose of creating the indignation and eliciting the protests that followed the change of plan.

However that may be, and whether the noise was the result of malice or carelessness, it was and is no inevitable feature of night collection. The men certainly can do their work quietly if they will, and they will if they are told—convincingly—that the retention of their jobs depends upon it.

As for the tipping of any public servants, that is an unmitigated evil, and in every instance it involves to some degree both bribery and robbery. For no such tip is ever given except for one of two purposes—to secure the performance of a task, already paid for, which would not otherwise be performed, or to obtain extra and special services which cannot possibly be rendered without leaving duty elsewhere undone. Of course, these purposes are not always conscious, but the man who tips out of mere kindness of heart, as he thinks, not only countenances a miserable, detestable system, but he inflicts real injury on those who can not or will not be "generous" in this way.

It is a crime to bribe a public officer, and Commissioner Edwards, if he chooses, can make a lot of very serious trouble for anybody whom he catches giving money to street cleaners. There is no reason why he should not do it, and the doing would assist much toward the enforcement of a rule that his men shall take no tips. For they soon would have none to take.

It Was Not a Case for Clemency.

There is missing from Gov. Mann's refusal to commute the sentence of Henry Beattie an expression of regret which any human being is expected to feel when the duty or necessity arises to refuse mercy to another human being, no matter how undeserving. Presumably, however, the Governor fully appreciated how terrible was the task which his office had brought upon him, and would have been glad, indeed, had circumstances permitted him to be lenient. But that concerned himself, personally, rather than the public, and all that the public could demand from him was an adequate statement of the reasons that forced him to let the law take its course without the exercise of his power to interfere.

This the public gets. The statement is hard and stern, but, admitting that Beattie had a fair trial that led to a just verdict—and there is not even excuse for doubting or denying it, in spite of the man's resolute assertions of his innocence—a pardon would have been outrageous and a commutation of sentence an utterly unwarranted and unwarrantable repeal by an executive officer of the law that makes death in Virginia the penalty for willful murder.

The rightness and the utility alike of capital punishment are, of course, open to question. New ideas as to the nature of crime and the responsibility of criminals are gaining wide circulation, and a credence which, if by no means as wide, is not narrowly restricted. The tendency of legislation, the exponent of public opinion, has long been away from the death penalty, and the probabilities are that it will be abolished some day in all civilized nations. But that time is not yet come in many, and in those where it has come the results have not been altogether satisfactory.

However capital punishment may be criticised, it exists in the State of Virginia, and if ever its infliction had full justification it was in this case. A murder more atrocious, with less of provocation, than that of the young wife and mother was probably never committed. To have saved Beattie from the electric chair would have been to make the signing of any other death warrant an evidence of inconsistency too glaring to be tolerated. The pardoning and commuting power is not given to Governors, as some of them evidently believe, in order that they may demonstrate by its exercise their own belief or disbelief in capital punishment, but that they may save the law from making mistakes in the execution of its purpose.

Two Brothers Wasting Their Time.

An experiment of considerably more interest than importance is now making by two brothers, Jesse and Warren Buffam, the former 25 years old and the latter 23. They are walking from Boston to San Francisco, Warren on a vegetarian diet and Jesse eating both meat and vegetables. They have already reached Denver.

Both are well, but Jesse has lost flesh, while Warren has gained it and now outweighs his brother by fifteen pounds, instead of by three, as he did at the beginning of the journey, and his general condition seems to be better than that of Jesse.

The trouble with this experiment is that it doesn't prove anything—that it would take thousands of experiments of the same kind even to begin to prove the superiority of a vegetarian to a mixed diet, and even then it would be well to wait for an opportunity to compare the great-great-grandchildren of the vegetarians and the meat-eaters.

That the two brothers did not "start even" is strongly indicated by the greater weight of the younger brother at the beginning of the test. That surely means something as to the constitution and condition of the young men, and there is some hint of what it means in the fact that Warren confesses that his vegetables do not satisfy his appetite—that he is always hungry—while Jesse's face is haggard, his color bad, and his step inelastic. The indications are that Jesse is suffering from overexertion, in spite of the more easily digestible food he is eating, while Warren, thanks to exceptionally efficient assimilative powers, is able to get the nourishment he needs from a supply that makes up in quantity for what it lacks in quality.

That vegetarianism is good for some people at some times is unquestionable; that man is a vegetarian by nature—by "design," as people used to say—is conclusively disproved by his anatomy and his history.

THE BRONX TRUNK SEWER.

Thinks a System Copying It Would Be a Stupendous Blunder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reply to your editorial headed, "Purifying the River and Harbor," we think is due the engineering profession, and will enlighten the public. In the first place, until the Bronx sewer was almost completed there was no known method of sewage purification that was not "damned by its smell," and that would not have created a public nuisance if not a menace to public health. In the light of recent discoveries the Bronx trunk sewer is in part an unnecessary expense, but not so great an error as the Chicago Drainage Canal or any one of the great biological sewage disposal plants built in America, which were until recently the only alternatives as against dilution.

Biological treatment accomplished something in the protection of our water courses, but not enough to justify the enormous expense and the creation of a serious public nuisance.

For example, Nelson P. Lewis, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Chief Engineer for the Board of Estimate, selected John E. Hill to investigate what The Engineering News truthfully says is "the latest and best practice in sewage purification," the Columbus plant, and here is what Mr. Hill reported in 1909:

> I caught the odors from the purification works suddenly and strong at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the works. There was no doubt about the offensiveness of this odor. It was characteristic of the septic tank, and for the moment was nauseating. For the distance of three-eighths of a mile this odor was dully sickening. * * * The universal testimony (of various persons) was to the effect that, under certain conditions, intolerable odors were appreciable to the limit of from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half from the works, and that the plant might honestly be considered a nuisance up to these limits.

Enough said. Your suggestions in the article of Nov. 8, that New York should begin to consider the building of a trunk sewer, simply means, if anything, that the city should copy the stupendous blunders of the past. Heaven forbid!

What you say of garbage disposal is true of sewage disposal works; "They can now be operated at our very doors without the slightest odor." So that we may rest assured that there will never be any Manhattan Island or Passaic Valley trunk sewers built for the disposal of sewage by dilution, sewage farming, or biological treatment.

OSBORN CONGELTON.

New York, Nov. 14, 1911.

"Don't Kiss the Baby!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There used to be a very prevailing idea that babies, especially sweet, clean, nice babies, were made to kiss, and that these "well springs of pleasure," as the poet calls them, when of a household, thrived on love and its natural manifestation, the kiss. But alack! and alas! the old order has changed and the baby is no longer to be kissed, even by its parents, nor by its brothers or its "sisters or its cousins or its aunts," much less by anything like an admiring and would-be affectionate outsider. The present rule is, you may admire or rather you must admire, but you must not touch. Hands off! All flesh is grass, the baby is flesh; therefore, keep off the grass.

We are warned that the kiss, when applied to a baby, is as a pestilence that walketh by noonday and every other hour of the day and night, and is even worse than the edict of Herod, in that it taketh off not only the first born, but the second, third, and fourth born. What a pity! If there was one seemingly innocent thing in this world, which is so full of evil deeds and motives, we thought it was the kiss bestowed on a baby. No wonder we are all becoming faithless skeptics and pessimistic cynics. If one cannot kiss the baby what may one do? As far as we have yet learned, one may still kiss his wife, but we may not all have wives and may never acquire one.

H. E. S.

New York, Nov. 16, 1911.

Too Many Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call attention to the overcrowded market for competent stenographers of both sexes. I have spent six weeks in the employment departments of two of the prominent typewriter companies without success, and this morning, Wednesday, Nov. 15, counted 277 female stenographers and 57 males at the employment department of one company and 310 females and 107 males at that of another, all looking for jobs. The smaller typewriter companies are also flooded. Few jobs are to be had; those called out range from $6, $8, $10, to $15. Women of mature years and men past 40 sit in these offices week in and week out in despair.

H.

New York, Nov. 15, 1911.

HAMMOND NOT DONE IN ASIA.

Associates Discredit Dispatches Saying Irrigation Plans Failed.

Associates of John Hays Hammond discredited yesterday the dispatches from St. Petersburg which said that he had definitely abandoned the irrigation developments in which he is interested in Central Asia. Dispatches explained that although a great amount of money and labor had been expended in experiments, unfavorable results in some districts had led to the abandonment of the entire project.

Mr. Hammond is interested with some European associates in the possibilities of irrigation in Turkestan, it was explained yesterday, but the entire project has been awaiting the passage of laws by the Russian Council of Ministers stipulating the condition under which Government lands will be alloted to private persons for irrigation and operation, as well as conditions for carrying out irrigation work on privately owned property.

These laws have just been drafted by the Russian Department of Agriculture and have not yet been submitted to the higher authorities. The work in the field has been merely exploratory, it was stated, and although some localities have been classed as unfavorable the project has not been abandoned in other districts, it was said.

FLAT-FOOTED STUDENTS.

Director Crampton Says High School Teachers Are Attending to Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to correct a possible impression that the Department of Education is either ignorant of the prevalence of flatfoot among high school students or neglectful of its duties in the premises, I beg to state that the high school teachers of physical training (for the direction of whose work I am responsible) have paid specific attention to this matter for over five years.

Every boy and girl upon entering the high schools receives a physical examination, and all pupils suffering from decayed teeth, scoliosis, flatfoot, or other remediable physical defects are given specific advice, and in appropriate cases, where it is practicable, there is given a special series of exercises which are designed to remedy the defect. In the case of flatfoot the advice of nine of the leading orthopedists of the country was sought before the present plan of treating these cases was adopted.

I wish further to point out that every physical training period in which our 690,000 school pupils engage every day is designed to prevent this condition. Flatfoot is caused by a structural weakness of the foot and a lack of appropriate exercise. It is largely the result of modern city conditions, which the physical training of the schools, with its gymnastics, athletics, walking clubs, and folk-dancing is endeavoring with increasing success to combat.

It is a disabling condition which is far more serious than the laity imagine, and unless the present modes of prevention and treatment are supported and the opportunities for suitable exercise increased this disability will characterize city-bred children generally.

Permit me to thank you for the real service which you have done in calling attention to this matter.

EDWARD CRAMPTON, M. D.,
Director of Physical Training, Department of Education.

New York, Nov. 16, 1911.

Mayor Gaynor and the Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address of welcome to the delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor yesterday, Mayor Gaynor said he feared the suffragists wanted to disrupt the ideal condition that existed between husband and wife under the common law, when they were one spiritually, mentally, and physically; when they owned the property in common, and the one who breathed the last, i. e., lived the longest, got it all.

Under the common law a woman's property, upon her marriage, was confiscated by her husband; her very last hairpin became his property; he could spend, or will away or give away of her personal property, and the income from her realty belonged to him. Not one penny, not one article of wearing apparel, not one trinket could she call her own after marriage. At no time did they own property in common. They were one, but he was the one. This beneficent law also gave him the right to beat her, and when the lawmakers became quite polite they limited the size of the stick to the dimensions of his thumb.

And this is the "ideal condition" that Mayor Gaynor regrets. Ideal for men, perhaps, but hardly for women.

We reaffirm and reiterate that we do intend to eradicate every vestige of inequality in the laws governing women and men; that we believe the only ideal condition is one of justice and equality, equal rights and equal privileges, which we are far from enjoying under the present Governmental regimen.

SUFFRAGIST.

New York, Nov. 15, 1911.

Finns in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing an inquiry from a reader as to newspapers in the Finnish language, I can inform you that through my work for the Department of Agriculture I am thrown into contact with a great many Finlanders, both Swedish and Finnish speaking, of which several thousands reside in New York, and at least half a million in the United States. While these people mostly were originally agriculturists, a great many now work in shops in cities, many in the East. A considerable number of weekly papers are published in the Finnish language in the West, notably in Michigan; one daily Socialist paper, Ravajah, in Fitchburg, Mass., and N. Yorkin Uutiset in Brooklyn, N. Y. One weekly paper, Finske Amerikaneren, is also published in Brooklyn. Having myself lived seven years in Finland, I naturally am interested in these people, whose sturdy, honest character I have learned to appreciate, and find them among the most desirable workers for our neglected farms.

J. MOLDENHAWER.

New York, Nov. 15, 1911.

Mail in Elevator Apartments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in Cliff Dweller's complaints about the distribution of mail matter in apartment houses. We have suffered from the present haphazard methods for years. We are now in a house where there is a regular Post Office set of boxes at the telephone desk, one for each apartment, numbered. Into this the mail for each tenant is placed directly on the arrival of the postman and left there to be called for, unless the tenant particularly requests that it shall be sent to the apartment. To be sure, the girl at the telephone switchboard receives and places the mail in the boxes, but the plan works extremely well, and I do not see why it could not be slightly modified so that the post boxes should be locked and the postman required to place in them the individual mail. This would obviate the necessity alternative with the present general lack of responsibility of the postman's making the entire round of the house, which, when one thinks of it, would greatly increase the labor of distribution.

M. K.

New York, Nov. 15, 1911.

"11-11-11-11-11-11."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Ossining merchant had delayed his $11.11 transaction eleven minutes the time would have been 11, 11, 11, 11, '11, and eleven seconds later it would have been 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, '11. He certainly missed a great opportunity.

At the latter time I read the original paragraph in THE TIMES and called the attention of an acquaintance to it.

NEXT.

New York, Nov. 15, 1911.

Machine-Signed Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that people are outgrowing the ancient prejudice against typewritten personal letters, and many do their correspondence with their own hands on their own machines, isn't it good form to sign the letters with the machine instead of the pen? If not, why not—the same hand on the same machine doing it all?

New York, Nov. 15, 1911. MACHINIST.

TOBACCO TRUST PLAN HAS FINAL APPROVAL

Circuit Court Issues Its Decree and No Appeal Will Be Taken.

TIME LIMIT IS FEB. 28

New Condition, Says the Court, Will Be "Honestly in Harmony with the Law."

Judges Lacombe, Ward, Coxe, and Noyes of the United States Circuit Court approved yesterday the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company, with the modifications suggested by Attorney General Wickersham, and accepted by the court in the opinions filed last week.

The defendants are directed to proceed forthwith to carry the plan into effect, and their request for an extension of time within which to do so, until Feb. 28, 1912, is granted.

Under the plan as now finally approved by the Circuit Court the American Tobacco Company will be broken into three companies—the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, the L. Lorillard Company, and the American Tobacco Company, each completely equipped for the conduct of all branches of the tobacco business. The R. J. Reynolds Company also will have a large general business, but it will not include all branches. The American Snuff Company will be broken into three companies—one of the same name, the George W. Helme Company, and the Weyman & Bruton Company. The Conley Foil Company will turn part of its business over to a new corporation, the Johnston Tin Foil and Metal Company. MacAndrews & Forbes, the Licorice Trust, will turn part of its business over to a new corporation—the J. S. Young Company. Those named, with the United Cigar Stores Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, and the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, make up the fourteen companies that will emerge from the present combination. All but the new corporations are separate entities now, but their stock is held largely by the American Tobacco Company. In the future it will be held by the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company. The America Stogie Company, which has never been profitable, is to be dissolved and its business disintegrated. The American Cigar Company will be disintegrated and its business distributed among the other companies.

Before handing down its decree the Court denied the petition of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, filed on Wednesday by Felix H. Levy, in which they asked to be made parties to the suit and that the decree contain a provision for its review by the Supreme Court. At the same time it was announced in Washington that the Government would not appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

The decree of the Circuit Court Judges adjudges that this plan, "taken with the injunctive provisions hereinafter set forth, will dissolve the combination and will recreate out of the elements now composing it a new condition which will be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law and without unnecessary injury to the public or the rights of private property."

The injunctive provisions follow. Most of them were suggested by Attorney General Wickersham, and were approved in the opinions already filed. They forbid the defendants from continuing the illegal combination and from entering into or forming any like combination in restraint of trade by any of the means specified in the Attorney General's request.

Injunctions are also given against the fourteen companies in accordance with the ideas of the Attorney General, prohibiting them from having officers or Directors in common, and from purchasing the business or plants one of the other. The twenty-nine individual defendants are enjoined for three years from increasing their proportionate holdings, but to this clause the Court has added the following proviso:

> Provided, however, that any of said defendants may, notwithstanding this prohibition, acquire from any other or others of said defendants, or in case of death from their estates, any of the stock held by such other defendants or defendants in any of said corporations.

This would prevent the twenty-nine men now in control of the Tobacco Trust from increasing their aggregate holdings within the time specified; but would permit a few or even one of them to acquire the entire holdings of the twenty-nine.

It is decreed that the new companies to be formed, namely the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, the George W. Helme Company, the Weyman & Bruton Company, and the J. S. Young Company, shall be made parties defendant to the suit and subject to the injunction; that any of the parties may apply to the court for such orders and directions as may be necessary in carrying out the plan; that the costs shall be paid by the defendants; that the reasonable costs and counsel fees of the Protective Committees organized for the deposit of stock and bonds shall be paid by the American Tobacco Company, and that the court shall retain jurisdiction of the case "for the purpose of making such other and further orders and decrees, if any, as may become necessary for carrying out the mandate of the Supreme Court."

Wickersham Defends the Decree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Satisfied that the decree for the disintegration of the American Tobacco Company will terminate a monopoly and substitute actual competition, Attorney General Wickersham will not appeal the case to the Supreme Court. The size of some of the corporations into which the company will be separated constitutes no valid objection to the court's decree, in the judgment of the Attorney General.

"The public at large will be more apt to benefit," he declared, "from competition between a number of large, solvent, well-organized companies in strong hands, than from the general demoralization of business which would ensue were the business to be distributed between a large number of small, weak organizations with insufficient capital to maintain themselves in active competition.

"Some of the representatives of the so-called 'independent retailers' associations' urged the distribution of the business among seventy corporations instead of fourteen. The suggestion might as well have been fifty or two hundred. For the Government to have supported any such contention would have undoubtedly resulted in a receivership and enormous and widespread injury to the general business conditions of the country."

Regarding the contention which he said had been advanced that the size of some of the companies was greater than that of any of the existing independents, the Attorney General says: "Nothing in the law requires, or, in the opinion of the Attorney General would justify the Government in taking the position that to reduce a monopolistic combination to legal size no one of the distributed concerns should be larger than the largest existing independent concern."

The objections to the dissolution scheme on the ground that the same body of shareholders would substantially control each of the separated companies are met, the Attorney General says, first, by conferring voting rights, which now are vested in the common stock alone, to the preferred stockholders also; and secondly by the restrictions upon the actions of the respective corporations.

"The Attorney General believes," continues the statement, "that this plan with the restrictive provisions embodied in the decree, will accomplish a recreation of lawful conditions, and being so convinced, he has opposed the efforts of outsiders to inject themselves into the situation, and to delay or prevent the carrying out of the plan."

PUCCINI'S 'GIRL' IS SUNG AGAIN

Musical Setting of Belasco's Western Drama Revived at the Metropolitan.

CARUSO AS DICK JOHNSON

Tenor Heard in One of His Best Roles—Emmy Destinn Sings Heroine, Minnie—Amato as Jack Rance.

Minnie	Emmy Destinn
Dick Johnson	Enrico Caruso
Jack Rance	Pasquale Amato
Nick	Albert Reiss
Ashby	Adamo Didur
Sonora	Dinh Gilly
Trin	Angelo Bada
Sid	Giulio Rossi
Bello	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Harry	Pietro Audisio
Joe	Lambert Murphy
Happy	Antonio Pini-Corsi
Larkens	Bernard Begue
Billy	Georges Bourgeois
Wowkle	Marie Mattfeld
Jake Wallace	Andrea de Segurola
Jose Castro	Edoardo Missiano
The Post Rider	Lamberto Belleri
Conductor	Arturo Toscanini

Another of the new operas produced for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House last season was given a place in the first week's repertory in Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," which was performed last evening. The opera was successful in retaining the public interest last season, and attracted again a large audience last evening. This latest product of Mr. Puccini's genius remains a strange departure from the path in which he set out, and the oftener it is heard seems more like a straining after effects of novelty with a minimum of musical idea. It is difficult to hear in this music any real spontaneity of invention or anything but a laborious attempt to make a decorative and highly colored background to a drama that requires no such background, and that gains nothing but rather loses by it.

There is undoubtedly much ingenuity in the music of "The Girl of the Golden West," and the student of orchestral effects may find much that is new in the score, though little that is beautiful and only occasionally anything that is not crassly materialistic or that serves the purpose of idealizing or intensifying the emotions and pasions represented upon the stage. Mr. Belasco's melodrama, it was found when the Italian setting of it was first heard, is more interesting and more effective as he wrote and produced it than with the musical background. It still seems so, and the crucial moments of it, moments of intense suspense so skillfully managed in the spoken drama, lose rather than gain by the association with them of music.

But the opera gives advantageous opportunities for displaying the powers of Mr. Caruso, Mme. Destinn, and Mr. Amato, as well as of the other members of the company who are concerned in it. In some respects the part of Mister Dick Johnson is one of Mr. Caruso's best ones, and both Mme. Destinn and Mr. Amato give admirable interpretations of the characters of Minnie and Sheriff Jack Rance, considered as operatic characters. There have been some changes among the less conspicuous members of the cast, but the most important ones remain—Messrs. Reiss, Didur, Gilly, de Segurola, and Pini-Corsi.

There have been some cuts made that may be recorded with gratitude, especially in the very long first act, as the incidents of the reading of the letters from home, and the character of Jack Rabbit the Indian and his doings have been elided without loss to the local color of the Western mining camp saloon which Mr. Puccini labored so valiantly to depict in his music.

The performance, which was under the direction of Mr. Toscanini, has lost none of the finish which was so laboriously acquired in the preparation of the opera last year with the assistance of Mr. Belasco. And so far as the orchestra was concerned, Mr. Toscanini gave the fullest effect to all of Mr. Puccini's elaborate series of experiments.

SPOFFORD-KNOWLTON WEDDING

Retired Lieutenant of U.S. Navy Married to Miss Winifred Knowlton.

Miss Winifred Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Henry Todd Knowlton, and Lieut. Robert Wiltse Spofford, U. S. N., retired, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride walked down the nave with her brother, Randolph Knowlton. Her mother gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with family lace, and a point lace veil, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley.

Her sister, Miss Edith Knowlton, was maid of honor, and wore white chiffon over gold-colored satin. The bridesmaids were the Misses Julie Smith, Mildred Boody, Helen Kelley, and Emelie Dunn. They wore gowns of pale yellow chiffon over pink satin. They, as well as the maid of honor, carried pink chrysanthemums.

The ushers were Donald Stewart, Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., De Ver C. Warner, and Lieut. John H. Wilcox.

A small reception was held afterward in the apartments of the bride's mother at the Hotel Schuyler. Van Baar's Orchestra played.

Lieut. and Mrs. Spofford will reside in Augusta, Ga.

LIEUT. G. A. MATILE WEDS.

Son of Brig. Gen. Matile Married to Miss May Bryan—Off for Philippines.

The wedding of Miss May Halleck Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bryan, to Lieut. George Auguste Matile, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Leon A. Matile of Washington, D. C., took place last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 880 St. Nicholas Avenue. The Rev. Jacob E. Price officiated.

A reception followed the ceremony, and the couple left later on their honeymoon. On Dec. 5 they will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines, where Lieut. Matile has been ordered with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A. It will probably be two and a half years before they will return to this country.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. William H. Wilson, as matron of honor, and wore a princess gown of white satin and a tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley.

There were two little flower girls, the Misses Eleanor Wilson and Margaret Addones. Lieut. Ralph Wayne Dusenbury was best man.

Lieut. Matile was graduated from West Point in the class of '08.

Miss Meltzer Weds John N. Bogle.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Meltzer of 476 Central Park West, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gwendoline Margaret Meltzer, to John Norris Bogle of Bellefonte, Penn., which took place on Wednesday in the Church of All Souls in St. Nicholas Avenue.

WOODWARD—BRYCE.

Miss Mary Catherine Bryce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lyndon Bryce of Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J., and Henry Nelson Woodward, Jr., also of Newark, were married at 6 o'clock last night in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, that city, by the Rev. William Richmond. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Woodward, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor, and by Miss Ceil Butler of Hoboken, and Miss Lillian Utz of Rochester, N. Y., as bridesmaids. George Kane of Newark was best man, and Thomas Kane of Newark and Frank Butler of Hoboken were ushers. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper and reception at the Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will make their home in Newark.

TOUSNEY—LINDSAY.

Mrs. M. E. Tousney of 547 West 152d Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Josephine Marie Tousney, to Edward F. Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay is a graduate of Cornell, Class of '09, and is a practicing lawyer in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will give a small dinner dance on Monday evening, Jan. 22, at their town house. Shortly afterward they will sail for Europe to take the Nile trip.

Miss Helen Fish, youngest daughter of Hamilton Fish, will make her début this Winter. She has just returned from a year's study in Europe, and, with her father and her sister, Miss Janet Fish, is at Rocklawn, their country place.

Mrs. Arthur Carroll will give a dinner on Nov. 28 at her home, 64 East Seventy-seventh Street, for her débutante sister-in-law, Miss Caramai Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke and family of 50 Riverside Drive will sail on Nov. 21 to spend the Winter abroad, returning to their Summer home in Lenox next May.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who will return to town about Dec. 1, is not giving any large affairs this season, as she is still in mourning, but is having a few intimate friends over the week-ends at Garrison's.

Mrs. Henry C. Emmet gave a very small dinner dance last evening at her residence, 39 East Seventy-second Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Jeannie Emmet. The guests were some of the season's buds and the younger dancing men.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varum, who will give a tea at Sherry's on Dec. 1 to introduce her daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, will have her married daughter, Mrs. Robert M. Minton, receiving with her. There will also be four at-homes on Thursdays in January at 31 East Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock is giving a dance to-night at her home in Westbury, L. I.

The City History Club benefit under the title of "The Masque of Cities" will be held at the Plaza to-day and to-morrow, both afternoon and evening. Many prominent society women are identified with the benefit, and there will be dances, living portraits, and other novel entertainments.

Among those who arrived on the Mauretania at Quarantine last night were Lord and Lady Decies, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. James Henry Smith and son, W. Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. David Dows, Frederick Townsend Martin, Lady Henry, (nee Lewisohn,) Lady Johnstone, Sir Charles and Lady Ross, Richard Croker, Miss Emily Croker, Princess San Faustina and two children, and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse. The liner will dock this morning.

MISS TEYTE'S RECITAL.

The New Soprano of the Chicago Philadelphia Opera Co. Heard in Songs.

Miss Maggie Teyte, one of the latest additions to the Chicago-Philadelphia Opera Company, who has attracted considerable attention by her singing in Paris, made her first appearance in New York yesterday at a song recital in Carnegie Hall. She is a young Englishwoman whose training has been mostly in the hands of Jean de Reszke, and who has evidently been chiefly influenced by the ideals and methods of singing that prevail in Paris. Her voice is an almost startlingly powerful one to come from a person of her diminutive stature, and she showed in her singing yesterday a talent and temperament of no common order. In its best tones, which are heard in her mezzo voce, the voice has real beauty, though it has not great range of color and expressiveness. It is not a luscious voice. It has often a reediness; its prevailing color is pale. When it is used with greater power it is apt to take on a hard, even acidulous, quality. In certain of her songs Miss Teyte showed a command of a true legato, but it was not so often in evidence as might have been wished, and sometimes an excess of portamento was made to do duty for it.

In many respects, however, Miss Teyte showed much skill in the use of this organ. She is a singer of exceeding intelligence, of fine taste and musical feeling, of a commanding temperament that produces results sometimes unlooked for. In phrasing and in finish of style her best is of remarkable excellence. She was on the whole most successful in her French songs, in a diversity of styles, from Méhul and Dezède to Debussy, Hue, and Duparc. She has the power of entering deeply into the spirit of what she sings and finding characteristic expression for it, and in her most successful attempts the results were exceedingly interesting and had individual beauty. Such were the two poetical songs by Duparc, "Invitation au Voyage" and "Extase," and Hue's "J'ai pleuré en rêve," presented with a seizing intensity. Wholly charming was her singing of the air "Voila le mal qu'on nomme amour" from Méhul's opera, "Le Trésor Supposé," and another from Dezède's "Blaise et Babet,' in which there were the grace and repose truly befitting the style of their period. Equally appropriate to their character was her singing of songs by Debussy, "C'est l'extase langourouse," from Verlaine's "Ariettes Oubliées," the "Fantoches" from "Les Fêtes Galantes," and "La Chevelure." There was less of this perfection of feeling in the one with the extraordinary title "Green." The "Fantoches," in which she found the right note of fantasy, she had to repeat.

She was somewhat less successful in her German songs, especially in Liszt's setting of "Mignon's Song" and Strauss's "Heimliche Aufforderung," but there was a finely chiseled delicacy in Grieg's "Im Kahne." She sang also in English a singularly unimportant group; a song by Maude Valerie White, "So We'll Go No More A-roving," in which there could be nothing more exquisite than her delivery of the phrase, "So late into the night"; "The Birth of Morn," by Leoni, which she had to repeat; Landon Ronald's "Down in the Forest," and Georg Henschel's "Spring." Her enunciation in the songs in her native tongue was not quite so good as in the French ones.

ROBERT A. TAFT TO BE USHER.

President's Son to be Attendant at Van Sinderen-White Wedding.

Miss Annie Jean White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. White of 40 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Adrian Van Sinderen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Van Sinderen of 133 Henry Street, that borough, will be married on Dec. 9 in the Church of the Saviour on Brooklyn Heights.

Mr. Van Sinderen was graduated from Yale, class of '10, and his best man and ushers will be Yale men. Robert A. Taft, son of President Taft; Charles Carroll Glover, also of Washington, D. C.; Stephen Merrell Clement, Jr., of Buffalo; Henry P. Bingham of Cleveland, Albert De Silver and Earle Williams of Brooklyn, and Frank S. Brainard of this city are the ushers, who were graduated in the same class. Harry B. Van Sinderen, a brother of the bridegroom-to-be, who was graduated from Yale last June, will act as best man.

Miss Katharine Lyman White will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Thyrza Benson, Isabel Ide, Eunice Mallory of Brooklyn, and Eleanor Du Bois of New York.

Miss Clarke to Wed J. B. Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Isabella Wright Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke of Kingston, and James Burwell Harrison of Cartersville, Va. The wedding will take place at St. John's Church, Kingston, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Miss Clarke is a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1902. She is Secretary of the Federation of Women's Clubs, President of the Atharhacton Club, and Trustee of the Kingston City Library.

A. J. Moore Entertains Bridal Party.

Albert J. Moore, fiancé of Miss Albina Fransioli of 795 West End Avenue, entertained his bridal party at Shanley's last evening at dinner. Their wedding will take place Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The mass will be said by the Right Rev. Father Kean, the marriage being performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. Hayes of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Moore's attendants will be Percy J. King best man; John J. Walsh, James R. Mulligan, Louis G. Garrigan, and Morgan J. O'Brien, ushers, all members of the Catholic Club of New York.

Miss Fransioli will have as her maid of honor her cousin, Miss Marie Byrne. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Ethel King, Katharine McGlyn, May McPartland, all of New York, and Isabelle De Ona of Havana, Cuba.

F. COPE WHITEHOUSE, EGYPTOLOGIST, DEAD

Discovered the Depression in Egyptian Desert Known as the Wadi Raiyan in 1882.

HIS NOTED CONTROVERSY

Scientist Told Supreme Court Justices They Should Be in Matteawan—Planned Sun Dynamo.

The well-known Egyptologist, Frederic Cope Whitehouse, died yesterday in this city. He was born Nov. 9, 1842, in Rochester, N. Y. His father was the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, who was the second Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, and a University of Oxford Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Whitehouse received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the highest honors, at Columbia College in 1861, and that of Master of Arts in 1863. He studied later in France, Germany, and Italy. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was honorary member, fellow, and corresponding member of many learned societies.

Mr. Whitehouse was made Commander of Osmanieh and Grand Officer Medijideh on account of his efforts for the better regulation of the River Nile. He discovered the depression in the Egyptian desert known as the Wadi Raiyan in 1882, and wrote many papers advocating its use as a storage reservoir. He made extensive researches in Semitic traditions regarding the Canal of Joseph and the Land of Goshen, which he identified with the Fayoum, submerged in the time of Herodotus and then known as Lake Moeris. He was a frequent contributor to magazines on topics relating to astronomy, geology, and other scientific subjects and on foreign banks and banking. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. Whitehouse lived at Newport, R. I., and was unmarried. In 1909 Mr. Whitehouse obtained considerable publicity from a controversy with a fellow-member of the bar, Thomas Thacher, who was Vice President of the Association of the Bar from 1907 through 1909 and a lecturer at the Yale University Law School. In the course of the controversy Mr. Whitehouse wrote letters to the Justices of the Appellate Division and the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, in which he said that they should be in Matteawan if they believed Thacher's statements.

Mr. Whitehouse objected, according to these letters, to Thacher's "obtaining from a Judge of the Supreme Court an order vacating a lis pendens by which a lien for $12,500 and accrued interest in my favor was rendered void. The order recited that I personally appeared and consented to the entry of the order when in fact I was in Europe. This order appears in the chain of title to nine pieces of property in Erie County, Buffalo. Within fifteen minutes of my discovery I telegraphed from Buffalo to the Judge who had signed the order. Nothing was done except that I was notified by him that I would myself be punished for contempt of court if I took further steps." He added:

"If you believe that I was in fact on both sides of the Atlantic on the same day your proper place is in Matteawan, and any member of your body voting against the investigation should be sent to Sing Sing to associate with others of the same (horizontal) stripe.

"I was engaged in Europe in a work which challenged and has won the admiration of the whole civilized world. The benefits to be conferred on the Government and inhabitants of Egypt as a result of my expenditure of time, labor, and money have been recently estimated by an official expert of the Egyptian Government at $300,000,000. * * * It was essential for the prosecution of my Egyptian enterprise then as it is now that my private resources and credit should be unimpaired."

In 1901 Mr. Whitehouse promulgated a theory for the direct generation of electricity from the sun's rays. His dynamo for this purpose was never perfected.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKeon Sail.

Alexander McKeon, an acting Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, and his bride, who was Miss Margaret Engel, daughter of Mrs. Georgiana Engel of the Bronx, were passengers on the steamer Almirante which sailed for Panama and tropical ports yesterday. The young couple, who were married Wednesday night in St. James's Methodist Church, Harlem, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, will spend four weeks on a tropical cruise. At the wedding ex-Deputy Surveyor Matthew Coneys acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jones's Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jones of 301 West 100th Street celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage last night at Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Broadway. Mr. Jones has been Treasurer of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre for the last ten years, and prior to that was Treasurer of the Republic and Garden Theatres. Many persons prominent in theatricals were present.

Charles B. Kountze Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—Attacked by pneumonia on a visit to New York and for a time in a grave condition, Charles B. Kountze, President of the Colorado National Bank, after recovering sufficiently to travel to Denver, has suffered a relapse and is again dangerously ill. When Mr. Kountze, who is a member of Kountze Brothers, New York and Omaha, was ill in New York, his son took a special train to reach him quickly, but found him out of danger on his arrival. The aged banker was soon able to travel and was brought to his home here by his wife. Early this morning a serious relapse set in.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two new elephants, Gyp and Judy, were placed on the Hippodrome payroll yesterday, to take the place of Carrie, who died last week.

Douglas Fairbanks sailed for Havana on the Ward liner City of Mexico yesterday to be gone several weeks while the dramatization of "The Fortunes of the Sun" is being got ready for him. Elmer Booth, another actor, and Carl Pfeiffer, Sheriff of Rock County, Col., went along. Mr. Fairbanks said the trio would try to walk from Havana to Matanzas and back in seven days, on a wager.

An addition to the programme at the Kinemacolor Theatre will be made to-morrow when views of the Royal Horse Show at Richmond, England, will be shown.

Grace Carlyle has been engaged for one of the principal roles in "The Marionettes," supporting Mme. Nazimova. Miss Carlyle was in the original cast of "Maggie Pepper," and has been with Henrietta Crosman and Margaret Illington.

E. H. Sothern has presented to the dramatic museum of Columbia University several theatrical curiosities, including David Garrick's walking stick, a pair of his shoe buckles, Edmund Kean's "Macbeth" sword, Forrest's "Hamlet" brooch, Edwin Booth's "King Lear" wigs, and the elder Sothern's "Dundreary" whiskers. Most of these were the property of Mr. Sothern's father. Scene models of several Shakespearean productions are included in the gift.

Negotiations are under way between Liebler & Co. and Gaston Mayer, the French manager, for the French rights to "The Garden of Allah." Mr. Mayer purposes making a production of the play in Paris next Fall, with the scenery built from models made in America. It is probable that Mme. Simone, who is under M. Mayer's management, will play the role of Domini Enfilden.

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Delicious & Piquant
WAW-WAW
Sauce
and you will see how easily you digest your food.
With soups, salads, meats and fish absolutely unequalled.
St. James Importing Co. (Importers,) New York City.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mr. Stransky Fails to Give Full Effect to Cesar Franck's Symphony.

The Philharmonic Society added another to its subscription series of concerts last evening in Carnegie Hall, when a programme was presented which included César Franck's D minor Symphony, the prelude and "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," the Overture to "Tannhäuser," and the air, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," sung in German, from "Oberon."

César Franck's symphony is heard too seldom in New York, although of late there seems to be a desire on the part of conductors to dust off the score and bring it to the light of the desk. Its performance last evening was therefore welcome. It cannot be said, however, that Mr. Stransky's performance of it was one which contributed to its beauties. This is a work in which sliding scales of nuances play a large part, and Mr. Stransky's love of sharp contrasts made it impossible for him to give it its full effect.

Mme. Gadski was the soloist of the evening. It is a brave soprano who sings the "Oberon" air. It abounds in difficulties, both of interval and tessitura, and toward the close there is small chance for a singer to take breath between tones. It cannot be said that Mme. Gadski was equal to all its demands. She was heard to better advantage in the "Liebestod," which she often sings at the Opera.

ARISTOCRATS IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Road Vaudevillians Seek to Enjoin Them and Their Merger.

According to Michael Kauffmann, counsel for Section 2 of the White Rats Actors' Union, in an argument before Supreme Court Justice Seabury yesterday, there are degrees of rank and lines of caste among vaudeville actors. The upper caste consists of those fortunate vaudevillians who play in New York City, while the lower strata embraces those who appear in variety theatres elsewhere. The higher Brahmins of vaudeville are those who have appeared in musical comedy and the legitimate drama.

Mr. Kauffmann appeared to plead for the unfortunate members of the road vaudevillians. He applied for an injunction restraining the upper castes from amalgamating the two sections. He denounced its members as aristocrats, and said that the terms of the proposed amalgamation were unfair because it was proposed to admit only twenty-four out of sixty-four of the lower order into the combined group, and that these twenty-four were not to receive engagements until the original members of the top caste, known as Section 1, had been taken care of.

Justice Seabury reserved decision.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the St. Paul and Hamburg.

Liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—W. V. K. Berry, Stonewall Bond, Z. Chapon, H. A. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fosdick, Mrs. Kate Galvin, J. Hamilton, Mrs. W. T. Helm, Mrs. V. V. Hooley, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hoppin, Mrs. W. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Melton, the Rev. James F. Player, Miss R. M. V. Rapul, H. I. Robbins, John Rossie, Georges Roux, Miss Elsa Spier, Daniel T. Tudor, Chief Justice of the Bahamas; Mrs. Tudor, Miss Gwendoline Tudor, and Miss Muriel Tudor.

HAMBURG (Naples)—Italian Consul Cavaliere N. Cerri, Mrs. Cerri, Mrs. C. Z. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. Martin V. W. Hall, the Rev. W. MacAdam, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. McBride, Mrs. Ellen T. Morgan, W. Shore, Miss Elizabeth Taft, Francis Ruthledge, Mrs. Agnes Heise, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ray, and Miss Ella Ray.

Among the passengers leaving for Naples to-day on the liner Venezia are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Blake, Dr. Walter T. Dever, Mrs. J. Foster, Miss Emily P. Dale, Miss Harriet Goodrich, Miss Alice Hayes, Miss Ella K. Hayes, Dr. and Mrs. Noble T. Jerman, Capt. Joseph Maria, Willis J. Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster W. Stearns.

PORTRAIT EXHIBIT BY WOMEN

A portrait exhibit by old-time and modern artists given under the auspices of prominent New York women will be a social feature of the first week in February of next year. The exhibit will continue through the week and is expected will bring in a generous sum of money for the work for the franchise of the Woman's Political Union.

This was announced yesterday by Mrs. John Winters Brannan of the union, who is on the committee having the exhibit in charge. Other members of the committee are Mrs. C. F. Berry, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Wendell Bush, Mrs. Julian Coffin, Miss Marian C. Coffin, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Miss Lydia Emmet, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. Henry B. Fuller, Mrs. Lawrence Greer, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Henry W. Hardon, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Albert Herter, Mrs. James S. Inglis, Mrs. C. E. Knoblauch, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, the Misses Maynard, Mrs. James A. McCrea, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt of Brooklyn, Mrs. George Rublee, Miss Strobell, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

Two places are now under consideration for the exhibit. There will be an exhibit of other beautiful things besides the pictures, and a number of women who believe that the demand of "votes for women" is the momentous question of the day have made donations of personal possessions which will be sold and which represent a personal sacrifice willingly made for the cause.

One of these gifts is a part of a set of old Lowestoft china presented by Mrs. Julian Coffin. Mrs. Coffin was a Miss Alice Church, and the Lowestoft was a service which belonged to her great-grandfather, Gen. Stewart, who was on Gen. Washington's staff. Other gifts made in the same spirit are an amethyst and diamond pendant and an Indian necklace which has a history.

Tea will be served every afternoon at the exhibit in one of the rooms, and there will be different hostesses representing different interests, society women several days and actresses and artists on others. Mrs. Mackay will loan her beautiful tapestries for the decoration of the rooms. Portraits of many well-known New York women will be included in the exhibit.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

CHARLES A. BRICE died on Nov. 5; left $1,200 personalty, $200 to Thomas F. Garrity, $100 to Mrs. Eyenson, 247 West 111th Street, and the residue of his estate to his sister, Emily L. Brice.

NATALIE M. McGINN died on Sept. 20; left not more than $800 personalty to her daughters, Lorraine and Leila Frost.

MARGARET BURKE died on Nov. 9; left about $1,500 personalty to her son, James Burke, and his wife, who lives at 445 East Fifty-second Street, cutting off her son William, and her daughters, Margaret Shea, Delia Murphy and Mary Dunn with $1 each.

ELIZABETH C. KENYON died on Oct. 23 at Somers, Westchester County; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $2,000 each to the New York Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the Council of Hope College, Holland, Mich., and the residue of her estate to her daughter, Letitia Ida A. Bedell.

MICHAEL A. POWER died on Nov. 10; left $7,000 personalty, half to his wife, Anna C. Power and one-sixth each to his half brother, George Washington Brennan, and his half sisters, Emma C. Donahoe and Josephine A. Brennan.

CATHERINE DOWNEY died on Oct. 23; left $400 personalty to Mrs. Mary Walsh of 23 Manhattan Street.

CHARLES JOHN KINNIN died on Nov. 2; left $3,300 personalty equally to his children, Ruth A. Snow, Edith A. Schupp and Susanna M., Marion G., and Arthur C. F. Kinnin.

GEORGE A. COCKS died on Oct. 30; left $1,000 each to his nieces, Sarah A. Stephenson and Amanda E. Maynard; to his great nephews and nieces, George E., Etta, James H., Sarah, Carrie L., and Grace Maynard, Alice J. Sole, George Franklin, Robert, William P., Jr., and Clifford Stephenson, William S. Sole, Robert C. Sole, and the residue of his estate to his nieces, Sally A. Stephenson and Amanda E. Maynard.

MARY LOUISE FITZ-GERALD cut off her daughter, Anna C. Van Loan "because of her unfilial conduct;" left her household furniture, carpets, rugs, curtains, hangings, bric-a-brac, works of art, musical instruments, china, silver and silverware, books, linen, and other household effects to her daughters, Elizabeth J. Fitz-Gerald and Mary C. Fitz-Gerald, and her residuary estate equally to them and her son, Frederick Fitz-Gerald.

ELIZABETH F. SCHUBERT died on Aug. 10; left about $1,000 personalty, $500 to Mary O'Neil of 234 Second Avenue, $200 to her son, Eugene J. Schubert, $45 to Madeline Schubert, and $50 to her husband, Frederick Schubert.

BISHOP MACKAY-SMITH DEAD.

Wealthy Episcopalian Dies Suddenly of Heart Disease—His Career.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent churchmen in the country, died suddenly at the Episcopal residence, in South Twenty-second Street, shortly after 1 A. M. to-day. Death was due to heart disease. He was 61 years old.

Bishop Mackay-Smith had not been in good health for several years, and early this year signified his intention of resigning as Bishop of the diocese. In carrying out his wishes, the Diocesan Convention elected the Rev. Dr. Philips Mercer Rhinelander of Boston Bishop Coadjutor and the Rev. Thomas J. Garland Suffragan Bishop. They were consecrated on Oct. 28, and Bishop Mackay-Smith was to have retired from his Episcopal office in February, after his successors had become familiar with the duties.

Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith was one of the wealthiest clergymen in the country. He was born in New Haven in 1850, and came of a distinguished New England family. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1872, studied at the General Theological Seminary in New York, and in England and Germany. In 1877 he was ordained to the priesthood. He served as a city missionary in Boston, was rector of Grace Church, South Boston; was assistant minister of St. Thomas's Church, New York, from 1880 to 1886, and from 1886 to 1893 he was First Archdeacon, or Missionary Superintendent, of the Diocese of New York.

In 1893 Mr. Mackay-Smith became rector of St. John's Church, Washington, and while holding that rectorship he declined many Church honors, but he finally consented to become Bishop Coadjutor of the Pennsylvania Diocese in 1902, Bishop Whitaker being in feeble health. Bishop Mackay-Smith took up most of his duties, and when the former died, on Feb. 11 last, Bishop Mackay-Smith assumed the full duties of the office. He was a frequent contributor to magazines.

Bishop Mackay-Smith leaves a widow and three daughters. His wife was Miss Virginia Stewart. A half brother, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Bishop Smith, is rector emeritus of St. James's Church, New York.

The funeral is arranged for Saturday. Bishop Rhinelander will conduct the services, which will be held in Holy Trinity Church. Interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

MONSIGNOR C. J. KELLY DEAD.

Parishioners Prayed in Park for Recovery of Generous Hoboken Rector.

Mgr. Charles J. Kelly, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J., died of anaemia yesterday morning at the rectory. He was 55 years old. Father Kelly had been ill for more than a year, but despite the fact that his condition had caused much alarm he insisted on reviewing the parade of the Holy Name Society in Hoboken on Sept. 28. As a result of the exposure he suffered a relapse.

It became known Thursday last that his condition was precarious, and about one hundred of his parishioners collected in the park in front of the rectory to pray for his recovery. This silent watch was kept up until death came, several of the men and women acting as a committee to warn teamsters against driving in the neighborhood of the rectory.

Father Kelly was born in Plainfield on Feb. 2, 1857. He was educated at Seton Hall College in South Orange, N. J., and was ordained twenty-eight years ago. Father Kelly was appointed rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in 1894 on the death of Father Corrigon, and since then had practically cleared the church of debt. On his silver anniversary he received a purse of $2,500 from his parishioners, and the greater share of this he devoted to the children and the poor. It was said that most of his salary went to aid the poor, and thousands of dollars which he received for lectures were also given by him for charitable purposes.

Philip Gengembre Hubert.

Philip Gengembre Hubert, a well-known architect, who designed the Lyceum Theatre and many apartment houses in this city, died at the age of 81 years at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Wednesday. He had retired from active business and made his home in California since 1896. He was born in Paris, and came to this country at the age of 19 years, settling in Cincinnati, where he became an instructor in French. In 1853 he went to Philadelphia and was appointed the first Professor of French in Girard College, then just founded. Mr. Hubert came to New York in 1865, and with J. L. Pirsson, established the firm of Hubert & Pirsson, architects. He was the originator of the co-operative apartment house, and built the Navarro houses in West Fifty-ninth Street. Other apartment houses designed by him were the Chelsea, in West Twenty-third Street; the Hawthorne, in West Fifty-ninth Street, and the Sevilla, in Madison Avenue.

James W. Pierce.

James W. Pierce, who for twenty-five years was Superintendent of the West Chester Temporary Home for Children, at White Plains, died yesterday at his home in Pleasantville, N. Y., aged 62 years. He had been suffering for some time from a malignant tumor in the stomach. Mr. Pierce resigned as Superintendent of the West Chester Temporary Home in 1905, and went to live on the Pierce estate at Pleasantville, where his grandfather and father had resided. During his service at the home Mr. Pierce looked after more than 4,000 children. He figured several times quite prominently, owing to charges of cruelty which were made by several of the boys of the institution, but he won vindication at all the hearings. After Mr. Pierce left the home it was maintained but a short time, and the property was sold to the St. Agnes's Home for Crippled Children.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, one of the pioneer tobacco and jute manufacturers in the United States, died suddenly on Tuesday at his Winter home in Bermuda, where he had gone from this city on Saturday. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1828, and came to this country at the age of 16 years, settling first in Quebec. In 1851 he came to this city, and later founded the firm of Buchanan & Lyle and the Plant Jute Mills. Mr. Buchanan was twice married, and leaves a son and a daughter. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League, Catholic, New York Yacht and New York Athletic Clubs.

Mrs. MARY FAY SCHULTZ, widow of Jackson S. Schultz, a leather merchant of this city, died at her home, 304 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on Wednesday. She was 81 years old. Mrs. Schultz was born at Poughkeepsie, the daughter of the Rev. Eliphaz Schultz of that city.

Mrs. AGNES L. COLE died suddenly of heart disease at her home in the Halcyon Apartments, 408 West 150th Street, on Wednesday. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, of Summit, N. J., had failed to receive an answer when she called her daughter on the telephone, and going to her apartments found Mrs. Cole dead.

Mrs. GEORGE WEST, a sister of the late George M. Pullman, the inventor of the Pullman railroad car and founder of the Pullman Company, died suddenly of angina pectoris at the home of her son, Stuart P. West, in the Fifth Avenue Apartments, 1,038 Fifth Avenue, early yesterday morning. She had arrived there only two days before, from her home in Providence, R. I. Mrs. West was born in Albion, N. Y., sixty-eight years ago, and was before her marriage Miss Helen Pullman, the daughter of James Lewis Pullman and Caroline Minton Pullman. Her brother, George M. Pullman, died in 1897, and her husband, George West, a woolen merchant of this city, died in 1898. Besides her son, Stuart P. West, who is financial editor of The Glove, she leaves one daughter, Mrs. Henry Cooke of Providence. She was a member of the Universalist Church, in which two of her brothers, the late Rev. James M. and the late Rev. R. H. Pullman, were ministers.

JAMES F. SWEENEY, a prominent member of the Suffolk bar, and a former Democratic leader, died at his home in Boston yesterday after a month's illness. Mr. Sweeney was born in Maynard in 1859.

JOSEPH DOWNING PRICE of the Anderson & Price Company of this city, operators of the Hotel Bretton Hall, the Hotel Ormond, at Ormond, Fla.; Hotel Bretton Woods, at Mount Pleasant, N. Y., and hotels at other places, died suddenly yesterday at Dr. Bull's Sanitarium. Mr. Price was born in Lexington, Ky., and was 54 years old. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Mary Belle Price, and one son, Hubert Price.

"The Drone" in Aid of Bide-a-Wee.

The first performance of "The Drone," a new play by Douglas J. Wood and Guy Bolton, will be given at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the Bide-a-Wee Home for animals. The patrons will include Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elmer E. Black, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. T. J. Oakley, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Mrs. George G. Heye, Mrs. A. Van Tassel Billington, and Mrs. Alfred Conkling.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BEERS.—Nov. 15, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Beers a son.

Married.

BOGLE—MELTZER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the Church of All Souls, St. Nicholas Av., Gwendoline Margaret, daughter of Charles Henry Meltzer and Anne Harris Meltzer, to John Norris Bogle of Bellefonte, Penn.

ELMENDORF—ELMENDORF.—Nov. 15, 1911, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Katharine Elmendorf, daughter of the late Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf, to Dr. Ten Eyck Elmendorf.

SPOFFORD — KNOWLTON. — On Thursday, Nov. 16, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Winifred, daughter of Mrs. Henry Todd Knowlton, to Lieut. Robert Wiltse Spofford, U. S. N., retired.

TEALE—FINN.—Nov. 15, Gladys E. Finn to Earle G. Teale.

Brooklyn.

POWER—SMITH.—Nov. 15, Alice M. Smith to James M. Power.

Connecticut.

LYNCH—LYNCH.—Nov. 15, Danbury, Margaret Lynch to Michael F. Lynch.

WILEY—BEEBE.—Nov. 15, Hartford, Myrtle A. Beebe to Howard C. Wiley.

Long Island.

ALLEN—CONNOR.—Nov. 15, Rockaway Beach, Helen Connor to George C. Allen, Jr.

BATTERSBY—DUNN.—Nov. 15, Long Island City, Mary R. Dunn to Henry Battersby.

THOMPSON—DECKER.—Nov. 15, Springfield, Edith L. Decker to Francis D. Thompson.

New Jersey.

EWART—BAINBRIDGE.—Nov. 14, Trenton, Sarah E. Bainbridge to Frank Ewart.

GUNN—COFFIN.—Nov. 15, South Orange, Clara J. Coffin to Selskar M. Gunn.

MERTZ—CLARK.—Nov. 15, Orange, Gladys F. Clark to Karl C. Mertz.

PETERSON—TRODDEN.—Nov. 15, Trenton, Sarah Trodden to Albert Peterson.

SEIPRITZ—TIGHE.—Nov. 15, Trenton, Anna T. Tighe to Otto W. F. Seipritz.

Died.

BARMES.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, in New York City, Emma S. Barmes, daughter of the late Wheeler and Emma Olmstead Barmes, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Orange, N. J.

BOYNTON.—At his residence, the Burlington, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, Theodore Vernon, son of the late John Henry and Theodosia Clark Boynton. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th Street, near Broadway, on Friday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock. Members of the fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BUCHANAN.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, on Nov. 15, William Buchanan of New York City, in the 85th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARMICHEL.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday, Nov. 16, 1911, Matilda Frances Carmichel. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her brother, Alexander Carmichel, No. 50 West 72d St., Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

CHILD.—On Nov. 16, 1911, the Rev. Jonathan B. Child, aged 76 years. Services at the residence of his son, Edwin B. Child, 239 Amity St., Flushing, L. I., Friday, Nov. 17, at 8 P. M.

CORT.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1911, Charlotte A. Conklin, widow of William K. Cort. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 89 Division Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 19, at 5 P. M. Interment in Greenwood at convenience of family.

DEVELET.—Nov. 15, 1911, Cappa Marie Develet, son of Marie Develet, aged 14 years. Services at Stephen Merritt Company's new chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 12:30 P. M.

GRINNON.—On Nov. 15, John L., aged 4 years and 5 months, son of John D. and Julia T. Grinnon. Funeral from 343 West 21st St., Friday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

HANCE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, at Palenville, N. Y., Rev. William White Hance, eldest son of the late George C. and Sarah White Hance, in the 60th year of his age. Services at Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N. J., Friday, Nov. 17, on arrival of train leaving via Pennsylvania Railroad at 1:55 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HUBERT.—At his home in Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday, Philip Gengembre Hubert, in his 82d year. Funeral on Saturday in Los Angeles.

JACOB.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, Henry Mason, son of Bartholomew and Lydia Brown Jacob, aged 2 years and 6 months. Funeral private.

JESSEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1911, Augusta M., daughter of Fredericka and the late Peter A. Jessen. Funeral services at her late residence, 903 6th Av., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

KINNEAR.—Charles C. Kinnear. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank Campbell Building.)

LUGAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1911, Harriet Newell Lugar, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 150 Macon St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

McPHERSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, Samuel W. McPherson, beloved husband of Grace Parkhurst McPherson, in his 71st year. Services at the Church of the Intercession, 158th St. and Broadway, Friday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

MOODY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Aspinwal, Cleveland, Ohio, Louisa A., widow of the Rev. John T. Moody. Funeral service at the Church of the Nativity, Madison St., near Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 10 A. M.

PRICE.—Suddenly in New York City Thursday evening, Nov. 16th, Joseph Downing Price of the Anderson & Price Company, New York and Ormond, Fla. Funeral services will be held at Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th St., Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Ormond. Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla., papers please copy.

RENDELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1911, Clarissa Edmunds Rendell, in her 84th year. Funeral from her late residence, 510 West 153d St., on Sunday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SCHULTZ.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1911, at her home, 304 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Fay Schultz, widow of the late Jackson S. Schultz of New York City. Funeral private. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SIEGBERT.—On Nov. 16, 1911, Louis, beloved husband of Selma Siegbert, in his 48th year. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday morning, Nov. 19, at 9:30 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—Alfred J., of Grenada, Miss., died Nov. 15, 1911. Funeral services at residence of Dr. Frank Dowe, 300 West 97th St., Friday, Nov. 17, 8 P. M.

SLACK.—On Nov. 16, in New York City, Joseph A. Slack, aged 62 years. Funeral at Montreal.

TODD.—On Thursday, Nov. 16, 1911, Emma L., widow of Theodore W. Todd, and daughter of the late David Ludlam, Jr. Funeral services from her late residence, 250 West 57th St., New York, on Saturday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

WEST.—Very suddenly, on Nov. 16, 1911, Helen Pullman West, widow of George West, in the 69th year of her age, at her son's residence, 1,038 5th Av., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITEHOUSE.—In New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 16, Frederic Cope Whitehouse, fourth son of the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., Oxon LL. D., Cantab, Second Bishop of Illinois. Funeral service will be held in Grace Church Chantry on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

ABBOTT.—Emily G., 214 West 16th St., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

AHEARN.—Ella McD., St. Vincent's Hospital, Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

BEILEMEIR.—Joseph, 22 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BURZTON.—Rose, Nov. 14. Funeral 831 Amsterdam Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

EHNI.—John M., 66 West 127th St., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

FOGARTY.—Patrick, 2,090 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 15. Funeral notice later.

GERAGHTY.—Michael, 12 Broome St., Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

GREY.—Mary, West Farms, Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

HOAG.—Maria, 523 West 47th St, Nov. 14.

HOFFMANN.—Gustave T., Nov. 14. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av.

JOHNSON.—Rosalie, 2,715 Decatur Av., Bronx, Nov. 15.

KELLY.—Hilda V., 75 West 97th St., Nov. 15. Funeral to-day.

LUHRS.—Ernst A., 72 West 105th St., Nov. 15, aged 61. Funeral to-morrow, 11 A. M.

MOORE.—Rose J., 12 East 114th St., Nov. 14, aged 53. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

O'BRIEN.—Margaret, 111 East 75th St., Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

Died.

RYAN.—Elizabeth, 101 Charles St., Nov. 14.

SCHELLENBERG.—Rheinhold, 559 Lenox Av., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 10:30 A. M.

SHERLOCK.—Louisa, 2,204 7th Av., Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

STAUTMEISTER.—Frank, 3,688 Broadway, Nov. 14, aged 57. Funeral to-day.

WILLIAMS.—Thomas L., 218 Bowery, Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARHAM.—Clara, 27 Jefferson St., Nov. 14, aged 71.

BARRETT.—Anna, 7,616 3d Av., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

BOWLES.—Joseph A., Brooklyn Hospital, Nov. 14. Funeral service to-day.

BREESE.—Stephen C., 162 Smith St., Nov. 16. Funeral Service to-day.

CONNOLLY.—Jerome, 94 Fulton St., Nov. 16. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

CROIN.—Rose A., 459 Prospect Av., Nov. 14.

DISCHLEY.—John J., 315 Troutman St., Nov. 15, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow.

DUNBAR.—John, 366 Crescent St., Nov. 14. Funeral to-day.

DUSENBURY.—Elizabeth L., 216 Hooper St., Nov. 15, aged 86. Funeral private.

FENLEY.—Dennis J., 450 Lexington Av., Nov. 14, aged 48.

FUZELLE.—Dora, 619 Quincy St., Nov. 15. Funeral service to-day.

GRAF.—Emily E., 1,731 45th St., Nov. 15, aged 52.

HACKETT.—Patrick, 11 Berkeley St., Nov. 15, aged 37. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—Anna, Grant Av., Nov. 15, aged 54. Funeral to-morrow.

KELLY.—Ann, 90 Clinton Av., Nov. 15, aged 68. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Patrick, 851 Pacific St., Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McKIBBEN.—George, 126 Sullivan St., Nov. 15. Funeral Nov. 19.

MALONE.—Dora E., 187 Willoughby Av., Nov. 15, aged 29.

MAUER.—William, 1,193 Myrtle Av., Nov. 15. Funeral to-day.

MICHEL.—Emilie, 272 Knickerbocker Av., Nov. 14, aged 55. Funeral to-day.

MIDDLEBROOK.—Ella, 987 Lafayette Av., Nov. 16. Funeral to-morrow.

MOLONEY.—Mary S., 501 Hamilton Av., Nov. 15, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

MONAGHAN.—Mary A., Kings County Hospital, Nov. 14, aged 42.

PETERSON.—Julia, 77 2d Place, Nov. 15. Funeral to-day.

SABEL.—William, 26 Boerum Place, Nov. 16, aged 47. Funeral notice later.

SCHAMBER.—Frances, 218 Withers St., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

STRATTON.—John F., 1,540 58th St., Nov. 14, aged 59. Funeral to-day.

SULLIVAN.—The Rev. John J., 1,330 Bushwick Av., Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow.

Connecticut.

ABBOTT.—Louisa K., Hartford, Nov. 15, aged 93.

BILLSBORROW.—Edward J., Hartford, Nov. 15, aged 26.

CHITTENDEN.—Richard H., Westbrook, Nov. 16, aged 75. Funeral private.

GLAZIER.—Mary O., Hartford, Nov. 14.

HEUNSSLER.—Charles C., New Haven, Nov. 15. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

JANOT.—John J., New Haven, Nov. 14.

LANE.—Timothy, Hartford, Nov. 15, aged 69. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

MORRIS.—Felix C., Hartford, Nov. 15, aged 59. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

RATHGEB.—John F., East Hartford, Nov. 13, aged 37.

Long Island.

BATTERSBY.—Hugh, Corona, Nov. 14, aged 76.

BERGER.—Mary, 162 Nott Av., Long Island City, Nov. 14, aged 28.

ENGLAND.—Lester W., Middle Village, Nov. 14, aged 5.

EVANS.—Edward M., Astoria, Nov. 14, aged 48.

LEHNER.—Lillian E., Maspeth, Nov. 14, aged 38.

LONGMAN.—Elizabeth E., 259 Radde St., Long Island City, Nov. 14, aged 2.

PALMER.—John A., Amityville, Nov. 14. Funeral service to-day.

New Jersey.

ARENDS.—Jacob, 401 Monroe St., Hoboken, Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow.

BAWDALL.—Peter, 249 Littleton Av., Newark, Nov. 16.

BRETT.—Anne, 323 Warner Av., Jersey City, Nov. 15.

CAMPBLE.—Mary, 63 Burnet St., Newark, Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow.

COUSE.—Emma C., Jersey City, Nov. 14, aged 51. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

FORD.—Mary A., Bloomfield, Nov. 15. Funeral Nov. 20.

GRAFELD.—Amelia F., Secaucus, Nov. 15, aged 31. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HOWARD.—Elizabeth, East Orange, Nov. 16. Funeral notice later.

KERMODE.—Catherine, 252 1st St., Jersey City, Nov. 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

KERWICK.—John P., Trenton, Nov. 13.

McELHENNEY.—Mary A., Orange, Nov. 15. Funeral notice later.

NOLAN.—Julia A., 2,507 South 18th St., Newark, Nov. 15. Funeral to-day.

NOON.—William J., Trenton, Nov. 14, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow, 8 A. M.

OSTHOFF.—Charles, 187 Mercer St., Jersey City, Nov. 16, aged 44.

OSWALD.—Persis, Arlington, Nov. 15.

OWENS.—Mary C., Boonton, Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

PESTER.—Martha, Elizabeth, Nov. 14, aged 45. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

RILEY.—Augustus J., Leonia, Nov. 14, aged 85. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

RITCHINGS.—James, Vailsburg, Nov. 16, aged 80.

ROMINE.—Charles W., Orange, Nov. 15, aged 45. Funeral to-day.

SCHWENDEMAN.—Christiana, Milltown, Nov. 15, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow.

SERRE.—Louis, 48 South 11th St., Newark, Nov. 16, aged 90.

TORRENS.—James, Montclair, Nov. 15, aged 69.

WACKENBACH.—Adam, Newark, Nov. 15. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

WARNER.—Margaret, 85 West 26th St., Bayonne, Nov. 15, aged 71.

New York State.

BEDELL.—Miriam, Katonah, Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

BERRIGAN.—Michael F., Poughkeepsie, Nov. 14.

GIBSON.—Edwin F., Pine Plains, Nov. 15. Funeral service to-day.

MONTGOMERY.—Christopher, Poughkeepsie, Nov. 14. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

CUMMINGS.—John B., mass, Our Lady, Help of Christians Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

GUNN.—Hugh, mass, St. James's Pro-Cathedral, to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

LUTZ.—Loretta, mass, St. Augustine's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover on Cessation of Profit-Taking Sales—Trading a Little Lighter.

MUCH GOLD SHIPPED OUT

Canada and South America Both Draw on This Market—Return of Our Funds from Abroad.

Though trading contracted still further yesterday, the pressure of profit-taking sales was to a large extent lifted from the market, with the result that prices all through the list showed some recovery. The upturn was helped by news developments upon which the Stock Exchange put a favorable interpretation. Chief among these was the filing of the formal decree of the United States Circuit Court approving the American Tobacco plan, that Court's refusal to allow the independent tobacco interests to intervene in the case, and the report from Washington that the Attorney General will not seek a review of the Circuit Court's decision by the Supreme Court. This helped to remove any remaining doubt regarding the final adoption of the plan proposed for the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company and stimulated the buying which was reflected in the day's upward trend of prices. A narrower influence, though a potent one, in shaping the course of the stock particularly concerned, was the announcement in the Union Pacific report that a large addition had been made to the company's surplus by reason of the taking in of accumulated profits which had not previously figured in the balance sheet. This was accepted as pointing ultimately to some form of distribution to the Union Pacific shareholders, though it was recognized that no such plan was likely to be formulated at least until after the final determination of the Government's suit against the Union Pacific lately decided in favor of the company and now before the Supreme Court on an appeal taken by the Government.

A noteworthy incident of the day from the standpoint of the money market was the engagement of $5,250,000 gold for shipment to Canada, and the completion of arrangements for the export of $500,000 to Argentina. The taking of gold for both of these accounts is likely to be further increased with the possibility of the total gold outflow reaching a sufficiently large total to prove a considerable factor in the immediate money situation at this centre. The gold shipments to Canada are connected with a specific financial operation in which American bankers are engaged, but the shipments serve nevertheless to emphasize the ease prevailing in this market in contrast with the value of money at foreign centres. The export of gold to Argentina is being arranged for the account of Paris, and is the direct result of the exchange conditions prevailing between this and European markets. High exchange here makes it profitable for Paris to employ this market for a settlement of sums due to Argentina on trade account. The exchange market just now is in a very interesting position for the reason that the indications are that it will from this time on be confronted with the influence of the gradual return to this market of the large amount of money directly loaned abroad or invested in foreign bills. A considerable amount of the latter funds have already been brought back to this side, and the expectation in banking circles is that within the next few weeks a considerable amount of loans made to the European markets will be paid off at their maturity.

How successfully European markets are recovering from the monetary stress to which they were submitted during recent months is indicated by information which is reaching bankers here that a number of those who lately were borrowing money on this side are now in a position to pay off these loans, and that some of them are even going to the extent of looking to this market for bond investments. This clearly shows the great change which has lately been under way in the European money markets. The favorable course of monetary affairs on the other side is further illustrated in yesterday's returns of the English and French Banks. The Bank of England added $3,250,000 to its gold holdings and increased its proportion of reserve, while the Bank of France, supplementing its favorable statement of last week, reported a gain of close to $6,000,000 in cash, with substantial decreases in circulation and discounts. The weekly statements of the French Bank are fully bearing out the expectation formed at the time of the formal settlement of the Moroccan dispute, that with the clearing of the political atmosphere, much money hoarded by the French people would find its way back to use in the money market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Lead Co. for dividend on preferred.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for dividend.
Stern Brothers Corporation for dividend on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2⅜ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for all dates, from sixty days to four months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3⅝ per cent., up 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3⅜ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $386,746,428; balances, $19,167,139; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $329,948.

The local banks have lost $4,742,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8740; demand, $4.8705.
Paris—Cable, $5.16⅞ plus 1-32; check, $5.16⅞ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95 5-16; check, 95 3-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.18⅛ plus 1-32; check, $5.18⅛ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40⅜; check, 40⅜.
Belgium—Cable, $5.19⅜ plus 1-32; check, $5.19⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8380; ninety days, $4.8245.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅛; ninety days, $4.82¼.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, $5.20; ninety days, $5.21¼.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.20⅝; ninety days, $5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 4½; ninety days, 4¼.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94 5-16 plus 1-32; ninety days, 94 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c discount; Minneapolis, 30c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 1-16d lower in London, at 25 15-16d per ounce, and in New York ⅛c lower, at 56⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Nov. 16, 1911 626,132
From Jan. 1, 1911 113,087,435
Same period last year 150,160,706

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3	3¼	200	Allis-Chalmers	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
14	14⅞	100	Allis-Chalmers pf.	14	14	14	14	...
58½	58¾	6,500	Amalgamated Copper	58½	59¼	58⅜	58⅝	+ ¼
56⅛	56¼	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	55¾	56¼	55¾	55⅞	+ ⅛
11½	11¾	600	Am. Can	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	− ¼
89⅝	90	900	Am. Can pf.	90¼	90¼	89⅛	89⅛	−1¼
52¾	53	900	Am. Car & Foundry	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53	+ ¼
115⅞	116¾	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116	116	116	116	...
44¼	44⅞	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	45	44¼	44¾	+ ½
17⅝	18⅛	100	Am. Ice Securities	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...
27½	29	200	Am. Linseed pf.	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	−1¼
4¾	5	600	Am. Malt	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
41½	42½	900	Am. Malt pf.	41⅛	43	41⅛	43	+1¾
70½	70¾	3,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70	70¾	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅝
102	102½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	102	102	102	102	− ⅛
32¾	33½	850	Am. Steel Foundries	32¼	33¼	32¼	33¼	+ ⅜
117¼	117¾	1,900	Am. Sugar Refining	117¼	118⅛	117¼	117⅝	+ ¼
115⅝	116¼	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115⅞	116½	115⅞	116⅛	+ ⅛
138	138¼	1,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	138⅛	138½	138	138	...
97¾	98½	160	Am. Tobacco pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
27½	28	30	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28	28	28	28	...
36⅞	37	3,200	Anaconda Copper Co.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
106¾	106⅞	2,735	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅞	107¼	106¾	106¾	− ⅛
103⅝	104	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	− ⅛
130¾	131	4,600	Atlantic Coast Line	129¾	132	129¾	131	+2
101½	102	300	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	+ ⅝
..	..	55	Bank of Commerce	197	197	197	197	...
55	57½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	+ ½
77½	77¾	4,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77¾	78⅛	77½	77½	− ⅜
145½	147	500	Brooklyn Union Gas	145¾	146	145½	145½	− ½
238¾	239	2,580	Canadian Pacific	237¾	238¾	237½	238¾	+1
22⅞	23	100	Central Leather Co.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
74¼	74½	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	74¼	75¼	74¼	74¼	...
38	39	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
110⅞	111	5,260	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110¾	111⅛	110¼	111	+ ¼
145	145¼	400	Chi. & Northwestern	145	145	145	145	+ ⅞
150	155	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	150	150	150	150	−3½
1¾	2	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ¼
5¼	7	300	Chi., Un. Tr. pf. t. r. sta.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	23	800	Chino Copper	22½	23	22⅜	23	+ ¼
74	76	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
141⅛	141¼	6,800	Consolidated Gas	141½	142¼	141	141¼	+ ½
171	172	300	Delaware & Hudson	171	171½	171	171½	+ ½
23½	24	100	Denver & Rio Grande	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
48½	49	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	49	49	49	49	...
31	31½	1,000	Distillers' Securities	31	31½	31	31⅜	...
32¼	32¾	3,300	Erie	32⅝	32⅞	32½	32½	− ⅛
52¾	53¼	500	Erie 1st pf.	53	53¼	53	53	...
152½	153½	200	General Electric	153⅜	153⅜	153¼	153¼	+ ¾
4⅜	4⅝	600	Goldfield Consol.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
126¾	127¼	1,800	Great Northern pf.	126½	127⅞	126⅛	127	+1
43	43½	100	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	43	43	43	43	...
141¼	142	300	Illinois Central	141	141½	141	141½	+ ½
15⅛	15⅜	2,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ½
46⅜	46½	3,300	Inter.-Met. pf.	46⅜	47⅜	46¼	47	+1
..	45	200	Int.-Met. pf. v. tr. cfs.	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+1½
107	109	500	Int. Harvester	106	106½	106	106½	+ ½
46	46½	500	Int. Paper pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46½	− ⅜
33	33¼	500	Int. Steam Pump	33¼	33¼	33	33	− ¼
29	30	100	Kansas City South	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
65	66¾	100	Kan. City South. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
104½	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	+ ⅞
179¼	179⅜	69,700	Lehigh Valley	177	180⅛	176½	179¼	+1⅝
153	153½	5,100	Louisville & Nash	149¾	154	149¾	153⅜	+4¼
20¾	20⅞	1,400	Miami Copper	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
32⅛	32⅜	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ¾
40	40½	2,000	Missouri Pacific	40⅛	40½	39⅝	40½	...
49¼	49⅞	500	Nat. Lead Co.	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅞
66	68	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
35¾	35⅞	3,200	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	34½	36⅛	34½	35¾	+2⅛
17⅛	17¼	700	Nev. Consol. Copper	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	...
106¾	107	300	New York Central	107½	107½	107	107	...
139	140	150	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	+ ⅛
40	40½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	40¼	40¼	40	40	...
110¼	110⅜	11,600	Norfolk & Western	109¾	110⅜	109¾	110⅜	+1
118½	118¾	7,600	Northern Pacific	119	119½	118⅝	118⅝	− ⅛
97¼	..	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
121¾	121⅞	5,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	122	122	121¾	122	...
104⅞	105	1,210	People's Gas, Chi.	104¾	105	104¾	105	...
18½	19⅜	200	Pittsburgh Coal	19	19	19	19	− ¾
83½	84	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	84⅛	84⅛	84	84	− ½
109	111	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ¼
2	3	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	− ¾
14¼	14½	200	Ray Consol. Copper	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
30¼	31	100	R'way Steel Spring	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¼
149¾	150	129,400	Reading	150½	151⅜	149¾	150	+ ¼
80¼	80⅞	301	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80⅜	80⅞	80⅜	80⅞	+ ⅞
26½	27	400	Rock Island Co.	27	27⅛	27	27	...
50	50¾	150	Rock Island Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	+1
40½	41½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
112¾	113	8,430	Southern Pacific	112⅝	113¼	112¼	112¾	+ ½
30	30⅛	5,800	Southern R'way ext.	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ½
71	71½	500	South. R'way pf., ext.	72	72⅛	71¾	71¾	− ¼
35¼	36	300	Tennessee Copper	36¼	36½	36	36	+ ½
80	85	100	Texas Co.	83	83	83	83	−3
11⅜	11¾	500	Third Avenue	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	...
4⅛	4¾	200	Tol. R'way & Light	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	− ½
42⅞	43¼	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	43	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
105¾	106½	200	Twin City R. Transit	106	106	106	106	...
101	102¾	300	Underw'd Typewriter	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	+1¼
172	172⅛	116,400	Union Pacific	171½	173	171¼	172	+1¼
92¼	93	100	Union Pacific pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅞
35	36	420	United Rys. Inv.	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
62¾	63	900	United Rys. Inv. pf.	61¼	63	61¼	63	+1½
42	44	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	43	43	43	43	− ⅝
85	89	1	U. S. Express	90	90	90	90	...
46⅞	47⅛	4,400	U. S. Rubber	46⅞	47⅜	46⅞	47⅛	+ ½
109	110	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
75¾	75⅞	300	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	− ½
62⅛	62¼	169,200	U. S. Steel	61⅞	62⅜	61⅜	62¼	+ ¾
108⅞	109¼	300	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	109⅛	108¾	109⅛	+ ⅝
48	48⅛	1,900	Utah Copper	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛	+ ¼
11½	12	400	Wabash	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
23½	24½	500	Wabash pf.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	...
58¾	59½	100	Western Maryland	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
80½	83⅛	100	Western Maryland pf.	81	81	81	81	−1
77½	78	200	Western Union Tel.	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ¾
65¾	66	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66	+1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100¾
2s, c., 1930	100⅜	..
3s, r., 1918	101⅞	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅞	..
4s, r., 1925	113¾	114½
4s, c., 1925	113¾	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100¾
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100¾
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	198	208
Alb. & Sus.	270	..
Am. Ag. C.	53	54½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	..
Am. B. Sug. pf.	97½	99½
A. B. S. & Fdy.	87½	90
A B. S. & Fdy. pf.	125¾	127
Am. Coal	75	90
Am. Cot. O. pf., ex d.	90	100
Am. Exp.	211	216
A. H. & L.	3½	4
A. H. & L. pf.	22	25
Am. L. Co.	9	9½
Am. Locom.	35¼	36
Am. S. pf., B.	86	86½
Am. Snuff	200	..
Am. Sn. pf.	95½	102
A. T. & C.	..	88
Am. W. Co.	27	30
Am. W. Co. pf.	86½	87¾
Ann Arbor	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
B. & O. pf.	88½	89½
Batopilas M.	1¼	1½
Beth. Steel	28½	29½
Bruns. Ter.	7¾	9
B., R. & P.	102	110
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co.	29	30
Canada So.	64	72¼
Cent. Leath. pf.	93½	94
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	315
C. & S. A. Tel.	113	116
Chi. & Alt.	23	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	130
Chi. Gt. W.	20	20¾
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147½	148½
C. & N. W. pf.	191	205
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	145
C., C., C. & St. L.	65	75
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	110
Col. F. & I.	27	28
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	112
Col. & So.	45	49
Col. & So. 2d pf.	65	70
Corn P. R.	10⅛	11
Corn P. R. pf.	75	76
Crex Carpet	72	84
Cuba R. R. pf.	80	..
Cub.-Am. S.	..	57½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	94½	96¼
D., L. & W.	550	560
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11½
Det. & M.	110	..
Det. & M. pf.	100	..
Det. U. Ry.	..	79
D., S. S. & A.	9	11
D., S. S. & A. pf.	19	22
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Erie 2d pf.	43¾	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	95
F. M. & S.	16	20
F. M. & S. pf.	49	49½
Gen. C. Co.	123	131
Gen. C. Co. pf.	105	107
Gen. Motors	38	39
Gen. Motors pf.	76½	79
Granby Con.	..	60
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	..	90
Hav. E. R.	93½	..
Hock. Val.	125	130
Homestake	85	85¾
Ill. C. l. l.	90	..
Inger.-Rand	95	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	..
Int. H. pf.	120½	122
Int. Paper	10	10½
Int. St. P. pf.	80¾	82
Iowa Cent.	17½	18½
Iowa C. pf.	33	35
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	76	80
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kings Co. El. L. & Power	122⅞	..
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	..	102
Lack. Steel	30	31
L. E. & W.	12	15½
L. E. & W. pf.	31	35
Lake Shore	325	450
Long Island	45	52
Mackay Cos.	84	86
Mackay Cos. pf.	72½	73⅜
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Man. Elev.	135¾	138
Mer. Marine	3¾	4
Mer. Marine pf.	14¼	15
May Dept. Stores	73½	74½
May Dept. Stores pf.	110	111½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L.	32¼	34½
M. & St. L. pf.	57	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	134¾	135½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	147	149
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87½	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	65	68
Mor. & Es.	168	..
N., C. & St. L.	150	178
Nat. Bis.	140	141⅛
Nat. B. pf.	126¾	127¼
Nat. Enam.	15	16½
Nat. Enam. pf.	92½	96½
Nat. L. pf.	108½	110
N. Cent. C.	30	55
N. Y. A. B.	53	56
N. Y., C. & St. L.	52½	54
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
N. Y., L. & W.	122	126
Norf. So.	51	54
Norf. & W. pf.	89	90¼
North Am.	72½	73½
N. O. T. & Light	53	54
Ont. Mining	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast	85	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	105
Pac. Mail	30½	31¼
Pac. Tel. & Tel.	47	47¼
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge	175	..
Phila. Co.	106	107
P., C., C. & St. L.	95½	96
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	115½
P. Ft. W. & C.	163	..
Pr. St. Car.	32½	33
Pr. St. Car pf.	98	103
Pullman Co.	158	159
Q'ksil'r pf.	3½	5
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	88½	90
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	100	101
Rdg. 1st pf.	88½	92
Rdg. 2d pf.	93	96
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
R. I. & S.	21¼	22
R., W. & O.	117	..
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
St. L. & S. F.	23	25½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	66
St. L. S. W.	30	32
St. L. S. W. pf.	70½	71½
Sears-Roeb.	137	138
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	121½
S.-S. S. & I.	40½	44
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	110
So. P. R. S.	76	92
So. P. R. S. pf.	105	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	77	83
Stand. Mill.	15	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	47	52
Texas Pac.	24⅜	25
T. P. L. Tr.	87	..
T., P. & W.	16	..
Tol., St. L. & West.	18⅛	18¾
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
Und. Typew. pf.	110½	111½
U. B. & P.	5¾	6
U. B. & P. pf.	50⅛	53
Un. Cig. M. pf.	103	110
Un. Dry G.	97½	98⅞
Un. Dry G. pf.	105	106
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	22	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	110½	111½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	12⅝	13¼
U. S. R. & Impt.	69½	71
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	8½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	12½
Vand. R. R.	..	86
Va.-Car. C. Co.	51	51¼
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	116	118⅜
Va. I., C. & Coke	57	68
Va. R. & P.	39	39½
Va. R. & P. pf.	79⅜	80
Vulcan Det.	12	18
Vulcan Det. pf.	65	70
W. F. Exp.	149	154
Westingh'se 1st pf.	111	118
W. & L. E.	4¼	4½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10½	11
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	5½
Wis. Cent.	53½	56½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
1st week Nov.	$68,534	$57,109	$11,425
July 1-Nov. 7	1,159,784	966,699	193,085

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
1st week Nov.	39,147	41,048	*1,871
July 1-Nov. 7	666,338	776,536	*110,198

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
1st week Nov.	47,449	48,599	*1,150
July 1-Nov. 7	848,007	837,857	10,150

SEABOARD AIR LINE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for September—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	3,046.18	3,027.73	18.45
Freight revenue	1,273,957	1,085,491	188,465
Passenger rev.	393,492	358,528	34,964
Other tran. rev.	105,583	105,367	216
Non-tran. rev.	64,532	62,341	2,191
Total oper. rev.	1,837,566	1,611,728	225,837
Mt. of way and structure	275,346	246,387	28,959
Mt. of equipm't.	277,915	309,929	67,985
Traffic exp.	55,887	54,988	898
Transp. exp.	617,870	537,852	80,017
General exp.	56,733	52,048	4,685
Total oper. exp.	1,283,753	1,101,207	182,546
Net oper. rev.	553,812	510,521	43,291
Outside op., deb.	382	1,902	1,519
Total net rev.	553,429	508,618	44,810
Taxes	75,000	65,000	10,000
Oper. income	478,429	443,618	34,810
July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Freight revenue	3,367,887	3,035,016	332,870
Passenger rev.	1,244,024	1,127,996	116,028
Other tran. rev.	339,008	335,605	3,403
Non-tran. rev.	200,390	160,334	40,055
Total oper. rev.	5,151,310	4,658,952	492,358
Mt. of way and structure	777,739	726,650	51,089
Mt. of equipm't.	801,845	667,263	134,581
Traffic exp.	160,081	173,990	*13,908
Transp. exp.	1,788,794	1,607,806	180,988
General exp.	157,169	140,263	16,905
Total oper. exp.	3,685,631	3,315,974	369,656
Net oper. rev.	1,465,679	1,342,978	122,701
Outside op., deb.	683	6,543	5,860
Total net rev.	1,464,996	1,336,434	128,561
Taxes	22,000	195,000	27,000
Oper. income	1,242,996	1,141,434	101,561

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for October—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
*Gross earnings	84,981	65,340	19,641
Expenses	2,779	550	2,229
Net earnings	82,201	64,790	17,411
Dividends	56,626	49,963	6,663
Surplus	25,575	14,827	10,748

*Earnings on stock of subsidiary companies and miscellaneous income.

WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for July—

Total rec. from operation	2,010,569	1,981,225	29,343
Expr. priv., deb.	939,242	968,470	*29,227
Total oper. rev.	1,071,327	1,012,755	58,571
Total oper. exp.	953,547	881,254	72,293
Net oper. rev.	117,780	131,501	*13,721
Taxes	24,713	15,406	9,306
Oper. income	93,066	116,095	*23,028
Mi., steam roads	47,355	47,024	331
Mi., other lines	17,334	4,728	12,606

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, old	107¾	108	107¾	108
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	107¾	108	107¾	108
4½s, May, 1917, old	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4½s, Nov., 1917, new	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s, Mar., 1930-60, old	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
4¼s, Sept., 1960, new	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4s, May, 1959, l'chg	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s, Nov., 1958, l'chg	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s, May, 1957, l'chg	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s, Nov., 1955-6, reg	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4s, May, 1919, l'chg	99¼	100	99¼	100¼
3½s, Nov., 1954, l'chg	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87¾
3½s, May, 1954, coup	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87¾
3½s, May, 1954, reg	87⅝	87½	87⅝	87½
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg	88¼	89⅝	88¼	89⅝

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday.

Total sales Nov. 16, 1911 .... $3,149,700
From Jan. 1, 1911 764,292,000
Same period last year 564,863,500

Chinese Ry 5s, rcts full paid	13,000	96
Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan	1,000	94⅛
2d series	2,000	93⅛
Rep of Cuba 5s	5,000	102⅞
Virginia 6s, defd Brown Bros & Co certfs	25,000	49
	10,000	48½
	30,000	48
N Y City 4s, 1959	39,000	100
N Y City 4¼s	6,000	102⅞
	6,000	102⅝
N Y City 4½s, 1957, new	5,000	107⅝
Allis-Chalm 5s	8,000	60⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	2,000	102⅛
	1,000	102
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	98⅝
	1,000	98½
Am Sm Secur 6s	15,000	103
	6,000	102⅞
Am T & T cnv 4s	10,000	108½
Am Tob 6s	27,000	117
	177,000	117¼
Am Tob 4s	19,000	90⅞
	20,000	91
	82,000	90⅞
	20,000	90⅞
Tr Co ctfs of dep	25,000	90⅞
	25,000	90⅞
Armour & Co 4½s	2,000	92¼
	1,000	92⅜
A, T & S Fe gen 4s	4,000	99⅝
	1,000	99½
	10,000	99⅝
	5,000	99⅝
	3,000	99¾
conv 4s	5,000	107⅝
conv 4s, 1960	83,000	101
	20,000	101⅛
	25,000	101¼
	3,000	101
conv 5s	8,000	109
	31,000	109¼
	9,000	109⅛
Trans S L 4s	5,000	93⅝
Eastn Okl 4s	2,000	96½
Atl Coast L 4s	1,000	95½
	3,000	95⅜
Atl Coast Line, L & N col 4s	1,000	93⅞
	71,000	94
	10,000	94⅛
	1,000	94
	28,000	94⅛
	14,000	94⅛
	11,000	94⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s	1,000	103¼
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	21,000	99
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	4,000	101⅞
	5,000	102
Beth Steel 5s	1,000	93⅞
Bklyn R Trans ref conv 4s	24,000	85½
Cal G & Elec 5s	5,000	95⅝
	1,000	95
Cent Leather 5s	5,000	96⅝
	87,000	96⅜
Central N E 4s	1,000	93⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s	3,000	97⅛
C & O gen 4½s	2,000	101⅛
C & O conv 4½s	1,000	93⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s	4,000	97¼
	2,000	97⅜
C, B & Q Ill div 4s	1,000	100
C, B & Q joint 4s	12,000	96⅜
Chic & East Ill ref & imp 4s	2,000	81
Chi Gt West 4s	16,000	83½
C, M & St P gen 4s, ser A	10,000	99
	5,000	99⅛
gen 3½s, ser B	5,000	87¼
Wis Val 6s	1,000	112⅜
W & M div 5s	1,000	106¼
C & N W gen 4s	6,000	98⅜
	1,000	98⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s	11,000	96⅜
	1,000	96⅝
	1,000	96⅜
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s	1,000	89¼
C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	73⅞
	15,000	73⅝
	3,000	73⅝
C, St L & P 1st	1,000	113½
Col Fuel Co gen gold 6s	9,000	107⅝
Col & Southern ref & ext 4½s	1,000	97⅜
	1,000	97½
Col & 9th Av 1st	5,000	100
Cuban-Am Sug col trust 6s	10,000	96⅝
Det City Gas 5s	2,000	100¼
Dis Sec Corp 5s	10,000	77
	2,000	77¼
	1,000	77
	2,000	77⅛
	3,000	77¼
	7,000	77⅛
	1,000	78
Erie 1st con 4s	3,000	87⅝
Erie conv 4s, Series B	5,000	77⅝
	4,000	77½
Ft Wh & R G 1st	1,000	83
Galv, H & San A M & P div 5s	5,000	107⅝
Gen Motors 6s	10,000	98⅛
	9,000	98⅜
Ill Central ref 4s	1,000	96⅜
	2,000	96½
Inter-Met 4½s	1,000	79⅝
	26,000	79½
	90,000	79⅝
	5,000 c.	79⅝
	25,000	79⅝
	50,000	79½
	10,000	79⅝
	2,000	79½
	8,000	79⅝
Interna'l Nav 5s	3,000	82¼
Inter Paper 6s	4,000	102¼
Int Steam P 5s	9,000	91½
Irr Wks Dev Agr S A 4½s	12,000	93⅛
K C, Ft S & M 4s	6,000	79⅝
	10,000	79⅝
Kan City So 5s	1,000	100¼
Keok & D M 1st small bonds	200	98
Lacka Steel 5s, 1915	8,000	91½
L S & Mich S 4s, 1928	1,000	94¼
L S & M So 4s, 1931	10,000	93⅞
Lex Av & P F 1st	4,000	99½
L & N unified 4s	10,000	99¼
Manhattan Con 4s	1,000	97⅛
Met St gen 5s	13,000	81
Trust Co ctfs	7,000	80
	10,000	80¼
	10,000	81
	5,000	82
	5,000	82¼
	5,000	81⅞
	10,000	81⅝
	5,000	81½
	5,000	81
	1,000	80⅝
	2,000	81
	7,000	81¼
Met St Ry ref 4s, Trust Co ctfs stamped	15,000	49
	63,000	50
	10,000	49⅛
	19,000	49
	10,000	49¼
	1,000	49¼
M, K & T s f 4½s	10,000	88¼
Mo P 1st con 6s	1,000	108
Mo Pacific 4s	2,000	75
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s	6,000	92⅝
N Y Central gen 3½s	1,000 s 6f	88½
	3,000	88½
L S col 3½s	7,000	79¼
N Y C & S L 1st 4s	10,000	99⅝
	4,000	99⅛
	3,000	99⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	1,000	131
N Y Tel 4½s	3,000	100⅝
Norf & W cnv 4s	10,000	109¼
	5,000	109⅛
	100,000	109⅛
	47,000	109⅛
	128,000	109⅛
	50,000	109⅞
	100,000 s 10f	110
	36,000	110
	20,000	109⅞
	15,000	109⅛
	5,000	109⅞
	20,000	109¾
Northn Pac 4s	6,000	100⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s	1,000	69⅞
Ore R & N con 4s	5,000	95⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	1,000	111⅝
Oregon Short Line gtd refg 4s	2,000	94½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	13,000	99¼
	12,000	99⅜
Penn conv 3½s, 1912	5,000	99½
1915	45,000	97
	20,000	96⅞
Penn gtd 4½s	1,000	104
Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Series B	1,000	106½
Reading gen 4s	1,000	98⅝
	4,000	98½
Rome, W & O con 5s	3,000	107½
St L S W con 4s	1,000	79⅝
San A & A P 4s	1,000	87⅝
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s	10,000	81
	10,000	81⅛
	7,000	81¼
	6,000	81⅛
	2,000	81¼
	10,000	81⅜
	1,000	81½
	12,000	81⅝
	6,000	81⅜
	2,000	81⅞
	2,000	81⅜
	1,000	81⅞
	39,000	82
	16,000	82⅛
	74,000	82
	1,000	82
	1,000	82⅛
	1,000	82¼
	20,000	82
	11,000	82¼
	10,000	82⅜
	20,000	82¼
	40,000	82
	2,000	82¼
	8,000	82¼
	15,000	82¼
So Pac col 4s	2,000	92⅝
So Pac conv 4s	9,000	97⅛
	7,000	97
	3,000	97⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s	500	96
	8,000	95
	2,000	95⅛
So Pac, San Fran Terminal 4s	2,000	91¼
So Ry 1st 5s	5,000	108⅛
	1,000	108
So Ry gen 4s	5,000	79¼
	1,000	79⅜
	5,000	79¼
	6,000	79⅜
	5,000	79⅛
Tex & Ok 1st 5s	1,000	105⅜
Third Av con 4s, tr ctfs stamped	5,000	71
	9,000	70⅞
	4,000	70⅞
	10,000	70⅞
	10,000	71
Un Pac cnv 4s	10,000	103⅛
	48,000	103¼
	22,000	103⅜
Union Pacific 1st & ref 4s	10,000	97¼
	6,000	97⅛
U S Leather 6s	1,000	102
U S R & Imp 5s	1,000	94⅝
U S Rubber 6s	5,000	103⅞
	2,000	104
U S Steel Corp sinking fund 5s	7,000	102
	4,000	101⅞
	5,000	102
	1,000	101⅞
	56,000	102
	8,000	102⅛
	2,000	102
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s	5,000	54
	5,000	54¼
	12,000	54¼
	5,000	54⅜
	12,000	54½
	5,000	54⅝
	22,000	54⅜
	5,000	54⅜
	5,000	54⅜
	5,000	54⅝
Wa-Pit Ter 1st Cent Trust ctfs	10,000	43¼
	1,000	44
	20,000	43⅜
	1,000	43⅝
	10,000	43⅜
Colum Trust cts	1,000	43⅜
Western Elec 5s	5,000	102⅛
Wn Maryland 4s	7,000	88
	1,000	87⅝
Wn N Y & P 1st	2,000	109⅛
West Un Fund & real est 4½s	2,000	97
West Shore 4s	3,000	100⅝
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s	5,000	92⅝
Wheeling & L L 1st con 4s	8,000	84⅝
	2,000	85
	1,000	84⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s	9,000	92⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES.

		Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	100⅛	100¼	4.15
Beth. Steel Co.	6	Nov. 1,'14	100	100¼	5.91
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99¾	99⅞	4.71
C., H. & D., pur. money	4	July 1,'13	99⅛	99¼	4.36
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.49
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	97⅝	98	5.81
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	101	101¼	5.42
Erie	6	Oct. 1,'14	99⅞	99⅞	5.15
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'15	98⅛	98⅝	6.44
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'15	96⅝	97¼	5.35
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	98⅝	98⅞	7.12
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug. 1,'14	97⅛	97⅞	6.01
Int. Rap. T.	4½	1912	100⅛	100⅜	..
Lack. Steel Co.	5	Mar. 1,'15	91⅝	91⅞	8.00
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb. 1,'13	94⅛	95⅛	8.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May 1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.44
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1,'14	96⅛	96⅞	6.43
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June 1,'13	98⅜	98⅞	5.55
N. Y. Cent.	4½	Mar. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.		1912	100⅛	100⅜	..
Oakland Rys.	6	Sep. 1,'13	99⅞	100⅛	5.95
Pac. Tel. & T.	5	Jan. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.42
St. L. & S. F.	5	Mar. 1,'13	98⅝	99⅛	5.72
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13	98⅜	98⅞	5.67
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Tidewater Co.	6	June 1,'13	101⅛	101¼	4.86
U. S. Rubber	6	[illegible] 1,'13	100⅞	101¼	5.36
U. S. Smelt. Ref. & Min.	6	Aug. 1,'14	96⅞	99	6.39
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅛	101⅜	4.91

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Fair Volume, with Price Movements Tending to Higher Levels on Curb.

COPPER STOCKS ARE STRONG

Gains at Close After Active Trading, Though Giroux Sells Off—No Business in Standard Oil Shares.

Prices were generally higher on the Curb yesterday, and trading was in fair volume. The newly issued stock of the Woolworth Company, although not on the official list, made its first appearance and sold up to 66. American Tobacco sold 355 shares, rising from the opening at 450 to 455, and receding to 448. The close was at 450. United Cigar Stores continued active and strong, although the rise was trifling, compared to the upturn of the previous day. After opening at 249, the price rose to 252, and closed at 250. The coppers were strong. Braden sold 2,800 from 5⅛ up to 5¼. Greene-Cananea gained ⅛ on the day's transactions of 2,000, closing at 7¼. Ray Central rose 1-16, to 2 1-16. Giroux, which was the most active of the established issues, an exception to the general strength, selling off from 4⅝ to 4⅜ and closing after sales of 4,500 at 4 7-16. There were no transactions in the Standard Oil subsidiaries yesterday, and it is not expected that trading will be opened until the distribution is made Dec. 1.

* * *

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
355	Am. Tobacco	450	455	448	450
4,500	Bay State Gas	½	9-16	½	9-16
100	Int. Rub t. c.	20	20	20	20
200	Unit. Cig. Man.	44	45	44	45
840	Unit. C. Stores	249	252	248	250
10	U. S. L. & H., new	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	78½	78½	78½	78½
	RAILROADS.				
20	Am. L. & T.	294½	294½	294½	294½
1,400	Chi. Subway	½	½	⅝	⅝
100	Chi. Sub. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
	MINING STOCKS.				
$1,000	*Beaver Con.	46	46	46	46
2,800	Braden Cop.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
300	Butte Coalit'n	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¼
100	*Butte & Vip.	54	54	54	54
22,700	*C. O. D. Con.	16	18	16	18
1,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
200	Florence	73	73	73	73
4,560	Giroux Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4 7-16
1,050	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
2,000	Greene-Can.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
300	Inspirat'n Cop.	8	8	8	8
100	Kerr Lake	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
220	Mc.-K.Darragh	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
200	Nevada Hills	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Ohio Copper	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
800	Porc. Central	4	†4	3 13-16	3 13-16
600	*Porc. North	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	*Porc. Town	54	55	53	54
5,500	Preston E. D.	24	26	24	26
2,000	Ray Central	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
950	*Tonopah Ext.	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
1,500	Wett. Silv. M.	83	83	83	83
300	Yukon Gold M.	3⅜	3⅜	3 5-16	3 5-16
	BONDS.				
$10,000	Det. Term. & Tun. 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	100¼
38,000	Lig. & Mey. 7s	116	116	115⅞	116
4,000	New York City 4¼s	103 3-16	103 3-16	103 3-16	103 3-16
31,000	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	98 7-16	98⅝	98 7-16	98⅝
55,000	P. Lor. 7s, w. i.	115⅞	116	115⅞	116

*Sells cents per share. †Cash.

* * *

	Nov. 16. Bid.	Nov. 16. Asked.	Nov. 15. Bid.	Nov. 15. Asked.
American Tobacco	449	450	447	450
Am. Writing Paper	1½	2	1½	2
Am. Light & Trac.	293	295	293	295
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	105	107	105	107
A., G. & W. I.	7	8½	7	8½
A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	17	15	17
Borden's Con. Milk	120	122	120	122
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	105	107	105	107
Braden Copper	5⅛	5¼	5	5½
British Col. Copper	3⅞	4	4	4½
Butte Coalition	17	17½	16¾	17½
Chicago Elevated 5s	97¼	98	97½	98
Chicago Subway	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Rubber Tire	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
Con Rubber Tire pf.	22	30	22	30
Davis-Daly Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Greene-Cananea	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Guggenheim Explor.	180	190	180	190
International Salt	2	5	2	5
Mason Valley	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Mason Valley 6s	98	101	98	101
Nipissing	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Int. Rubber ctfs.	19½	20½	19	20¼
Kerr Lake	3 3-16	3 5-16	3 3-16	3 5-16
La Rose Con.	3 13-16	3⅞	3 13-16	3⅞
P. Lorillard pf., w. i.	100	109	100	109
P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	88⅝	89	88½	89
First National Copper	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Giroux Mining	4 7-16	4½	4⅝	4 11-16
Ohio Copper	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Ray Central	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Stand. Oil (with all rights)	630	645	630	645
Stand. Oil (ex subs.)	320	400	320	400
Stand. Oil (subs. only)	300	400	300	400
Studebaker C.	52½	54½	52½	54½
Studebaker Co. pf.	100½	102	100½	102½
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
United Cigar Mfrs.	43	44	45	47
United Cigar Stores	248	250	240	245
U. S. L. & Heat, new	14½	15½	14½	15½
U. S. L. & H., new, pf.	75	85	75	85
Western Pacific 5s	89¾	90	89¾	90
Yukon Gold Mines	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was the transactions in a number of stocks of which no sales were reported on the New York Stock Exchange. In this class were American Locomotive, Pacific Mail, Pressed Steel Car, and Texas & Pacific, in all of which there were odd-lot dealings, the business in odd lots handled by commission houses during the day being of gratifying volume. So far as the general list was concerned, the market was strong in tone most of the day. The advance in Lehigh Valley was an early feature.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,480	Amal. Copper	58⅝	59¼	58½	58⅞
200	Am. Beet Sug.	56⅛	56	55⅞	55⅞
30	Am. Car & F.	52¾	53	52¾	52⅞
20	Am. Locomo.	35½	35½	35½	35½
2,940	Am. Smelting	70½	70⅞	69⅞	70½
260	Am. Sugar	117½	118¼	117½	117⅝
10	Am. Tel. & Tel.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼
30	Anaconda Cop.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
110	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
60	Brooklyn R. T.	77⅞	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞
90	Can. Pacific	238	238⅝	238	238¼
30	Ches. & Ohio	74¾	75	74¾	75
470	C., M. & St. P.	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111
190	Consol. Gas	141⅞	142	141⅞	141⅞
290	Erie	32⅛	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
80	Gt. North. pf.	126⅞	127	126⅞	127
110	Inter.-Met.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
60	Inter.-Met. pf.	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
10	I.-M.pf.V.tr.cfs.	45	45	45	45
4,720	Lehigh Valley	177⅛	180⅛	176⅞	179⅛
190	Louis. & Nash.	150⅛	153⅞	150⅛	153⅞
10	M., K. & T.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
840	Mo. Pacific	40⅛	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛
2	M.StP&SSM.l.l.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
10	Nat. Lead	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
100	Nevada Consol.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10	N. Y. Central	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	40	40	40	40
190	Norf. & West.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
340	Nor. Pacific	119⅛	119⅛	118⅞	118⅞
40	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
360	Pennsylvania	121⅞	122⅛	121⅞	121⅞
50	Pressed S. Car	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
18,480	Reading	150⅛	151⅛	149⅞	149⅞
20	Rep. Steel pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
390	Rock Island	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
230	Southern Pac.	112⅛	113	112⅛	112⅞
190	Southern Ry.	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛
10	Tenn. Copper	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
10	Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½
22,090	Union Pacific	171⅛	173	171⅛	171⅞
250	U. S. Rubber	47	47⅛	47	47
24,080	U. S. Steel	61⅞	62⅛	61⅞	62
60	Utah Copper	47⅞	48	47⅞	48
20	Wabash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10	Wabash pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
79,232					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.16¼	.16¼	.16¼	.16¼
200	Belcher	.62½	.62½	.62½	.62½
300	Chollar	.10	.10	.10	.10
2,800	C. O. P.	.16	.17½	.16	.17½
600	El Paso	.69	.70	.69	.70
500	Montana	.96	.96	.96	.96
200	Ophir	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
300	Portland	.90	.91	.90	.91
500	Silver Pick	.08	.08	.08	.08
100	Tonopah Min.	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05
800	Tonopah Ext.	1.12½	1.15	1.12½	1.15
400	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80
6,500					

Lost articles should be advertised promptly in The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Borden's Milk Com. Stock
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
50 International Silver Com. Stock
75 Singer Manufacturing Stock
10 Dixon (Jos.) Crucible Stock
100 Union Typewriter Com. Stock
100 American Snuff Com. Stock
100 Porto Rican American Tobacco Stock
50 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
100 Otis Elevator Pfd. Stock
100 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
25 National Park Bank Stock
100 Westchester Fire Insurance Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
20 Bond & Mortgage Guaranty Stock
25 Realty Associates Stock
5 German-American Insurance Stock
100 Merchants National Bank Stock
1 Fifth Avenue Bank Stock
100 New York State Railways Com. Stock
100 Gray National Telautograph Stock
50 Standard Coupler Pfd. Stock
100 American Stogie Pfd. Stock
125 Computing-Tabulating-Recording Stock
100 American Lithographic Com. Stock
100 Brooklyn Union "L" Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Hudson Companies Pfd. Stock
200 Hudson & Manhattan Com. Stock
100 Hocking Valley Products Stock
100 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 New York Transfer Stock
100 J. G. White & Co. Com.

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Telephone Hanover 7570

Sugar Stocks
Cuban American Com. & Pfd.
So. Porto Rico Com. & Pfd.
Cent. Aguirre Com. & Pfd.
Federal Com. & Pfd.
National Pfd.
Guantanamo
Fajardo
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
34 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 855

F. W. Woolworth Co.
COMMON & PREFERRED
John J. Levenson
43 Exchange Place,
'Phone 7098-7099 Hanover, New York.

Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s, due 1943
Columbus & 9th Av. 5s, due 1993
Lex. Av. & Pav. F'y 5s, due 1993
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Members New York Stock Exchange.

MEGARGEL & Co.
BONDS
5 Nassau St. New York

FOR SALE
Town of Norwalk, Conn.
Ref. Mtge. 4s, Due 1939
Gilman & Clucas
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg. New Haven, Ct.
34 Pine St. New York.

International Nickel Securities
Computing-Tabulating-Recording
U. S. Motor Securities
Autosales Gum & Chocolate
Singer Manufacturing
Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation.
Union Carbide
Mack Motor Car
Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 Broadway 'Phone Rector 877

Will buy—100 Autosales Gum & Choc.
50 Otis Elevator pfd.
100 International Nickel pfd.
50 Royal Bk. Powder pfd.

Will sell—50 Northern Securities
100 Otis Elevator com.
100 Pope pfd.
45 Sen Sen Chiclet.

WEED & GWYNNE,
35 Wall St., N. Y. City. Tel. Hanover 7907-8.

WE WILL BUY
Hudson County Gas 5s
Newark Consolidated Gas 5s
United Electric Co. of N. J. 4s
J. C., Hob. & Pat. St. Ry. 4s
Hackensack Water Co. 4s
Celluloid Co. Stock
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
'Phone 6060 Hanover. 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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DuPont Powder Common Stock
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TEFFT & COMPANY
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BEYER & COMPANY,
Tel. 2340 John. 52 William St., N. Y.

$5,250,000 GOLD FOR CANADA.

Largest Amount Withdrawn for the Purpose in a Day for Years.

The largest amount of gold which has been taken from the Sub-Treasury for Canada in any one day in recent years was drawn yesterday, when Harris, Forbes & Co. shipped $5,250,000 to Montreal. Bankers who handled the shipment said that the money was intended as part payment for an issue of $10,445,000 Montreal Tramways Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds which have been taken by Harris, Forbes & Co. and which will shortly be offered to the public.

A group of Canadian capitalists contracted for the purchase of the Montreal Street Railways and suburban lines some months ago, for the purpose of effecting a merger of tractions costing $30,000,000. Actual transfer of the Montreal property was held up by a suit brought by a dissatisfied stockholder, but the merger has now been effected.

The National City Bank has arranged for the withdrawal of $500,000 in gold, which will be shipped to Buenos Aires in settlement of trade balances owed by foreign bankers, who are taking the money from New York, owing to the ease of money here and the relatively light demand for it at home.

Sound Investments.

We will send you a carefully selected list of securities in which you can safely invest from $100 upwards and obtain therefrom an attractive rate of income.

At present we are offering an unusually attractive

First Mortgage 5% Bond

at a price to net the purchaser 5¼% per annum. The entire issue will be redeemed at 110 and accrued interest within 20 years through the operation of a compulsory sinking fund.

Other high-grade bonds, guaranteed both as to principal and interest, also guaranteed and preferred dividend paying stocks yielding from 5% to 6%, are described in circular form and will be mailed on application.

White & Co.

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Inspiration
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Tonapah Belmont

and other Standard NEW YORK CURB / BOSTON CURB STOCKS

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J. Thomas Reinhardt

38 Broad Street, N. Y.

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5½%

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2500	3750	5000	25000
2500	5000	45000	5000
7000	7500	2500	5000
8250	1000	2500	5000
5000	3500	2500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3500

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BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.,

25 BROAD ST. 'PHONE 5500-5501 BROAD, N. Y.

F. W. Woolworth & Co.

Common & Preferred

when issued

SIEGEL & CO.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Low Cotton Prices.

Writing in The Economiste Français of Paris, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu prefaces a discussion of the outcome of this year's cotton harvest in the United States with the statement that the gratifyingly large yield of the staple and the lower prices for cotton which have resulted from it is one of the most important economic facts in the situation, not only for the United States but for the world at large. He did not deem it necessary to go on to argue that lower prices for cotton were really an economic advantage, although on this side much has been heard from some quarters of the cotton trade, and from the South of the disadvantages of nine-cent cotton. It is a situation in which one man's loss is another man's profit, with the advantage, however, that what the first loses through a lowering in the price of his product is at least in part made up to him indirectly. Meanwhile users of cotton all over the world are in a way to benefit by the bountiful crop which has been making these low prices for cotton.

⁂

Norfolk & Western High Records.

Both the common stock and the convertible bonds of the Norfolk & Western made new high records yesterday, with active trading. The common, which went to 110⅝, closed at 110⅝, a net gain of 1 point, after sales of more than 100,000 shares. The convertible bonds, which sold $536,000, rose to 110. These issues have been strong for some days concurrently with a revival of the old stories of further buying by the Pennsylvania system in attempts to get an actual majority. Both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company already hold substantial amounts of the common and preferred shares, and the combined holdings as reported at the end of the last fiscal year are so close to a majority as to make doubtful the advantage in practical control of bringing these holdings up to an actual majority. Of the common shares, according to the reports of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company for 1910, the former held $31,660,800 and the latter $1,500,000, bringing the combined holdings up to $33,160,608 out of the total issue of $74,429,000 of common stock. The Pennsylvania Railroad, at the same time, held $5,800,000 and the Pennsylvania Company $5,000,000 of the preferred, out of a total issue of $22,991,000.

⁂

How Would Roosevelt Do It.

Not since Col. Roosevelt was writing Presidential messages has Wall Street taken so much interest in his ideas as was accorded his editorial utterance on the Sherman law yesterday. There was a good deal of comment on the direct contradiction between his reiteration of the accuracy of his information about the Steel Corporation's absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the language of the Government's petition to dissolve the corporation, which goes to trial next month, but there were many close observers of the United States Supreme Court decisions, and the resultant attempts to conform with the Sherman law made by the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company, who wished for some of the details, dismissed as unnecessary to an article of that sort, which could readily be devised for making the dissolutions more complete.

⁂

Increased Railroad Dividends.

Two increases of railroad dividends were part of yesterday's news budget. The Hocking Valley increased its semi-annual disbursement from 2 to 3 per cent. and the Kanawha & Michigan announced a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend in place of the 2 per cent. formerly in force. Both roads are controlled by the Chesapeake & Ohio, whose Directors met earlier in the day and declared the regular disbursement. The Hocking Valley paid 3 per cent. dividends from 1901 to 1907, and 4 per cent. from 1908 to 1910. The Kanawha & Michigan was reorganized in 1890, and its only previous dividend was 2 per cent., declared last June.

⁂

Traders Shy of Standard Oil.

Curb traders have left Standard Oil, either the New Jersey Company or its subsidiaries, severely alone since the half-hearted trading started after the first of September in the New Jersey shares, "ex all rights and dividends" and in "rights to subsidiaries and dividends." With so little known about the relative value of the various companies or their dividend prospects the Curb men would rather wait until dividend meetings and annual reports of the various subsidiaries, as they come along, light the way to an approximation of real worth. The wide gap which has existed in the bid and asked quotations of the separated Jersey stock and the rights and the last sale of the New Jersey Company on Aug. 31 illustrates the doubts in the minds of the traders. On Aug. 31 the last sale of Standard Oil stock, before the closing of the books for the distribution, was at $630 for cash. This is $35 below the combined price at which the first sales of rights and New Jersey shares alone were made a few days later. There have since been sales of the subsidiaries "en bloc" at higher prices than $325 a unit, and the latest quotations for the subsidiaries were $300 bid and $400 asked.

⁂

Western View of Anti-Trust Suits.

Confidence that some better means of regulating the big corporations than the suits under the Sherman law will be reached before the case against the Steel Corporation is decided is expressed in the current financial circular of the Tootle-Lemon National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo. The opinion is interesting because of the large territory in which this institution's ideas have weight. The bank's opinion reads: "While it is too early yet to predict what the exact outcome of this suit will be, it seems fair to assume that some compromise arrangement may be arrived at in the three or four years' interval that must elapse before this case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States. There is every reason to believe that both the Government authorities and corporation managers will reach a better basis of supervision, and that in the meantime there will be created a public sentiment that shall demand fair play for the immense industrial combinations of the United States."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 15.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Receipts, cust.	$1,129,287	$12,632,011	$114,206,365
Internal rev...	958,737	13,381,177	112,391,182
Corp. tax.....	140	14,459	1,761,385
Miscellaneous..	321,014	2,543,277	19,490,500
Tot. receipts.	$2,409,178	$28,570,925	$247,849,434
Expenditures..	2,155,486	33,248,008	272,707,180
Surplus	256,692	*4,677,082	*24,857,745

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $70,739,327; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,093,273.

The total balance in the general fund was $129,511,256.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Prices Firm on Light Trading in Most of the Market Centres of Other Cities.

CHICAGO PUBLIC UTILITIES UP

Sharp Rise in Commonwealth Edison and Gain in Kansas City Light—United States Steel Leads in Philadelphia.

Trading in the out-of-town markets was light yesterday, and interest centred in most cases in a few scattered issues.

Prices were firm in Baltimore and demand fairly good, but trading was devoid of anything noteworthy, aside from a further advance of a full point on Seaboard adjustment 5s.

Business in Boston showed a satisfactory increase, and the list broadened so as to include more industrial issues. Trading lacked features, but in the main prices were maintained slightly above the level ruling at the previous close. The market for copper shares, though fairly broad, was not especially active. Amalgamated and North Butte received most attention from the bull party within a fractional range of fluctuations. Keweenaw sold between $1 and 75 cents most of the time, with rumors of a pending assessment. Among the strongest of the industrials was American Sugar. United Fruit held most of the ground gained on the extra disbursement, the rights for the new stock selling above $17.

Commonwealth Edison and Kansas City Railway and Light were the features on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The electric shares opened at 132½, a shade up from Wednesday night, and advanced steadily to 135⅛, closing at 135. Kansas City Railway and Light at 18 was 1½ above the previous closing price. A decline of more than a point in Sears, Roebuck was the heavy feature of the trading. Other changes were fractional. Illinois Brick declined ⅝. The Kansas City Railway and Light Company for the year ended May 31 shows a substantial increase in earnings compared with the previous year. The gross was $7,627,680, compared with $7,161,041 the year before.

United States Steel was the leading issue in point of strength and volume of transactions on the Philadelphia Exchange yesterday. Over 10,000 shares changed hands before 12 o'clock, whereas elsewhere only the lightest kind of trading was recorded. Reading, which is usually an active issue in the Philadelphia market, was only dealt in to the extent of 160 shares during the first two hours. In the afternoon, when shorts had pretty well been covered in Steel, prices reacted somewhat all around.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

	STOCKS.			
150..	A. C. L. of Conn......	250	247½	250
100..	Ala. Coal & Iron......	41	41	41
105..	Con. Power	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
100..	Con. Power pf.........	100¼	100¼	100¼
10..	Con. Coal	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
60..	Houston Oil ctfs......	8	8	8
20..	Maryland & Penn.....	24½	24½	24½
200..	Seaboard Air Line.....	24½	24¼	24½
50..	Seaboard Co. com.....	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10..	Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	95½	95½	95½
150..	Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜
100..	U. S. Steel...........	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
	BONDS.			
$3,000..	A. C. L. of Con. 4s....	95½	95½	95½
15,000..	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8,000..	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s..	87	87	87
2,000..	Baltimore Elec. 5s....	95	94½	95
1,000..	Belair Elec. 1st 6s, 1940.	100	100	100
2,000..	City & Sub. 5s, (Wash.).	104¼	104¼	104¼
10,000..	Cotton Duck 5s........	78½	78¼	78½
37,000..	Con. Power 4½s.......	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
1,000..	G. B. S. Brewing 4s...	39¾	39¾	39¾
1,000..	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	4	4	4
8,000..	Jamison Coal & Coke, Georges Creek	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000..	North Baltimore 5s...	111	111	111
8,000..	Norfolk Ry. & Lt....	100	100	100
1,000..	Norf. & Ports. Tr. 5s.	89½	89½	89½
3,000..	Seaboard 4s, stamped.	87¾	87¾	87¾
46,000..	Seaboard adj. 5s......	82	81½	82
12,000..	United Rys. inc......	64½	64⅜	64⅜
5,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s...	87¼	87¼	87¼
5,000..	United Rys. 4s........	86⅛	86	86
13,000..	United Rys. notes.....	99½	99½	99½
2,000..	Wilm. & Weldon 5s...	111	111	111

BOSTON.

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
80..	Boston Elevated	128	128	128
39..	Boston & Albany......	222¼	222¼	222¼
116..	Boston & Maine....	102	100½	102
2..	Boston & Maine pf....	145	145	145
3..	Boston & Providence.	298½	298½	298½
5..	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf..	110¼	110¼	110¼
3..	Fitchburg pf	126½	126½	126½
1,125..	Mass. Electric	22	21¼	21¾
1,200..	Mass. Elec. pf........	22	21¼	21¼
25..	N. Y., N. H. & H..	140	140	140
22..	Old Colony	189	189	189
150..	Pere Marquette........	20	20	20
520..	Union Pacific	172¾	170⅝	172½
20..	West End	86½	86½	86½
	TELEPHONES.			
469..	American	138⅛	138	138
20..	Am. rcts., $25 paid..	59½	59½	59½
25..	Cumberland	151	151	151
3..	New England	148	148	148
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
250..	Am. Agr. Chem.....	53½	53½	53½
100..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf..	102	102	102
102..	Amoskeag Mfg. Co..	80	80	80
98..	Amos. Mfg. Co. pf..	100¼	100	100¼
200..	Am. Pneu. Svc.......	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100..	Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
858..	Am. Sugar	118	117	117⅞
187..	Am. Sugar pf.......	116	115⅞	116
19..	Am. Woolen pf......	87¼	87¼	87¼
70..	East Boston Land..	10¼	10	10
25..	Edison	291½	291½	291½
25..	Georgia Ry. & Elec..	159	159	159
100..	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf..	92	92	92
35..	Mass. Gas	91	90⅞	91
32..	Mass. Gas pf	95½	95½	95½
25..	Mergenthaler	230	230	230
24..	Minn. Gen. Elec....	127	127	127
65..	Portland Electric ...	72¼	72⅛	72¼
21..	Pullman	159	158½	159
5..	Reece Buttonhole ..	12¾	12¾	12¾
10..	Seattle Electric	107	107	107
12..	Seattle Electric pf..	102½	101¼	102½
6..	Swift & Co.........	100½	100½	100½
10..	Torrington, Class A..	29½	29¼	29½
3..	Torrington pf	29	28½	29
651..	United Fruit	194⅜	193	193¼
4,189..	United Fruit rights.	17¾	17¼	17⅝
360..	United Shoe Mach...	46½	46¼	46½
140..	United Shoe M. pf...	28½	28¼	28½
6,334..	U. S. Steel.........	62¾	61⅞	62½
1..	U. S. Steel pf.......	108¾	108¾	108¾
	MINING.			
50..	Algomah	3	3	3
86..	Allouez	31½	30	31½
388..	Amalgamated	59⅝	58⅝	59¼
200..	Am. Zinc	25	24¾	24¾
125..	Arizona Com'l.....	40c	30c	30c
10..	Butte Balaklala	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
427..	Butte Coalition	17¼	16¾	16¾
260..	Calumet & Arizona..	51½	50½	51⅛
44..	Calumet & Hecla....	380	380	385
415..	Chino	23	22⅝	22⅝
20..	Cons. Mercur........	3c	3c	3c
150..	Copper Range	54¼	53½	54¼
10..	Daly-West	5½	5½	5½
300..	East Butte	11	10⅞	11
110..	Franklin	7⅜	7 1-16	7⅜
1,240..	Giroux	4¾	4 7-16	4 7-16
25..	Granby Con.	29	29	29
1,300..	Greene-Cananea......	7 5-16	7¼	7 5-16
75..	Hancock	19	18⅝	18⅝
75..	Hedley	14¼	14¼	14¼
105..	Indiana	9	8⅞	9
580..	Inspiration	8 1-16	8	8
200..	Island Creek	38½	38	38
15..	Island Creek pf......	86	86	86
435..	Isle Royale	16⅝	16¼	16½
700—	Keweenaw	$1	75c.	75c.
520..	Lake	30¼	29½	29⅝
75..	Live Oak	24⅝	24½	24½
200..	Mayflower	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
225..	Miami	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
20..	Nevada Con.	17½	17¼	17¼
50..	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
694..	North Butte	23	22½	22¾
260..	Ojibway	5	4½	4½
150..	Old Colony	1⅝	1½	1⅝
110..	Old Dominion	44½	44½	44½
2..	Quincy	59	59	59
200..	Ray Con.	14½	14⅜	14½
96..	Shannon	8¼	8	8
100..	South Utah	60c.	60c.	60c.
255..	Superior & Boston....	3¼	3	3⅛
145..	Trinity	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100..	Tuolumne	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
210..	U. S. Smelting	34½	34	34½
114..	U. S. Smelting pf....	47½	47½	47½
105..	Utah Apex	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100..	Utah Con.	15½	15½	15½
60..	Utah Copper	48	47⅝	48
20..	Wolverine	85	85	85
150..	Wyandotte	80c.	80c.	80c.
	BONDS.			
$10,000..	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s...	102	102	102
5,000..	Am. T. & T. 4s......	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000..	A., G. & W. I. SS. 5s	67	67	67
3,000..	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s....	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000..	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s.....	90	90	90
1,000..	Mass. Gas 4½s......	99½	99½	99½
1,000..	N. E. Cot. Yarn 5s...	99	99	99
1,000..	West. T. & T. 5s.....	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Am. Can	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100..	Am. Can pf	90	90	90
25..	Am. Tel............	138½	138½	138½
220..	Chi. Elev. Rys. pf...	94	93¾	94
20..	Chi. Rys. Series 3....	11	11	11
150..	Chi. Subway.........	½	½	½
101..	Com. Edison..........	135⅛	132½	135
20..	Diamond Match.......	103½	103½	103½
100..	Illinois Brick.........	56½	56½	56½
10..	K. C. Ry. & Lt........	18	18	18
10..	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf..	46	46	48
40..	Hart-Schaffner pf....	101½	101½	101½
50..	People's Gas.........	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
80..	Quaker Oats pf.......	105½	105½	105½
390..	Sears-Roebuck	138⅛	137¼	137¼
20..	Sears-Roebuck pf.....	120½	120½	120½
85..	Swift & Co...........	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
210..	U. S. Steel...........	62⅝	62	62
25..	Int. Harvester........	106½	106½	106½
	BONDS.			
$1,000..	Chi. Rys. 4s, B......	90	90	90
5,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s......	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000..	Chi. Gas 5s..........	103¼	103¼	103¼
3,000..	P. & Taft 4-80s, F...	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000..	South Side L. 4½s....	95	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.33
Alpha Con.........	.05	Justice	.05
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.....	.06
Belcher	.60	Mexican	3.40
Best & Belcher....	.13	Occidental Con.....	.50
Bullion	.08	Ophir	1.75
Caledonia	.89	Overman	.90
Challenge Con.....	.15	Potosi	.16
Chollar	.08	Savage	.11
Confidence	.55	Sag Belcher	.24
Con. Cal. & Va....	.72	Sierra Nevada	.41
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.........	1.25
Crown Point	.75	Utah Con..........	.08
Gould & Curry.....	.10	Yellow Jacket.....	.78
Hale & Norcross..	.15		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con. M...	4.45
Belmont	8.20	Goldfield Merger...	.21
Jim Butler	.23	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.26	Jumbo Extension...	.20
Midway	.24	Lone Star.........	.05
Montana	.95	Red Hills	.01
North Star	.37	Sandstorm Kendall.	.03
Tonopah Extension.	1.15	St. Ives	.35
West End	.70	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	2.60
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.16	Bullfrog Mining...	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.01
Comb. Fraction....	.07	Montgomery Mtn..	.01
Booth	.08	Original Bullfrog...	.01
C. O. D.	.17	Tramps Cons.......	.02
Florence	.69		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	6¼	6¾	Jackpot ...	6½	8
Elkton	68½	70	McKinney..	51	52½
El Paso....	70½	71½	Old Gold...	3⅞	4¼
Findlay ...	6⅝	7	Portland ...	92	97
Gold Dollar.	15	18	Vindicator..	70	75½
Isabella ...	13¾	14½	Jen. Samp..	7¾	9

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Amal. Copper	58⅝	58	58
410..	American Railways..	46½	46¼	46¼
165..	Cambria Steel	43⅞	43½	43½
3..	Con. Traction, N. J..	75	75	75
46..	Elec. Co., Am.......	12	12	12
100..	Elec. Storage Battery	53	53	53
39..	Fourth St. Bank.....	300	300	300
210..	General Asphalt	34	33½	34
50..	G. Asphalt pf. ex-div.	73	73	73
95..	Insurance Co., N. A..	21¼	21	21
25..	Int. Ry. pf...........	8	8	8
116..	Keystone Tel.........	7¼	7	7¼
27..	Keystone Tel. pf....	32	32	32
142..	Lake Superior Corp..	27½	27	27½
135..	Lehigh Nav...........	91	91	91
5..	Lehigh Nav. t. c.....	91	91	91
709..	Lehigh Valley	90	88⅝	89 9-16
10..	Lehigh Valley tr. pf..	24	24	24
26..	Little Schuylkill	57½	57½	57½
409..	P. R. T.	22¾	22¾	22¾
100..	P. R. T. t. c.........	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
25..	Penn. Steel pf.......	103	103	103
191..	Penn. R. R.	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞
1,149..	Phila. Co.	54¼	53⅝	53⅞
10..	Phila. Co. pf........	43¼	43¼	43¼
2,858..	Phila. Elec.	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
690..	Reading	75½	75	75⅛
425..	Tonopah Belmont.....	8¼	8⅛	8¼
275..	Tonopah Mining.....	7 1-16	7	7 1-16
12..	U. G. I.	85½	85	85½
14,200..	U. S. Steel	62⅝	61½	62
80..	United Rys..........	35	35	35
150..	United Rys. pf......	62	62	62
856..	Union Trac..........	51¾	51½	51⅝
10..	Union Tr. pf.........	40	40	40
86..	Va. Ry. & P.........	40	40	40

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250..	Crucible Steele	11¾	11½	11¾
160..	Fireproofing pf......	24½	24½	24½
85..	Independent Brewing	4	4	4
100..	Mfrs. L. & H.	24⅝	24½	24½
130..	Ohio Fuel Supply...	43	43	43
10..	Oklahoma Gas	62¾	62¾	62¾
300..	Pitts. Brewing	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
210..	Pitts. Brewing pf....	41	40½	41
10..	Pitts. Coal pf.......	64¾	64¾	64¾
200..	Pure Oil	8⅝	8½	8⅝
500..	San Toy	.43	.43	.43
1,750..	Tonopah Ext	1.25	1.20	1.20
50..	U. S. Steel	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
10..	Westing. Airbrake...	155	155	155
15..	Westing. Electric ..	32¾	32¾	32¾
	BANKS.			
5..	Commonwealth Trust.	160	160	160
10..	Exchange Nat. Bank.	77¼	77¼	77¼
	BOND.			
$14,000..	Pitts. Coal 5s........	88	88	88

PLAZA BANK CONTROL PASSES

Taken Over by Interests Identified with Union Trust—Not a Merger.

Control of the Plaza Bank, which is one of the pioneer banking institutions in the Fifth Avenue residential district, has passed to interests identified with the Union Trust Company. The announcement was made yesterday. No actual merger is to be made. The Union Trust Company is one of the oldest and largest trust companies in the city, and during the panic was made the depository of the cash and securities which the trust company interests, with the assistance of John D. Rockefeller, got together for the relief of the situation.

The Plaza Bank, which was established in 1891, occupied for twenty years the small building at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. The bank's business has grown beyond the capacity of the old banking rooms, and it has just taken a lease of the large ground-floor offices fitted up a few years ago for the Van Norden Trust Company at the Sixtieth Street corner.

The Union Trust Company has an uptown branch at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and has contemplated establishing a branch further uptown. It was said yesterday that ultimately the exchange of interests in the stocks of the two institutions would probably bring about the combination of the Plaza Bank with the uptown interests of the Union Trust Company.

The Union Trust Company on Sept. 29 showed capital $1,000,000, surplus $7,940,000 and deposits of more than $54,000,000. Edwin G. Merrill is President and the members of the Executive Committee are H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, W. Emlen Roosevelt, N. Parker Shortridge, Charles H. Tweed, James Speyer, William Woodward, Walter P. Bliss, and Frederic de P. Foster.

The last published statement of the Plaza Bank shows capital $100,000, surplus $475,000, and deposits $5,000,000. W. McMaster Mills has been President of the Plaza Bank since January, 1896, and its Directors are John Jacob Astor, B. Beinecke, John F. Harris, Richard Delafield, Frederic de P. Foster, C. W. Parson, Charles Scribner, Fred Sterry, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Thomas F. Victor.

WOMEN LOSE IN FAILURE.

Aged Ones Among Creditors of Ball & Whicher—Meet in Private.

Although it was announced at the offices of the failed Stock Exchange house of Ball & Whicher yesterday that the scheduled meeting of creditors had been indefinitely postponed because the bookkeepers had not yet prepared their statement of assets and liabilities, creditors did meet behind closed doors in the office of the assignee, Owen E. Abraham, who is an associate of the members of the failed firm on the directorate of the United Verde Extension Mining Company.

One of the partners explained that the meeting had been made private because a number of the firm's creditors did not want it to become known that they had been caught by the collapse of the firm. There were several women, some of them well along in years, present at the meeting.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday a decidedly firmer tendency was shown all through the list, copper being slightly higher for all deliveries to January. Tin was up ¼ in the asking price. Lead advanced 10 points. Spelter improved 10 points in the asking price.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
Standard copper:	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.25	12.45	12.20	12.40
November	12.25	12.45	12.20	12.40
December	12.30	12.50	12.20	12.40
January	12.30	12.60	12.25	12.40
Lead	4.35	4.40	4.25	4.30
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.30	6.50
Tin	43.25	43.75	43.25	43.50

The American Smelting and Refining Company has advanced the price of lead 10 points, from $4.25 to $4.35 per 100 pounds.

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following table of quotations obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final figures compare with Wednesday's closing prices:

	Thursday.			Wednesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	57	1	3	57	0	0
Copper, futures	57	16	3	57	13	9
Pig tin, spot...........	197	15	0	197	10	0
Pig tin, futures........	187	10	0	188	10	0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £15 17s 6d. Spelter was easy at a recession of 2s 6d, to £26 15s. Cleveland warrants were up 1½d, to 47s 4½d.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Hesitating Tone in London—Prices Firm in Paris, Weak in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were steady today.

All-round hesitancy continued on the Stock Exchange. Home rails improved on the coal miners' vote to put off the question of a strike. Later there was a setback in home rails and mining shares eased off, while rubber and oil stocks showed irregular changes.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher. Later in the forenoon prices moved irregularly. The late trading was generally quiet, but Union Pacific advanced on favorable forecasts of the annual report. The closing was firm. Canadian Pacific was depressed by Berlin realizing.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.30; at Lisbon, 10.00.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Prices were generally firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 45 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prices were rather weak on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private discount rate, 4½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	78 9-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account.	78⅝	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	7¾	37⅝	36¾	+ 1
Atchison	109⅜	106⅝	106⅞	— ¼
Can. Pacific	244⅝	238¼	237⅞	+ ½
St. Paul	114	111	110⅝	+ ¼
Erie	33⅜	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.......	59½	53⅛	53	+ ⅛
Illinois Central...	144½	140⅝	141	— ¼
Louis. & Nash...	154½	150½	149⅛	+ 1⅜
N. Y. Central....	110	107	107	..
Pennsylvania	62⅝	122	122	..
Reading	77¼	150½	149¾	+ ¾
Southern Pacific.	115⅞	112⅞	112¼	+ ⅝
Union Pacific ...	176⅞	172½	170¾	+ 1¾
U. S. Steel.......	63⅝	61⅝	61½	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf....	111⅝	108¾	108½	+ ¼

Exchange, 4.87.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	£1,174,000
Circulation	*520,000
Bullion	654,028
Other securities	309,000
Other deposits	446,000
Public deposits	1,091,000
Notes reserve	1,252,000
Government securities	100,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.50 per cent.; last week it was 49.74 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

*Decrease.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation..................	37,300,000
Treasury deposits	33,475,000
General deposits	14,525,000
Gold in hand.........................	*24,450,000
Silver in hand.......................	*5,050,000
Bills discounted	56,300,000
Advances	14,625,000

*Increase.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d
Camp Bird.....	1	11	0	Esperanza	1	12	6
Tomboy	1	3	1½	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	2	6	Stratton's Ind...	0	2	0

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1ST, 1927.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated August 7, 1907, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 1st, 1912, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $143,089.20, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Spanish-American Iron Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, and will be received until **12 o'clock noon, November 25th, 1911.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., November 15th, 1911.

A Banking and Brokerage Firm, Members of the New York Stock and Cotton Exchanges, wishes to engage a high grade man fully qualified to manage its office and to increase the business thereof. It will communicate only with those having thorough experience and established records of success. The position presents the broadest opportunity for advancement to an incumbent who demonstrates his ability to adequately fill it. Address Y 207 Times Downtown.

THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK, located at 3,501 Broadway, City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

WILLIAM REIMERS, President.

INVESTORS READ

The Wall Street Journal

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

A savings institution organized under the N. Y. State Banking Law. You can take out a pass book with $1 or more. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

4½%

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the NIBUR REALTY COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this thirteenth day of November, 1911, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of [Seal.] Albany, this 13th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

JOSE W. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

ISAAC COHEN, Attorney, 141 Broadway, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certified that the West Coast Construction Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this first day of November, 1911, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 1st day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

JOSE E. PIDGEON,
(Seal) Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that the DUGUNDJI TOBACCO CORPORATION, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this sixth day of November, 1911, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 6th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
[Seal of the State of New York.]

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1911. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

Losses Over Three Million Dollars

In 1909, 1910 and thus far in 1911, the gross reported losses on bonds and policies issued by this Company aggregate $3,023,335, and the net amount paid by this Company on such bonds and policies, during such term, is over $2,000,000.

Many millions are lost by those who do not use our Fidelity Bonds and Burglary Policies.

Why not protect yourself against loss through dishonest employees or loss caused by burglars or sneak thieves?

We bond more people than any other surety company in the world.

National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"America's Leading Surety Company."

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W. 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. — PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Smith-Tevis-Hanford Company

Investment Bonds

60 BROADWAY - - - - NEW YORK

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Detroit and Chicago Extension Wabash Railroad Company, dated July 7, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-one (41) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of the above described mortgage securing same, numbered as follows, viz:

1	242	1004	1321	2005	2719	3238
62	243	1118	1322	2215	2801	3262
63	317	1179	1339	2296	2865	3264
80	484	1181	1741	2321	2920	3495
81	601	1292	1844	2505	2939	3496
115	624	1293	1848	2707	2949	

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due January 1, 1912, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage.

New York, November 8th, 1911.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-one (41) bonds above mentioned were designated by lot in our presence.

E. F. HYDE, Vice President, Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary, Wabash Railroad Company.
W. H. SMIDT, Notary Public, Rockland Co.
[Seal] Certf. filed in New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on and after the 1st day of January, 1912, at 110% ($1,100 per bond.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.
New York, November 8th, 1911.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS

—FIFTEENTH YEAR—

Capital & Surplus over $2,000,000

Our Company now owns an estate with 13 miles of avenue and street frontage, against which there is an indebtedness of only 30%

An investment with us combines absolute security and liberal income return.

We offer CONVERTIBLE BONDS yielding

6.66%

Call or write for Circular E.
METROPOLITAN DEPT.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS,
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1911, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $28,584.86. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.—By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1911.

DIVIDENDS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 62.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 30th September last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from interest on the proceeds of land sales and from other extraneous assets, was declared payable on 2d January next to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on 1st December next.

By Order of the Board.
W. R. BAKER, Secretary.
Montreal, November 13th, 1911.

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILWAYS COLLATERAL TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Chicago Elevated Railways, held to-day, a quarterly dividend of 1½% was declared on the preferred participation shares, payable December 1, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 25, 1911.

THOS. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.
New York, November 16, 1911.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING CO.

82 Broadway, New York, Nov. 16, 1911.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this Company has to-day been declared, payable December 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 24th.

FRANK SWEENY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, November 2, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fifth day of December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LIGHT & HEATING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The United States Light & Heating Company will be held at the office of the company at 281 St. John Street, Portland, Me., on Wednesday, December 13th, 1911, at 11 A. M. Stock books close November 20th and open December 14th.

W. S. CRANDELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY, (Virginia):

The undersigned trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-three thousand ninety-seven and 65-100 Dollars ($23,097.65) for the purchase of the bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before Friday, December 8, 1911.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
New York, November 3, 1911.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS INSTRUMENT, MADE BY MARY J. MENDELS, WILLIAM L. MENDELS, and WALTER A. B. MENDELS, certifies as follows:

1. That the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. S. MENDELS, Jr., & COMPANY and composed of EMANUEL S. MENDELS and the said WILLIAM L. MENDELS and WALTER A. B. MENDELS has been dissolved by the death of the said EMANUEL S. MENDELS, which occurred on the 16th day of October, 1911, and that the said WILLIAM L. MENDELS and WALTER A. B. MENDELS are surviving partners.

2. That the business of the said firm or partnership of E. S. MENDELS, Jr., & COMPANY had continued and transacted business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, for more than three years last past.

3. That the said MARY J. MENDELS is the widow and sole legatee of the said EMANUEL S. MENDELS, deceased.

4. That the said MARY J. MENDELS, WILLIAM L. MENDELS, and WALTER A. B. MENDELS have formed a copartnership for the carrying on of the same business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, under the firm name of E. S. MENDELS, Jr., & COMPANY, which said business is now located at No. 6 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan.

5. That the residences of the said parties are as follows: MARY J. MENDELS, 50 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; WILLIAM L. MENDELS, 144 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.; WALTER A. B. MENDELS, 66 North 9th St., Newark, N. J.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals on this 24th day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

MARY J. MENDELS. [Seal.]
WILLIAM M. MENDELS. [Seal.]
WALTER A. B. MENDELS. [Seal.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 24th day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, before me personally came and appeared MARY J. MENDELS, WILLIAM L. MENDELS, and WALTER A. B. MENDELS, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

CHARLES SWANSON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

BOYER, GRISWOLD & COMPANY.—The undersigned do hereby certify that they have formed a limited partnership under the firm name and style of Boyer, Griswold & Company.

1. That the principal place of business of said firm is located in the City and County of New York.

2. That said firm intends to conduct a general brokerage business, and the business of buying, carrying and selling stocks, bonds and other securities, and cotton, grain, wheat and other commodities.

3. That Philip Boyer, residing at Manhasset, L. I., Le Grand C. Griswold, residing at Mt. Kisco, New York, Hamilton Hadden, residing at Hempstead, L. I., and Louis Starr, Jr., residing at Bernardsville, N. J., are the general partners, and that Ogden H. Hammond, residing at Bernardsville, N. J., is the special partner of the firm, and that all the partners of the above firm, both general and special, are more than twenty-one years of age.

4. That Ogden H. Hammond, who is the special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in cash.

5. That the said partnership begins on the first day of November, 1911, and is to continue up to and until the 1st day of November, 1912.

Dated, New York, November 1, 1911.

PHILIP BOYER.
LOUIS STARR, JR.
HAMILTON HADDEN.
LE GRAND C. GRISWOLD.
OGDEN H. HAMMOND.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 1st day of November, 1911, before me personally appeared Philip Boyer, Le Grand C. Griswold, Hamilton Hadden, Louis Starr, Jr., and Ogden H. Hammond, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they duly and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(Signed) MORRIS MEYERS,
Notary Public 146,
[Seal] New York County.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, 1911, the undersigned became partners in the business of buying, selling, and vending all kinds of stocks in the City of New York under the firm name of J. M. NOYES & CO. at No. 66 Broadway, New York City.

Dated November 17, 1911.

CHARLES P. NOYES,
JULIUS W. NOYES,
WILLIAM L. MARSTON.

BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

BANKS RECOGNIZE LADING BILL BUREAU

Opposition to the Plan of Liverpool Banks Melts Into Co-operation.

GUARANTY TRUST AGREES

National City Acquiesces, but Suggests That the Bureau Should Be Not Here, but in Liverpool.

Opposition to the Liverpool bankers' cotton bill of lading bureau in New York by two of the largest institutions dealing in foreign exchange has at length been withdrawn, and the object sought by the foreign buyers of American cotton seems to have been attained. This was a verification of all lading bills accompanying drafts on the foregn banks to prevent a repetition of frauds like those perpetrated by Knight, Yancey & Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company, which had steadfastly refused to make use of the local lading bill agency, has sent out a notice to its customers to the effect that hereafter it will handle bills of exchange accompanied by lading bills, to be verified by the central bureau. The National City Bank, while maintaining its old attitude toward shippers, who have an understanding with their foreign buyers which exempts them from the necessity of having their bills certified, will, nevertheless, co-operate with the central bureau in dealing with shippers who send their lading bills there.

Max May, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has sent the following circular letter to customers:

> We beg to advise shippers that it will be the policy of this company, from this time until further notice, to co-operate with the Cotton Bills of Lading Central Bureau.
>
> Shippers who sell their cotton abroad on condition that bills of lading be verified by the central bureau will find us prepared to handle their bills of exchange, co-operating along the lines of additional safety this plan implies.
>
> To others we beg to say that while we shall at present put no impediment in their practices heretofore employed, and will continue until further notice to receive their exchange on the old basis, yet conformity to the new regulations at the earliest possible moment, wherever it can be done conveniently, will be much appreciated.

While the National City Bank is availing itself of the machinery of the bureau, it still maintains that it is a mistake to keep the office in this country, and Vice President J. E. Gardin, who is now abroad, will endeavor to convince the Liverpool banks that the bureau should be moved to that city, with a branch in London. It would then be possible for buyers upon whom drafts are drawn to send their copies of bills of lading to the agency by messenger for comparison with the copies sent to the bureau by the railroads which have accepted shipments.

Under the present arrangement, if the bureau discovers a discrepancy or evidence of fraud in the advices accompanying a draft, it becomes necessary to cable the buyer of that fact. If the bureau were in Liverpool the banks there would have an opportunity to examine the genuineness of drafts before accepting them.

The National City Bank has received another opinion from counsel to the effect that in making use of the lading bill agency it is not assuming any additional liability for the genuineness of the documents accompanying drafts which it has bought.

Charles S. Haight, representative of the Liverpool conference, has been making a personal canvass among the principal cotton shippers and has persuaded most of them to send their bill to the bureau. The National City Bank says that while it will work with the bureau, it will not refuse to buy drafts drawn by responsible shippers merely because they are not sending their advices through the local agency.

FRISCO LINE EXPLAINS.

Texas Pacific Hasn't Built Its Share to Carry Out Traffic Agreement.

Explaining its position in the controversy which has arisen with the Goulds roads over the carrying out of traffic agreements made last May, the St. Louis & San Francisco Line issued the following statement yesterday:

> The Frisco Railroad found it necessary to construct a line to connect the two separate parts of its system between Memphis and New Orleans, and had taken more than a year to find a suitable location, on account of the country through which the line would pass being full of lakes and swampy. The Frisco had made its arrangements, and when its intention to build this line became known, the matter was taken up with Mr. Yoakum by the two banking houses, Blair & Co. and Speyer & Co., which led to the suggestion from Mr. Gould on April 23, of the joint use of their lines, composed of the Iron Mountain and the Texas & Pacific, betkeen Membhis and Baton Rouge, La. This led to conferences between the representatives of the three different lines, and after the usual course of threshing out details, a contract was agreed upon and executed by the officers of the three companies several months ago. The contract is now in the hands of the Missouri Pacific.
>
> The infomation the Frisco has from officers of the other lines is to the effect that the Iron Mountain had signed and approved the contract; that the officers of the Texas & Pacific had signed the contract, but the board up to the present time has not approved it. No improvements have been made by the Texas & Pacific on the portion of their line covered by this contract—about 98 miles—out of the total of about 385 miles covered by the contract. The Missouri Pacific has gone ahead widening banks, relaying the present light rail with eighty-five-pound steel, reballasting the line, and are building forty miles, known as the Marianna cut-off, which is part of the work to be done under the contract. They have spent, the Frisco is informed, 60 or 70 per cent. of the money necessary to comply with the terms of the contract.

CHANGE MATCH SELLING PLAN

Diamond Company Will Ship No More on Consignment.

Distribution of the Diamond Match Company's product through a system of consignments to jobbers for sale on a commission basis has been abandoned by the company, according to a statement issued by President Stettinius. The company will hereafter sell on the old basis of filling actual orders, although it will continue to distribute exclusively to jobbers.

It was explained in the circular that the consignment of commission tied up too much capital, since ownership of the matches remained with the company until sale by the consignees, and put the company to the expense of insurance besides the loss of interest on the capital represented by the stocks in the jobbers' hands.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 34½@35c; extras, 34c; firsts, 31@32½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; held, specials, 32½@33c; extras, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 26@26½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 32c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, specials, 25½@26c; extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, 21½c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; packing stock, No. 3, 18½@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, pound, 15½c; average, fancy, 15@15¼c; current make, specials, 14¾c; average fancy, 14½c; under grades, 12½@14¼c; Daisies, September and earlier, best, 15½c; current make, best, 15c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 12¾@13c; choice, 11½@12c; current make, specials, 12¼@12½c; choice, 11@11½c; all makes, good to prime, 9½@10½c; common, 5@8c; hard skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 37@39c; extra firsts, 34@36c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 23@26c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 20@26c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2, 18@18c; poor to fair, 15@17c; checks, prime, 17@17½c; poor to good, 14@16c; refrigerators, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 22c; firsts, local storage, charges paid, 21@21½c; on dock, 20@21c; seconds, local, storage, 19½@20½c; seconds, on dock, 19@20c; thirds, 16@18c; dirties, 13@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 50@55c; selected whites, fair to good, 40@48c; badly mixed, 32@38c; hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 30@37c; Western, gathered whites, [illegible]

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market opened with a better tone and showed evidence of strength all day, although closing at a little under the extreme prices. The gain for the day was ⅝ to ¾c. European markets were generally firm, English prices were ⅜ to ⅝d higher, Paris showed improvement, Berlin was firm, and Antwerp 1½c per bushel up. The Buenos Ayres market opened unchanged after having advanced about 2c the previous day. The Argentine news was less optimistic. There were direct cables received here and also cables received via Europe claiming less favorable weather conditions and that there was some deterioration in the crop. The European demand, however, was small, and only about six loads of Manitoba wheat were reported at the outports, none here. There was some buying late on the report from Russia regarding the serious conditions in a number of provinces there and that 8,000,000 people were on the verge of starvation. American receipts were again of moderate proportions and the receipts at Winnipeg were also less than last week. The total interior movement in four days has shown a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels, compared with last week, and the total is only a little more than last year. There were reports of active demand for cash wheat at Minneapolis. Shipments of wheat, however, from the interior continue very light and have been smaller than either last week or last year. Cash wheat was nominal, with No. 2 red quoted at 97¾c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.13⅜; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.04½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.10.

CORN.—The corn market was firm, advancing steadily, closing at the highest prices for the day. The advance was due to disappointment at the movement, and there was a good deal of buying by commission houses. Weather conditions were not as favorable as expected, and the offerings from the country were restricted. Corn husking is progressing slowly, owing to the numerous storms. The Price Current reports the quality of the corn poor, which was indicated by the last Government report. Cash corn was reported ½ to 1c higher at interior markets, with demand better. Exporters reported three loads at outports. No. 2 corn was quoted at 70¼c for new, free on board, January to March loading.

OATS.—The market was firm, with a fair trade. Prices were influenced by the strength of other grain. On the advances, however, there was considerable stuff for sale. Receipts were small at the West, having shown a decrease compared with last week, while shipments from the interior have increased. Cash oats were steady, with standards and No. 3 white quoted at 54c; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products were very firm and closed at about the best prices for the day. There was good general buying, notwithstanding the fact that live hog receipts amounted to 154,000 at all points, the largest this Fall. Packing for the week was also heavy, amounting to 640,000, against 415,000 last year.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	99½	99	99⅝	99
May	1.04⅞	1.04⅝	1.04¾	1.04½
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.40@9.60	9.35
November	..	..	9.40@9.60	9.35
December	..	..	9.45@9.65	9.40
January	..	..	9.50@9.62	9.50
March	..	..	9.50@9.65	9.50

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	95	93⅞	94⅝	94
May	1.00½	99⅞	1.00⅝	99¾
July	95	94¾	95	94½
Corn—				
December	64⅜	63½	64¼	63½
May	65¼	64½	65¼	64½
July	65⅛	64½	65⅛	64⅜
Oats—				
December	47⅝	47¼	47½	47⅜
May	50¼	49⅞	50⅛	49⅞
July	46⅝	46¼	46¼	46⅛
Lard—				
November	..	..	9.15	9.12½
December	9.20	9.07½	9.20	9.20
January	9.42½	9.27½	9.40	9.32½
May	9.65	9.50	9.65	9.57½
Ribs—				
January	8.60	8.42½	8.60	8.47½
May	8.77½	8.60	8.77½	8.62½
July	8.70	8.55	8.70	..
Pork—				
January	16.57½	16.30	16.57½	16.40
May	16.97½	16.70	16.97½	16.77½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Ignoring the firmness of pure lard and the strength of the spot situation, oil prices, with the exception of the near positions, showed very little change. Switching operations accounted for a liberal proportion of the day's business and the buying of the nearby months against sales of the distant options was reflected in quotations. Tenders circulated in about the same volume as heretofore, but November oil continues to display strength. There is still considerable gossip of from 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. of oil owing, but some authorities believe that the extent of the unhedged short interests is being exaggerated. Meanwhile spot supplies are extremely light and crude steady with prices quoted at $4.47 to $4.54 in the Southeast and Valley and ½c. lower in Texas.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.90	5.82
November	5.88	5.81	5.88	5.81
December	5.66	5.65	5.66	5.69
January	5.64	5.63	5.63	5.66
February	..	..	5.65	5.66
March	5.70	5.67	5.68	5.69
April	5.72	5.72	5.71	5.70
May	5.80	5.76	5.78	5.77

COTTON.

With the market easily influenced by comparatively small orders either way, the day's net results were unimportant. Heaviness was in evidence during the early session with initial declines of from 2 to 9 points, these losses being augmented slightly in the trade immediately following, but a slow gradual recovery was witnessed. Further bear pressures had some effect early with a little selling from the South, but withal the support from spot interests and other scattered demand served to keep the market within the rut which has prevailed for several weeks. Sentiment continues bearish in the main, but not aggressively so, and until offerings are freer at the South or spinners buy more freely, little change in the situation is being anticipated.

The committee on the revision of spot cotton differences received general commendation on the action taken in increasing penalties and premiums. Some selling at the immediate start of yesterday's session was credited to extremists who labored under the belief that more radical changes would be made, but interests which are actively identified with the actual handling of the raw material expressed satisfaction over the readjustment. With this revision disposed of, the trade gave as an excuse for waiting the coming ginning report, although it is not believed that its effect will be great. Many rumors circulated as to the preliminary advices to the National Ginners' Association and with a statement that their reports indicated 11,478,000 bales ginned, operators were inclined to accept this as practically official. This may be slightly under expectations in some quarters, but explanatory remarks accompanying the report were that picking during the period was hindered due to inclement weather at times, while in 1908, and last year practically ideal weather conditions were enjoyed. It was also asserted that low cotton prices and scarcity of labor were factors. A year ago the Census Bureau showed 8,780,000 bales and in 1908 official figures were 9,596,000 bales. Weld & Co.'s report recently indicated 11,628,000 ginned bales to date. There was a crop estimate by F. C. Olds & Co. for an outturn of 15,800,000 bales.

Liverpool cables were a shade disappointing yesterday and the China situation is still regarded as a factor not stimulating abroad. It develops that there was really a small inquiry in the local market from China, but bids were low. Private spot advices in regard to cotton accumulating, and the ability of farmers to hold are still unconvincing, although some reports that December shipments have been well filled in parts of the belt attracted attention. Southern spot markets were officially reported as generally unchanged, as was the local market. Into-sight figures today are expected to be about the same as last week, when 642,000 bales were reported.

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid. Asked.	Prev. Close.
November	9.26	9.26	9.30@9.32	9.22
December	9.33	9.24	9.31@9.32	9.32
January	9.10	9.02	9.09@9.10	9.08
February	..	..	9.14@9.16	9.13
March	9.20	9.09	9.19@9.20	9.17
April	..	..	9.23@9.25	9.22
May	9.28	9.18	9.26@9.27	9.27
June	9.29	9.27	9.28@9.29	9.30
July	9.32	9.24	9.30@9.31	9.34
August	9.30	9.30	9.31@9.33	9.34
September	..	..	9.32@9.34	9.34
October	9.33	9.30	9.32@9.34	9.34

COFFEE.

Coffee again exhibited a firmer tone, closing at a net advance of 7 to 24 points, with sales of 47,500 bags. The firmness was based on strength in Brazil, where prices, according to the special cable, showed an advance of 100 reis, representing a total gain of 400 reis from Monday. Havre closed unchanged to ¼ franc net advance, while Hamburg was ¼ to ¾ pfennig higher. There were no regular cables from Brazil owing to the holiday.

Spot coffee: Rio No. 7, 15@15¼c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	14.40@14.41	14.33
December	14.42	14.35	14.39@14.40	14.28
January	14.10	14.10	14.09@14.10	13.85
February	..	..	13.83@13.90	13.70
March	13.60	13.57	13.59@13.60	13.48
April	..	..	13.55@13.56	13.45
May	13.53	13.51	13.52@13.53	13.41
June	..	..	13.49@13.50	13.40
July	13.47	13.47	13.47@13.48	13.39
August	..	..	13.46@13.47	13.37
September	13.46	13.42	13.45@13.46	13.35
October	13.42	13.42	13.45@13.46	13.35

Charges Mining Stock Fraud.

Ex-Mayor Thomas P. Taylor of Bridgeport, Conn., began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William B. Thompson of Yonkers to recover $8,100 and interest from 1905. Taylor alleges that Thompson induced him by false representation to invest that amount in the Santa Rita Mining Company of Mexico. He says he learned in 1907 that the stock was worthless. Thompson denies that he misrepresented the mines.

EXPECTING A BENEFIT FROM UNION PACIFIC

Wall Street Believes Great Investment Holdings Are Soon to be Divided Among Shareholders.

BIG SHORT LINE PROFITS

More Than $50,000,000 Turned Over to Swell the Union Pacific's Profit and Loss Surplus.

Wall Street saw in the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, issued yesterday, an indirect announcement that the company is putting its accounts into such shape that its long contemplated plan of distributing its investment holdings to shareholders may be realized after the Government's appeal in the merger suit has been disposed of by the Supreme Court. The appeal comes up for argument in January.

The announcement, in brief, was that $53,728,000 of profits realized by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company from its original investment in the Northern Securities Company had been transferred to the credit of the Union Pacific. The latter owns all of the stock of the Short Line, and the $53,728,000 was paid to the parent company as a dividend. The total profits of the Northern Securities transaction were $58,684,000, but $4,955,000 was transferred to the Union Pacific in 1905.

In addition to this enormous sum, the Union Pacific's credits to profit and loss included a balance from the year'h earnings after dividends of $14,334,000 and $3,649,000 which had been expended by the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for betterments, but which had been previously charged to income, and $3,426,000 as interest on construction advances included in the cost of railways purchased by the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company. Altogether, the Union Pacific's profit and loss surplus of $186,914,000 represented a net increase during the year of $71,118,000. This increase, Wall Street quickly found, is equivalent to 30 per cent. on the Union Pacific's outstanding stock and convertible bond requirements.

The $58,684,000 profit on the Northern Securities transaction was a heritage of E. H. Harriman's fight for control of the Northern Pacific, which brought on the Stock Exchange panic of 1901, and the subsequent handling of the proceeds of the Hill securities. The purchase of Northern Pacific stock was severely criticised at the time by Union Pacific interests, who considered a large part of the sums so invested lost.

Mr. Harriman's skillful handling of his investments not only offset any threatened loss on the Northern Pacific, but eventually resulted in the great profit shown in the Oregon Short Line. The proceeds of the Hill securities were reinvested in 1906 in stocks of other roads, among them the New York Central, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chicago & Alton. These securities hitherto have been carried at cost, less the profit realized from the sale of the Hill stocks.

Chairman Lovett's explanation of this change in Union Pacific's bookkeeping follows:

> The increase in the book value of stocks and bonds owned results from the disposition made in this year's accounts of the profits realized from the sale of the Northern Securities Company stock and the securities received in the distribution of said company's assets. Pending final adjustment, the entire proceeds from the sales of these securities were treated as a credit against the cost of stocks and bonds, thus diminishing the book cost of all stocks and bonds by the amount of the profits realized from their sale. The investment stocks cost $223,795,629. On June 30, 1911, their market value was about $267,000,000.
>
> The profits realized by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company from its original investment in the 824,918 shares of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company and from the sale of the stocks which it received under subscription rights to the stocks of the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company received in the distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company were $58,684,157. Of this sum, $4,955,479 was taken up by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company in its profit and loss account in the year 1905; the remaining $53,728,678 was taken over this year. This year the profit was distributed as a dividend on the shares of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, all of which are owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Union Pacific's income account was published some months ago. It showed a surplus of 16.6 per cent. earned on the stock, of which 8.12 per cent. came from transportation operations and 8.40 per cent. from investments. Its mileage increased in 1910-11 by 382, its gross earning decreased $1,244,600, and its net $4,313,000. The company's balance after the payment of its 10 per cent. dividend was $14,334,000, a loss of $5,485,000 from 1910.

EXTRA ON UNION GAS.

Expected Dividend of 1 Per Cent. Addition to Quarterly Declared.

As had been generally expected the Directors of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., making the total disbursement for the fiscal year 7 per cent.

The company had been paying 6 per cent. regularly before the 80-cent gas law went into effect in 1906. It cut its rate in that year to 3 per cent. and paid nothing in 1907. In 1908 only 5½ per cent. was declared, and since then 6 per cent. has been paid. Although the dividend is, of course, not cumulative, stockholders have counted their dividends as in arrears. The reduction and passing of dividends had left them 9½ per cent. behind what they would have received if the 6 per cent. rate had been maintained. Yesterday's declaration of 1 per cent. extra reduces the arrears 8½ per cent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS. TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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The most modern hotel building in Town. Numerous Suites, with private baths and lavatory, hot and cold water to every room. French Restaurant, Auto Garage, Concerts, etc. CHAS. SWOBODA, Manager, late of the bathing establishment at Hammam R'Irha, N. Algiers.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS. TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD
NEW S. S. OLYMPIC SAILS FROM NEW YORK DEC. 9

St. Paul, Nov. 18, 9:30 A. M. | Lapland, Nov. 18, 10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, Nov. 18, 9:00 A. M. | Celtic, Nov. 23, 12:00 Noon

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
St. Paul........Nov. 18 | St. Louis........Dec. 2
Philadelphia....Nov. 25 | New York.......Dec. 15

Atlantic Transport
NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Min'waska..Nov. 18, 9 AM | Minnetonka..Dec. 9
Minneapolis, Dec. 2, 7:30 AM | Minnehaha..Dec. 16

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.
Lapland (new)..Nov. 18 | Finland.......Dec. 2
Vaderland......Nov. 25 | Zeeland.......Dec. 13

White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
*St. Paul. Nov 18, 9:30 AM | *St. Louis.......Dec. 2
Oceanic..Nov. 25, noon | Olympic (new)..Dec. 9
*American Line Steamer.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic....Nov. 23, noon | Baltic..........Dec. 14
Cedric....Dec. 7, noon | Laurentic......Dec. 20
NEW YORK & BOSTON
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT.
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
Romanic...Nov. 25, noon | Cretic........Dec. 8
Adriatic.....Dec. 2, noon | Adriatic.....Jan. 10

CRUISES WEST INDIES $150 Upward
PANAMA CANAL Jan. 20
31 DAYS SOUTH AMERICA Feb. 24
White Star Line's (New) S. S. "Laurentic"
Largest and Finest in the Trade.

WHITE STAR LINE
To The RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers and Villefranche
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamers
"ADRIATIC" ✡ "CEDRIC"
Dec. 2—Jan. 10—Jan. 24—Feb. 21—Mar. 6
Detailed Itineraries on Request
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 Broadway, New York

The Largest German Steamship
For London—Paris—Bremen
"GEORGE WASHINGTON"
27,000 Tons
Sailing THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, at 10 A. M.
SAILINGS
Friedrich der Grosse, Thursday . . . . Nov. 30
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Saturday . . . . Dec. 9
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Thursday . . . . Dec. 14
Last Christmas Ship.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Mediterranean Sailings Saturday, 11 A. M.
PRINZESS IRENE, Saturday . . . . . . Nov. 18
Special Sailing KOENIG ALBERT, Saturday . Dec. 2
BERLIN, Saturday . . . . Dec. 9
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

CUNARD LINES Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World
MAURETANIA NOV. 22, 9 A. M. DEC. 16, 4 P. M. LUSITANIA NOV. 29, 9 A. M. DEC. 27, 9 A. M.
Special Christmas Sailing of the S. S. MAURETANIA, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M.
CAMPANIA DEC. 6, 10 A. M. CARMANIA DEC. 13, 10 A. M.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound
CANADIAN SERVICE—PORTLAND, LONDON
Regular sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II) and Third Class Passengers only.
CRUISES to EGYPT Via ALGIERS and RIVIERA
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
CARONIA Nov. 18 | PANNONIA Dec. 16 | FRANCONIA Jan. 20
IVERNIA Nov. 30 | CARONIA Jan. 6 | LACONIA Feb. 3
CARONIA Feb. 20 | CARMANIA Mar. 2
A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES, 24 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines
CLYDE LINE—MALLORY LINE—PORTO RICO LINE—WARD LINE.

Take Your Car to Florida
You will enjoy some of the finest automobile roads in the world. Florida's ocean beach courses are famous. The best way to go is by the big, fast steamers of
THE CLYDE LINE
Put your car aboard in New York and on arrival it is ready to roll out on the dock and speed away. We can help you plan your trip. Write *now* and secure early reservations.

You Can Succeed in Texas
See this big, vital country of the Southwest and learn the opportunities of succeeding with its growing wealth. You can go direct from New York to Galveston on one of the big record holders of the Mallory Line of 11,000 tons displacement and enjoy a bracing ocean trip at little expense. Close connections for San Antonio, all Texas points and the Pacific Coast. Write for travel magazine, AGWI News. It is free.

CLYDE LINE AGWI MALLORY LINE
TOUR BUREAUS
Piers 36 and 45, North River, also 290 Broadway, New York.
50.

Cook's Nile Steamers
Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.
Egypt..........Dec. 5 | Egypt..........Dec. 26
Arabia.........Dec. 12 | Arabia.........Jan. 2
Rameses the Gt. Dec. 19 | Rameses III...Jan. 2
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious dahabeahs and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.
Tickets and Tours for Independent Travellers Everywhere, with or without Hotels, etc.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Av., 2389 Broadway, New York.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques Are Good All Over the World.

Go To Bermuda $10 Up Round Trip
Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates.
Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian," 5530 tons, sails November 23d and December 2d, 13th, 23d.
Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.
Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers direct from steamer on to the dock in Bermuda.
For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Av., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO. Ltd., Quebec.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM
URANIUM S.S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
Volturno......Nov. 23 | Uranium.......Dec. 21
Campanello....Dec. 7 | Volturno.......Jan. 4
Uranium S. S. Co., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Provence......Nov. 23 | *La Touraine.....Dec. 14
*La Savoie.........Nov. 30 | *La Provence.....Dec. 21
*La Lorraine......Dec. 7 | *La Savoie........Dec. 28
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3:00 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (New).....................Nov. 25
†Quadruple Screw Steamer.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Sailing schedule 1912 in print, furnished on application. First-class, $70 up. Thru Bookings Dalmatia, Levant, Orient, India, China, Japan.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Cameronia, Nov. 18, 2 PM | Caledonia...Dec. 2, 3 PM
California, Nov. 25, 10 AM | Columbia..Dec. 9, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP $10, $15 & UP
By the Transatlantic Liner "TAGUS."
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
22 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Av., 649 Madison Av., N. Y., OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:49 | Sun sets..4:41 | Moon rises..3:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:01	5:27	11:23	11:53
Governors Island	5:25	5:50	11:55	12:00
Hell Gate	7:15	7:40	1:25	1:40

Arrived—Thursday, Nov. 16.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 8.
SS Aries, Huelva, Oct. 28.
SS Trabboch, Barbados, Nov. 7.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Nov. 11.
SS Tagus, Bermuda, Nov. 14.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Nov. 14.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Nov. 11.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 15.
SS Millinocket, Stockton, Nov. 14.
SS Katuna, Boston, Nov. 14.
SS Daphne, Campertown, Nov. 10.
SS Huron, Charleston, Nov. 14.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Benecia, Azores	10:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz der Nederlanden, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Tampico		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
President Grant, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Caronia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tagus, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Uller, Guiana	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, London		9:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow		2:00 P.M.
Princess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Denver, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Neuces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
F. J. Luckenbach, San Juan		10:00 A.M.
J. Raris, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Coppename, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vasari, Bahia		1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Michigan	Antwerp	Oct. 3
Narragansett	London	Nov. 3
St. Michael	Algiers	Nov. 3
Celtic	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	Nov. 9
Camaguey	Tampico	Nov. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 14
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Provence	Havre	Nov. 11
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Nov. 4
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Nov. 11
Baltico	Almeria	Nov. 4
Grenada	Grenada	Nov. 9
Clearfield	Venice	Oct. 29
Philadelphia	Southampton	Nov. 11
American	Antwerp	Nov. 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Rochambeau	Havre	Nov. 11
California	Glasgow	Nov. 11
Germania	Horta	Nov. 12
Masaba	London	Nov. 5
Kursk	Libau	Nov. 5
Prinz Sigismund	Colon	Nov. 11
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 15
Santiago	Jacksonville	Nov. 15

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Volturno, incoming from Rotterdam, was reported 60 miles northeast of Sable Island at 7:40 A. M. yesterday.

SS Kursk, incoming from Libau, was reported 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:30 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early Sunday.

SS Narragansett, incoming from London, was reported 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, incoming from Southampton, was reported 1,098 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early Sunday.

SS Lorraine, outgoing for Havre, was reported 80 miles west at 3:50 P. M. yesterday; due at Havre, if not delayed, early to-day.

By United Wireless.

SS Francisco, Hull, was 300 m. E. of Boston at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Oklahoma, Shenango, was 27 m. W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Concho, Mobile, was 52 m. W. of Tampa Bar at 7 P. M., 16th.

SS Creole, New Orleans, was 65 m. N. W. of Tortugas 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Herman Frasche, Sabine, was 1,080 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8:30 P. M., 16th.

SS Camaguey, Tampico, was 272 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at noon, 16th.

SS Lampasas, Galveston, was 400 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, was 45 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 16th.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, was 210 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 6:17 P. M., 16th.

SS Lucy Neff, Georgetown, was 285 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 16th.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz, was 286 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Korona, Demerara, was 310 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7 P. M., 16th.

SS Alliance, Cristobal, was 207 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M., 16th.

SS Manzanillo, Havana, was 749 m. S. of Scotland Lightship at 7:45 P. M., 16th.

SS City of Everett, Philadelphia, was 6 m. E. of Brandywine at 6:10 P. M., 16th.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Martha Washington, at Trieste, Nov. 13.
SS Ancona, at Naples, Nov. 16.
SS Suruga, at Algiers, Nov. 4.
SS Indrawadi, at Shanghai, Nov. 16.
SS Inverclyde, at Shanghai, Nov. 16.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Plymouth, Nov. 16.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Boulogne, Nov. 16.

Sailed.

SS Minneapolis, from London, Nov. 16.
SS Braemar, from Algiers, Nov. 13.
SS Karema, from Colombo, Nov. 16.
SS Exeter City, from Bristol, Nov. 16.
SS Christopher, from Para, Nov. 14.
SS Oceanic, from Queenstown, Nov. 16.

Passed.

SS Campine, New York for Ghent, passed the Lizard.
SS Italia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Nov. 17 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Nov. 17 6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands (via San Francisco)—Oceana	Nov. 19 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Nov. 20 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Marama	Nov. 24 6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Nov. 30 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Smoked Ham Is Held Not to Be "Bacon"—Bracelets Are Held Not "Toys."

Smoked ham is not "bacon" according to a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, made yesterday. It is held that the commodity must pay duty as "meats, prepared or preserved," at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the importers, claimed that the hams, which were invoiced as "Rundschittschinken," should pay duty at the rate of 4 cents a pound under the present Tariff act.

It appears from the testimony that the so-called "long bone" has been removed from the hams in controversy, although the "knuckle bone" still remains. Judge Waite, in his decision for the board, holds that the processes followed in preparing the hams do not cause them to fall within the tariff provision for "bacon and hams." It is held that the goods were assessed properly as "meats."

In overruling a claim made by G. W. Sheldon & Co. the board held that cotillion bracelets must stand the customs tax of 60 per cent. on their value. It was contended by the importers that the articles are "toys," and as such subject to duty at the rate of 35 per cent. Judge Sharretts says that the goods are of substantial character, not necessarily for children's use. The Collector's classification is affirmed.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Dwelling Opposite the J. Pierpont Morgan Residence Offered for Business—Important Sale in Pennsylvania Station Loft Zone—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The inevitable invasion of business in the hitherto restricted Murray Hill residential section has been again illustrated by the public advertising of another house opposite the J. Pierpont Morgan residence for business.

A sign has just been placed on the dwelling at 222 Madison Avenue, owned by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, offering it for sale for commercial uses, through the brokerage houses of Cross & Brown and Pease & Elliman. It was only a few days ago that the residents in that locality were startled by the sign on the adjoining house, 220 Madison Avenue, owned by Arthur P. Heinze, offering it for sale or on long lease for business.

The two houses cover a plot of 53 feet, and are directly opposite Mr. Morgan's home. The new sign on the Jones residence calls attention to the desirability of the plot for trade, in view of the fact that a prospective operator can obtain a frontage exceeding fifty feet.

On the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, just in the rear of the houses, the twelve-story Haviland Building is being erected, and the side streets near by show many other evidences of business activity.

C. Laue Buyer of Seth Low Plot.

Charles Laue is the buyer of the property at 502 and 504 Broadway and 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52 Crosby Street, five and six story and basement loft buildings, on a plot containing 16,600 square feet, sold by former Mayor Seth Low through Mooyer & Marston.

The property has a frontage on Broadway of 46.6 feet, extending through 200 feet to Crosby Street, with a frontage of 120 feet on that thoroughfare. It was held at about $400,000, but, according to report, brought less. It is assessed by the city at $445,000.

Mr. Laue stated yesterday that he had no definite plans for the improvement of the plot, but that it would undoubtedly be improved with a tall loft structure.

Deal in Pennsylvania Zone.

A large deal in the Pennsylvania Station district which forecasts an early commercial improvement has been made by M. & L. Hess, who have sold to the Realty Holding Company the seventy-five-foot plot at 151 to 155 West Thirtieth Street, about seventy-five feet from the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue. The property was sold for Jennie G. Biddulph, Wellington and Herbert Germond, and Mary Palmer. A two-story structure now stands on the plot, which is 75 by 98.9. Negotiations are pending, it is stated, for a resale of the plot to a building operator for improvement with a twelve-story loft.

Canterbury Apartment in Trade.

The Canterbury, a new six-story elevator apartment, on the south side of 108th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by the Irving Judis Building Company to the Douglas Realty Company.

In part payment the buyers give a five-story loft building, on a plot 30.1 by 107.11 by irregular, near Cliff Street; also 96 Bank Street, a four-story loft, on a lot 18.6 by 54, located near Greenwich Street. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning negotiated the sale.

L. G. Gillespie Buys Dwelling Site.

Laurence L. Gillespie of the banking firm of J. S. Bache & Co. has purchased from the estate of Laura Manley the vacant lot, 25.6 by 100.8½ feet, at 11 East Eighty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Ground will be broken at once for a five-story American basement dwelling, with a white marble front. Mr. Gillespie recently secured an option on the old Brinckerhoff residence at 19 East Eightieth Street, but owing to various restrictions on the property the sale was not made. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company represented the seller.

Another Bowery Corner Sold.

Another sale of Bowery property in which there has been considerable activity during the last few weeks was reported yesterday by Pierre M. Clear & Co., who sold for Simon and Amelia Herrman the six-story loft building, on plot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Bowery and Hester Street.

The property was held at $150,000 and has not changed hands since 1884. Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers.

Deal on South Street.

Edward H. Kelly has sold to an investor, through the Charles F. Noyes Company an old five-story building on a plot 32 by 65, at 269 South Street.

Tenements for Investment.

The two six-story tenements with stores at 227 to 233 West 116th Street, each on a plot 40 by 100.11, have been sold to an investor by Josephine Bleier.

Bronx Sales.

The Beneson Realty Company has sold, through Kurz & Uren, 431 East 162d Street, a three-story frame dwelling on a plot 35 by 100. The same firm of brokers has also resold for the Beneson Company the northeast corner of 167th Street and Franklin Avenue, a one-family frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

An investor has purchased from Margaret J. Ellis 2,347 Jerome Avenue, a three-story building on a lot 18 by 60 by 80. Shaw & Co. negotiated the sale.

Bernard J. Farrell and Bessie Gainsborg have sold to builders, through F. M. Weiss & Co. Lots Nos. 552, 553, 554, and 555, Tremont Terrace. The property is located at the southwest corner of Westchester and Mahn Avenues.

John J. Schweitzer has purchased through Ernst & Cahn 927 Courtlandt Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 140.

Louis Lowenstein has sold the plot on the west side of Inwood Avenue, 32 feet south of Belmont Street, 218 by 165 by irregular.

The three four-story single flats at 460, 462, and 464 East 180th Street have been sold to an investor by John A. Steinmetz, as broker.

Brooklyn Dwellings in Demand.

Otto Singer, one of Brooklyn's largest operators and builders, has sold the following two-story detached dwellings: 1,792 West Seventh Street, to William Behrenson; 1,794 West Seventh Street, to T. Boesen; 1,741 West Ninth Street, to William Joyce; 1,743 West Ninth Street, to T. Douglas; 1,784 West Ninth Street, to Benjamin Freeman; 1,757 West Ninth Street, to H. Bechter; 1,777 West Ninth Street, to James Owencroft; 1,765 West Ninth Street, to Otto Valentine; 1,761 West Ninth Street, to M. Kayser.

Mr. Singer has broken ground for twenty-seven houses on West Eighth Street, five stores and apartments on Kings Highway and West Ninth Street, and thirty-two houses on West Tenth Street.

Bayhead Yacht Club Buys.

The Bayhead Yacht Club of Meadowmere Park, Jamaica South, has purchased from the Charles Meyer Company a parcel having a frontage of 69 feet on the west side of Jamaica and Rockaway turnpike, with a frontage on Hook Creek.

Kensington Dwelling Sold for $15,000

George B. Wightman has purchased from the Rickert Finlay Realty Company a two and a half story Colonial house located on the south side of Nassau Road, between East and West Drives, at Kensington, L. I. The consideration was about $15,000.

Long Island.

Catherine E. Buttell has sold to the Park Lawn Building and Realty Company a parcel having a frontage of 600 feet on the west side of Woodhaven Avenue.

Henry Brady has sold to Frances Donohue 40 feet on West Side Highland Avenue, near Palace Boulevard, Bayside.

Clarence E. Anderson has sold to Charles A. Ryder of Jamaica a parcel having a frontage of 50 feet on the east side of Grand Street, 200 feet south of Hillcrest Avenue, Jamaica.

George R. Dutton has sold to Samuel P. Schiansky of Manhattan a parcel of eight lots at Jamaica Centre, Jamaica.

The Baikel Land Company has sold to Hamilton B. Pearsall, Jr., of Jamaica, four lots at Queens Borough Park, Jamaica.

Earl J. Helmick has sold to Max Wohl of Jamaica a parcel of five lots at Cedar Manor.

The Berger homestead at Westbury Manor has been sold by Henry Pierson to Thomas P. Adcock.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Second mortgage money, various small sums at reasonable rates. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

$22,000-$40,000 on first mortgages, west side, Harlem; no charges. Siegal, 51 West 116th.

$3,000 and upward to loan on Bronx real estate. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Jersey City's Big Vacant Lot Sale.

The largest sale of vacant lots in Jersey City this year has just been made by Isaac Klinghoffer, who has purchased eighty-nine building plots in the rapidly growing Greenville district of the city. They have been bought from Dr. Horace G. Bidwell and the Wegman estate.

The property is located on both sides of Wegman Place, between Ocean and Jackson Avenues, and comprises all the land from a point 300 feet west of Ocean Avenue to a point 100 feet east of Jackson Avenue. The buyer has been an active operator in Greenville.

Recent Buyers.

A. J. Carpenter is the buyer of the Lazarus estate property at 715 Lexington Avenue, reported sold Wednesday.

Building Operations Decline.

The monthly report of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, given out by Building Supt. Rudolph P. Miller yesterday, shows a decrease of nine in the number of buildings for which plans were filed in October, as against the same month last year, and costing $1,718,625 less.

The greatest falling off was in store and loft buildings. Plans were filed for three buildings of this class in October costing $530,000, as against thirteen last year costing $3,482,000.

Bank Building for Ludlow Street.

Plans have been filed for a semi-fireproof bank and office building, three stories high, on the west side of Ludlow Street, 50 feet north of Canal Street. It will have a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 75.6 feet. Max Kobre is the owner. Benjamin W. Levitan, architect, has estimated the cost at $50,000.

Leases Fifth Avenue Home.

Lloyd Warren of Warren & Wetmore, architects, has leased his residence at 1,041 Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-fifth Street, for the Winter months. It covers a plot, 44 by 102 feet, and the asking price has been $14,000. Davis & Robinson were the brokers.

Leases.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have rented for the Manhattan Centre Company to Flaven, modiste, the first floor in the new building to be erected at 10 East Forty-sixth Street.

Loewenfeld & Pfeiffer have leased for a term of years the stores on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, and Park Avenue and 111th Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have rented for the Sharpe Realty Company to the National Distilling Company for a term of years the easterly store and basement of the building recently completed at 252 to 258 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Edward M. Lewi has leased 4,000 square feet in the building 129 and 131 West Twenty-second Street for Costuma & Zimetbaum; for William C. Walker Sons, 5,000 square feet in the building at 3 and 5 Waverly Place; for Charles Kaye, 5,000 square feet at 12 and 14 West Twenty-first Street; for the Twenty-fifth Construction Company, 5,000 square feet at 143 and 145 West Twenty-ninth Street.

The Grolier Society has leased through Heil & Stern in the Putnam Building 2 to 6 West Forty-fifth Street, the seventh floor for a term of years.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the A. & S. Construction Company the second, sixth, and top loft, containing about 15,500 square feet in the new building now nearing completion at 142 and 144 West Twenty-sixth Street, to Samuel Simoff, J. Shaff & Shakman, S. Wiener & Co.; for the Weisen & Goldstein Realty Company 12,000 square feet at 151 to 155 West Twenty-fifth Street to I. Sternberg, and for Samuel Simoff the third loft at 34 West Seventeenth Street to A. Silverman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,504 and 2,506, n w corner of 145th St, two six-story flats, with stores, each 40x100; executor's sale, adjourned to Nov. 23.

118th St, 12 West, s s, 201 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, adjourned sine die.

171st St, 510 West, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 43.9x95, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Nov. 23.

Delancey St, 192½, n s, 41.10 ft w of Ridge St, 25x51.10, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to D. I. Goldstein, $23,800.

Lawrence St, 28 and 30, s s, 391.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60x100.7x100, two two-story tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. A. Shortt, $12,000.

149th St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. M. Carpenter, $19,000.

105th St, 217 and 219 East, n s, 179.3 ft e of 3d Av, 40.10x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Haas, $46,000.

Park Av, 1,708 and 1,710, w s, 50.5 ft s of 120th St, 50.5x90, two five-story tenements and stores; also,

117th St, 106 East, s s, 47.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.10x64.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned sine die.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

Grand St, 576, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75, to Rachel Lane, four and three story tenements and stores; also,

Grand St, 576, n s, 25 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75, to Rachel Lane, three-story front and rear tenements; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Dec. 7.

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Franklin Av, 1,100, s e corner of 166th St, 100x31.6x100.3x31.6, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, German Savings Bank, $26,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av, w s, 240 ft s of 183d St, 30x120, vacant; to plaintiff, John Cass, $4,300.

By Joseph P. Day.

Grant Av, 1,050, e s, 107.8 ft n of 165th St, 25x102, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. L. Taylor, $7,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Ludlow St, w s, 50 ft n of Canal St, for a three-story bank and loft building, 25x79.6; M. Kobre, 41 Canal St, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost....$50,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 771 and 773, to a five-story factory; Tegetmeirer & Riepe, premises, owner; J. M. Baker, architect; cost....$8,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

BELMONT AV, w s, 120.10 ft n of 180th St, 24.7x80; Filomena D'Auria to Giuseppe Benza, 4,284 3d Av, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BOSTON ROAD, n s, Lot 133, Map of Morrisania, 205x176, Gerald J. Barry and others to Medford Realty Co., 601 West 111th St., Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BROADWAY, n s, adjoining lands conveyed by Putnam to Varian and another, September, 1885, 25x150, Kingsbridge; Mary Byrns to Anna E. Burns, 2,540 Grand Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Thomas C. Larkin, 154 Nassau St....$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 99.11x100; Medford Realty Co. to Gerald J. Barry and others, 2,529 Grand Av, Oct. 31, (mtg $175,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

BROADWAY, 597, w s, 25x200 to Mercer St; S. Stanwood Menken, referee, to Alfred C. Bachman, 265 West 121st St, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.. $102,750

SAME PROPERTY; Trustees of Columbia College to same, quitclaim, Nov. 15; same attorney....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred C. Bachman to Joseph H. Wright, 1,917 Broadway, and another, (mtg $90,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 25x137 to lands of New York & Harlem Railroad Co. x25x141; Harry Cahn and others to John J. Schweitzer, Alexandria, N. Y., (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

CROTONA AV, e s, 400 ft n of 183d St, 20x100; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Frank Willetts, 1,379 White Plains Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.. $7,820

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Willetts to John O'Leary, 991 East 167th St, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 15; same attorney....$1

ELIZABETH AV, n s, 300 ft w of Main St, 275x100, City Island; Harnet Realty Co. to Minnie T. Sayers, 218 West 121st St, Nov. 16, (mtg $20,000;) attorneys, Sayres Bros., 31 Nassau St....$100

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 167th St, 100x25; James J. Martin to Charles J. Forshew, 142 West 49th St, (mtg $6,500,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles J. Forshew to Arthur J. McSorley, 1,248 Clay Av, (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD, n s, at w s of Weeks Av, 69.4x43.10x62.7; Theodore Roehrs to Charles V. Gabriel, at Plymouth, Penn., Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

GRAND ST, s w s, 46.4 ft n w from n e corner of estate of Edw. Laight, 17.5x—; William H. Morse and others to George D. Bartholomew, 85 Washington Place, Nov. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

INTERIOR STRIP, 138 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 82.3 ft s of 103d St, runs w 60x n 8.7 to centre line of old Clendenning Lane x e 60.1x s 6.1 to beginning; the Clendenning Co., 202 West 103d St, to Alexander Finelite, 3 Scammel St., B. & S. Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

JEROME AV, 2,357, w s, 17x79.11; Margaret J. Ellis to Lewis H. Woods, 2,404 Grand Av, (mtg $9,800,) Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

KENMARE ST, n s, 21.4 ft e of Mulberry St, 78.10x—; Lina Weil to Moses J. Wolf, 1,111 Madison Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Moses J. Wolf to Rosa H. Susswein and another, 230 East 15th St, Oct. 27; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway.$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Digney Av, Lot 8, map of Section B of Edenwald; Ralph Gillette, referee, to Susan Adt, 4,114 Byron Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$4,600

LOT 113, Map 1,098 of Tremont Heights, (mtg $600;) Lamport Realty Co. to Thomas Pentecost, 65 Lamport Av, Nov. 15....$1

LOT 114, same map; Aaron J. Binsky to same, (mtg $600,) B. & S., Nov. 16....$100

LOTS 115 and 116, same map; Solomon C. Lamport to same, (mtg $1,200,) Nov. 15....$1

MAPLE AV, n w corner of Logan St, 25x100.10; Maria A. D'Angelo to Samuel Greason, 521 10th Av, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

MAPES AV, s e s, 851.1 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66x150.2; James C. Langan and another to Gertrude F. Glennon, 2,064 Mapes Av, Nov. 15; attorney, Edw. J. Glennon, 42 Broadway....$100

NEWELL AV, w s, 100 ft s of Julianna St, 25x219 to Bronx River x26x219, with all title to land in bed of river; Maria or Marie Kirchacker to Richard Morrison, 10 Station Place, Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

OPDYKE AV, n s, 225 ft w of Oneida Av, 205x148.3x186x150.4, except part for 236th St; Van Curlear Realty Co. to Sadie A. Byrne, 205 East 162d St, (mtg $4,000;) Nov. 15; attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av.$100

OLD ROAD, n e corner of Maitland Av, 50.2x132x50x128, Westchester; Hy. J. and Mary A. Seery to Bartholdi Manufacturing Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 15; attorney, Solon B. Lillienstern, 135 Broadway....$100

SETON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Charles Jaeger to Signhild Hagman, 4,111 Gunther Av, (Nov. 15;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Jacob Goldfarb to Israel Koenigsberg, 63 Pitt St, Nov. 13, (mtg $28,500;) attorney, Benjamin Koenigsberg, 93 Nassau St....$100

VYSE AV, s w corner of 180th St, 48x102; Fulsen Realty Co. to Lina Butt, 200 West 128th St, Nov. 14, (mtg $58,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $100

WALTON AV, w s, 128.9 ft n of 184th St, 19.11x96.5; Roger A. Pryor, referee, to Bell A. Davol, 18 Irving Pl, Brooklyn, Nov. 16; attorneys, Noble & Camp, 2 Wall St..$6,000

WALTON AV, w s, 149.8 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.5; Roger A. Pryor, referee, to Bell A. Davol, 18 Irving Pl, Brooklyn, Nov. 16; attorneys, Noble & Camp, 2 Wall St..$6,000

WHITE PL RD, w s, 125 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Adolph Weissman to Bertha Buscholske, North Beach, L. I., Nov. 9; attorney, Joseph A. Seidman, 61 Park Row..$1

8TH AV, 2,442, e s, 24.11x76.3; Margaret Newman to Irwin Realty Co., 97 Nassau St, (mtg $24,500,) Nov. 15; attorney, S. Packard, 97 Nassau St....$100

8TH AV, 2,442, e s, 24.11x76.3; Renard Building & Construction Co. to Nathan Fromm, 1,061 Prospect Av, Sept. 29, quitclaim; attorney, S. Packard, 97 Nassau St....$25

9TH ST, 719 and 721 East, 50x92.3; Fromen Realty Co. to Hyman A. Brody, 61 West 115th St, Nov. 15, (mtg $60,000;) attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row....$100

26TH ST, 334 East, 25x98.9; John J. McBride, referee, to Julia Hoffmann, 467 East 136th St, Nov. 16; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A, $22,750

26TH ST, 262 West, —x49.4; Ellen Kennedy to Caroline Hatch, 264 West 26th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Benjamin Patterson, 302 Broadway....$1

26TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of 7th Av, 199.6x98.9; Metropolitan Printing Co. to United States Lithograph Co., 1,495 Broadway, Sept. 1; attorneys, Winthrop & S., 32 Liberty St....$1

56TH ST, 442 West, s s, 25x100; William Bensel, executor, to Bartley Lynch, 428 West 36th St, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

63D ST, 139 and 141 West, 33.6x100.5; Standard Holding Co. to Thomas Berkeley, 526 West 53d St, Nov. 15, (mtg $27,800;) attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway....$100

65TH ST, w s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Rachel Rosenblum to Jacob Bloch, 54 East 122d St, Nov. 16, (mtg $37,000;) attorneys, Bloch & H., 346 Broadway....$100

77TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Benjamin J. Weil to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, Nov. 9; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$100

86TH ST, 312 East, s s, 17.6x102.2; Leo F. Gieberich to Alice M. O'Brien, 202 West 103d St, and another, quitclaim, Oct. 26; attorney, A. T. Kiernan, 1,411 Broadway..$1

86TH ST, 433 East, 18x100.8; Henry Freiberger to Harvey C. Price, 200 West 111th St, (mtg $10,000,) Nov. 15; address, 271 Broadway..$1

95TH ST, 335 East, n s, 30x100.8; Lillian Gingold to Bronx Investing Co., 99 Nassau St, (mtg $26,910,) Nov. 14....$100

160TH ST, 735 East, 96x48.8; Emma M. S. Meslaniz to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, Nov. 3; attorney, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$100

107TH ST, 52 East, s s, 19x75.5; Rosa Wassermann to Philip Goldstein, 166 South 2d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $13,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, N. Cohen, 217 East Broadway....$100

109TH ST, 308 West, s s, 19x100.11; Matilda W. Brower, widow, to Runkle Realty and Construction Co., 149 Broadway, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 15; Fleischmann Brothers Co., 507 5th Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Runkle Realty and Construction Co. to Fleischmann Brothers Co., 507 5th Av, Nov. 15, (mtg $22,000;) address same....$100

121ST ST, 218 West, 15x100.11; Minnie T. Sayers to Harnet Realty Co., 103 East 125th St, Nov. 16, (mtg $8,500;) attorneys, Wechsler & R., 135 Broadway....$1

135TH ST, 617 East, n s, 40x100; Arthur J. McSorley to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 15; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 3,075 3d Av....$100

140TH ST, 24 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; Jennie Kuretsky to Maurice Cohen, at Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 15; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St....$100

140TH ST, 24 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; Revenue Realty Co. to Jennie Kuretsky, 759 Jennings St, (mtg $32,000,) Nov. 15; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 27 William St....$100

140TH ST, 55 West, 41.8x99.11; Thomas Berkeley to Standard Holding Co., 128 Broadway, Nov. 5, (mtg $46,000;) attorney, Bolton Hall, 29 Broadway....$1

147TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Fashion Realty Co. to George Tiernan, 201 West 123d St, (mtg $13,500 and all liens,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

162D ST, n s, part of Lots 44 and 45, map of North Melrose; Benjamin Benenson to James J. Martin, 58 East Kingsbridge Road, Nov. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

178TH ST, n s, 181.11 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x100; Anna H. Bedford to John D. Arthur, 88 Lake St, Ocean Grove, N. J., (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 16; address, second part at Asbury Park, N. J....$1

Directory of business property to rent—The New York Times every Sunday. List of business properties vacant and shortly for occupancy. Properties classified as offices, lofts, stores, etc. The New York Times is the acknowledged medium for renting business property. Thousands of its regular readers are interested in business properties. In October The New York Times was the only morning newspaper that gained in Real Estate advertising, and thus far this year has published nearly 1,000,000 lines representing the highest grade offers in the realty field. Real Estate Department. Telephone 1000 Bryant—Adv.

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADT, Susan, to Ray Isaac, 550 South 8th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Kingsbridge Road, s e corner of Digney Av, Edenwald, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Lawrence Jacob, Diamont Point, N. Y.; Broadway, 597, w s, 25x200, to Mercer St, Nov. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Nash & Jones, 63 Wall St. $90,000

BARTHOLDI MANUFACTURING CO to Henry J. Seery and another, 50 Wall St; Maitland Av, n e corner of Old Road, 50x132, Nov. 15, 2 years; attorney, John J. Connell, 13 Park Row....$2,000

BENEDICT, Sarah C., to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway; Madison Av, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x21, Oct. 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$45,000

BENENSON REALTY CO to Arthur J. McSorley, 1,248 Clay Av; 135th St, 617 East, 40x100, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurz & Uren, 3,025 3d Av..$8,500

BENZA, Giuseppe, to Pasquale D'Auria, 670 East 180th St; Belmont Av, w s, 120.10 ft n of 180th St, 24.7x80, Nov. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

CLELAND REALTY CO. to Henry Cleland, 1,849 Anthony Av; Hughes Av, w s, 138.3 ft n of 180th St, 2 lots, each 50.2x195, 2 mtgs, each $5,500, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 1,849 Anthony Av....$11,000

DILLON, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; Belmont Av, s e s, 657.6 ft s w of Pelham Av, 61x100, 5 years, Nov. 16; attorney, W. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St....$5,000

DILLON, M. J. R., to Ella L. Martz, 705 West 179th St; Poplar St, s s, 306.5 ft w of Main St, 31.8x114, Nov. 14, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

DOUGHTY, Frank B., to Kate A. Brennan, 157 East 36th St; Marian St, w s, 172 ft s of Kossuth Av, 137.8x145.3, Nov. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 40 Wall St. $4,000

FARSHEW, Charles A., to Thomas J. Meehan, 567 West 167th St; Franklin Av, n e corner of 167th St, 100x25, Nov. 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

FAUST, Susie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; Lexington Av, 365, e s, 19.8x75, Sept. 30, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$20,000

GAHREN, Charles, and Jacob Malatzky to Edmund O'Shea, 31 West 88th St; Columbus Av, s w corner of 90th St, 100.8x30, prior mtg $80,000, Nov. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Philip, to Rose Wassermann, 222 West 122d St; 107th St, 52 East, 19x75.5, Nov. 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 116 Nassau St....$2,000

GREENBERG, Wolf, to Samuel D. Greenberg, 271 Madison St; Avenue C, w s, 70 ft s of 8th St, 38.8x83, May 4, due Nov. 13, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hyman Cohen, 150 Nassau St....$14,000

HENNESSEY REALTY CO to Hanover Mortgage Co, 49 Wall St; 83d St, 46 to 56 West, 100x102.2, Nov. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$260,000

KELLY, Mary M., to Hannah R. Hawley, 121 West 96th St; Lots 353 and 360, map of Mott Haven, 100x227, Nov. 16, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway....$12,000

KURETSKY, Jennie, to Jesse Oppenheim, 448 Central Park West; 140th St, 24 West, 41.8x99.11, prior mtg $32,000, Nov. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 27 William St....$8,000

LAMERMOOR REALTY CO. to Jacob Sheenski, 1,027 Southern Boulevard; 160th St, 520 and 522 West, s s, 50x99.11, prior mtg $50,000, Nov. 15, due Sept. 29, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$12,000

LYNCH, Bartley, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New York, 89 Amsterdam Av; 56th St, 442 West, s s, 25x100.5, Nov. 15, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$12,000

McGRATH, Margaret A., to Ernest G. W. Woerz, 1 East 63d St; Amsterdam Av, 605, e s, 25.3x80, Nov. 16, 5 years; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St..$27,000

McGUIRE, James H., to John H. Wagler, 353 East 139th St; Morris Av, 1,887, 22x95, prior mtg $4,000, Nov. 6, due as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St. $600

PARADISO, Angelo, to Ida Welsman, 136 East 112th St; 114th St, 316 East, 25x100.11, Nov. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, George H. Ittleman, 60 Graham Av, Brooklyn....$761

PENTECOST, Thomas, to Nathan Lamport, 1,391 Madison Av; Lots 115 and 116, map of Tremont Heights, Nov. 15, 3 years; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway....$2,400

PENTECOST, Thomas, to Aaron I. Binsky, 284 Grand St; same property, Nov. 16, 2 years; attorney, D. Weinstock, 302 Broadway....$600

PFEIFFENSCHNEIDER, Justus, to Peter W. Rouss, 320 Garfield Place, Brooklyn; 92d St, 152 East, 26x100.8, 1 year, 4 p. c., Nov. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$2,500

POLATSCHEK, Jacob, to Fanny I. M. Leith, 223 West 140th St; Amsterdam Av, 2,134, w s, 37.6x100, Nov. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. J. Spielberger, 10 Wall St....$1,000

RECORDIN, Henry L. C., to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway; Lot 35, map of 80 lots of Anthony estate, Nov. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway....$4,250

RORSI, Adele, to Benedict S. Vitale, 1,446 40th St, Brooklyn; 34th St, 210 and 212 West, Nov. 15, installments, without interest; address, 53 Park Row....$500

SORAPURE, Victor E., to Fordham University, 3d Av and 190th St; Kingsbridge Road, e s, Lot 60, map of part of Anthony estate, Nov. 12, mtg $6,050, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph H. Fargiss, 37 Liberty St..$2,300

SPERRY & HUTCHINSON CO. to Robert Graves and others, trustees, 7 West 51st St; 42d St, 223 West, 25x100.5, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$85,000

VAN CORLEAR REALTY CO. to Sadie A. Byrne, 295 East 162d St; Cauldwell Av, w s, 271.11 ft n of 165th St, prior mtg $22,000, Nov. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av....$3,000

WILLETS, Frank, to Thomas B. Hidden, at Hiddenhurst, N. Y.; Crotona Av, e s, 400 ft n of 183d St, 20x100, Nov. 15, 3 years; attorney, L. S. Hulse, 29 Wall St....$6,000

WINSTON HOLDING CO. to Maxwell Maged, 1,126 42d St; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 57.8x—, Nov. 15, prior mtg $155,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$15,000

171ST STREET BROOK AVENUE CO. to Kate C. Alton, 331 West 85th St; Brook Av, n w corner of 171st St, 100x45.4, Nov. 16, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway....$12,000

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 3,844, store; Joachim S. Van Wesel to William Lippe, 850 East 160th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1911; address, 850 East 161st St....$840

FRONT ST, n e corner of De Peyster St, all; Nathan I. Horwitz and another to Dreyfuss Export Co., 137 Front St, 3 years from May 1, 1912; address, 137 Front St....$2,500

GRAND ST, 206, all; Samuel Zirincky to Joseph Copato, 151 Mott St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1911; address, 151 Mott St....$6,980

HOME ST, 705, stores and basement; Harry Rosenwasser and another to Julius J. Cohn and another, 656 East 166th St, 6 years from Oct. 1, 1911; attorney, Monroe Goldwater, 271 Broadway....$1,956

PARK AV, 901, store, &c; Bernard C. Gerken and another, trustees, to Peter Ringen, 3 years from May 1, 1909; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 306 East 82d St....$1,500

PITT ST, 34, all; Solomon Levine and another to Moses Teffer, 177 Norfolk St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorneys, Ehrman & S., 171 Broadway....$3,450

PITT ST, 36, 2d and 3d floors; Morris Schmur to Congregation Tifareths Achim Ansche Dureberg, 36 Pitt St, 3 years from July 1, 1911; attorney, Nathan Greenbaum, 200 Broadway....$390

2D AV, n e corner of 50th St, store; Louis Perlstein and another to Samuel Berlin, 944 2d Av, 4½ years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, I. Solomon, 302 Broadway....$960

3D AV, 1,443, all; Thomas Connor to Marie Engelbrecht, 1,221 Simpson St, 5 years from Nov. 11, 1911; address, 1,443 3d Av....$2,000

14TH ST, 324 East, basement, &c; John A. Moss to Stanislaus Palmowski and another, 2 years from May 1, 1910; attorney, F. X. Wazeter, 346 Broadway....$720

34TH ST, 210 and 212 West, 2 buildings; Hartford Realty Co. to Adele Rossi, 4 2-12 years from Feb. 1, 1910; attorney, B. S. Vitale, 53 Park Row....$3,000

34TH ST, 32 West, store and part of basement; A. Sulka & Co. to Thomas G. Plaut Co., 66 Robinwood Av, Boston, Mass., 10 2-12 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, George A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St....$15,000

91ST ST, 28 West, all; Amelia Davis to Frederick S. Weingarter, 28 West 91st St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1911; address, 28 West 91st St.. $1,600

180TH ST, 768 East, store and basement; Tomasso Giordano to Carl Vocke, 768 East 180th St, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, John A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St..$420

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 93; Morris A. Friedman against Hugo Realty Co., owner; Julius M. Schwartz, contractor....$60

CATHERINE ST, 76; Isidor Goldman against Minnie Garone, owner; Fred Garone, contractor....$250

HUGHES AV, 2,150; Joseph S. Wirsing against Mrs. Weil, owner and contractor....$211

PEARL ST, 434; Louis Taxon against Augusta Schick, Elizabeth Dunsing, and Augusta Dunsing, owners; Morris Zimmerman, sub-contractor....$163

TREMONT AV, n s, 94 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x100; P. J. Heaney Co. against Alexander Anderson, owner and contractor; Saggese & Lauretta contractors....$2,340

5TH AV, 331; McGowan & Connolly Co. against Harrison G. Dyar or Perle N. Knopf, owners; John M. and George Martin, lessees; Ellison Construction Co., contractor...$520

122D ST, 416 to 422 West; Joseph Roderick against Lewis Krulewitch, owner; Harry Krulewitch, contractor....$352

179TH ST, 825 West; Rudolf Gersmann against R. H. M. Realty Co. and the Eight Twenty-Five West One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Street Holding Co., owners; Zipkes Construction Co., contractor....$600

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 175th St; Nathan Charniack and others against Lentz Realty Co. and others, Nov. 13, 1911...$2,100

5TH AV, n w corner of 26th St; John Grignola against Charles H. Peckworth and others, Nov. 8, 1911, (by bond)....$1,570

8TH AV, 2,442; Griffin Roofing Co. against John Doe and others, July 18, 1908....$68

66TH ST, 201 East; Jennie Rubin against Samuel Glass and others, June 1, 1911..$180

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, w s, 151.1 ft s of 92d St, 4.6x83.10x irregular; Philip Livingston against Samuel McMillan, (action to remove encroachment;) attorney, J. H. Swain.

HOE ST, or Av, w s, 37.3 ft s of Home St, 30x68.5; Hoe St, or Av, w s, 67.3 ft s of Home St, 30x65; Public Bank of New York against Nathan Passman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Marcus.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x85; American Mortgage Co. against Christian C. Moller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

PARK AV, 1,613; Charles C. Sands and others against Main Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Borland.

WHITE ST, 112 and 114; Walker St, 105 to 109, and Centre St, 133 to 149; City Fireproofing Co. against Olman & Rothstein, Inc., against Abingdon Construction Co. and others, (counter-claim;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

25TH ST, n s, 177.6 ft w of 9th Av, 22.6x98.9; John Reynolds against Charles E. Frazee, (action to determine claim;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

93D ST, 177 East; Jacob Bashein and others against Rosanna Rosenfeld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. J. Gladstone.

102D ST, 310 East; Augusta Levy against Max Rosen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Cohen.

120TH ST, 120 East; Katherine Elias against Louis H. Kopp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. L. Broadwin.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STANDARD IRON WORKS
IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
NO JOB TOO SMALL.
NONE TOO LARGE.
PROMPT. 157 West 29th St. RELIABLE.

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Our policy of Title Insurance is the greatest protection to Real Estate against loss or litigation.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - $5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
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Real Estate
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62 Cedar Street

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A full front private residence on restricted street in the 50s can be bought at a bargain. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Bargain.—Five-story twelve-room house; also double buildings; plots. Nechols, 418 W. 39th.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private detached residence, Prospect Park South, Flatbush; twelve rooms; all modern improvements; price and terms reasonable. Owner, A. H. B., 79 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful House Near Water

Long Island Sound; 32 minutes from Penn. Sta.; water-front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity AND gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; very select and refined neighborhood; terms $350, balance $30 or more monthly; title perfect; descriptive booklet mailed on request. HENRY, 146 East 34th St., N. Y.

For Rent.—At Kew, Long Island, fifteen minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., 8-room house, modern, roomy, $32; moving account death in family. Address 412 Vine St., Richmond Hill. 'Phone 1739 Richmond Hill.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

$18,000 TO $15,500.

I desire to leave city and have cut price of my home as above indicated. Finest restricted property in Westchester County; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; house practically new. I am a builder and constructed this house for my own use. Mortgage made and title searched by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Owner, Room 1001, Charles Building, New York City. Phone 4430 Murray Hill.

Scarsdale; 10-room house, bath, acetylene gas; 4 acres of ground; excellent shade and fruit; sale or rent at low figure. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

Larchmont.—Prize bungalow; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $6,500; easy terms. C. K. Blatchly, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

New Rochelle.

Cozy new bungalow, nine rooms and bath, hot-water heat, electricity.
RENT $40. SALE PRICE $5,500.
HENRY B. DOWNEY, Inc.,
232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

PERMANENT COUNTRY HOME

45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON THE D., L. & W. R.R. 900 FEET ELEVATION. NO MOSQUITOES. COOL IN SUMMER, DELIGHTFUL IN WINTER. SUPERB SCENERY. SPLENDID NEIGHBORHOOD.

ACTUAL WATER RIGHTS

HOUSE HAS 8 ROOMS AND BATH. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. HALF-ACRE SHADED LAND. PRICE $4,250. WILL OFFER EXCEPTIONAL TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE PURCHASER.

ADDRESS OWNER.
P. O. BOX 527, N. Y. CITY.

Handsome private dwelling, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, hot water supply, gas, and electricity; plot 50x100; delightfully located on the Palisades, within three minutes of Public Service trolley connecting with 42d or 130th St. ferries to city; $27.50. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grant Avenue and Public Service Trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Bungalow sites on the beautiful hills of Fanwood; large shade trees, magnificent locations, high elevation, dry air, 45 minutes from Broadway; sold on very easy terms; we will build for you on monthly payments; secure your home now. Send for particulars, and free railroad tickets, to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

SMALL BUNGALOW AND FINE PLOT IN BEAUTIFUL ROSELLE, N. J.

30 minutes to N. Y. Makes an ideal Year-Round home. Hundreds of bungalow sketches to select from. Easy terms. Prices $745 up. Free tickets. Call or write P. S. WARMAN, 50 Church St., Room 1,281.

28-acre New Jersey farm; 15 acres tillage, balance timber and pasture; 150 fruit trees, stone house and barn, wagon house, corn crib, pigpen, chicken house; two miles from railroad station. Price $1,500. Any reasonable terms to make quick sale. J. B. Thomas, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Eggs, 60c. per dozen; broilers, 50c. per pound; buy one of our little chicken farms, 100x565, and reap the profits; near Fanwood, N. J., railroad and trolley station; 45 minutes out; fine locations; sold on very easy terms; send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A FIVE-ACRE FARM

In Monmouth Co., N. J., with long main road frontage; no buildings; near railroad station; fertile dry land on which you can grow anything; little price; easy terms. Owner, room 418, 501 5th Av.

For Sale—New 2-family brick house, beneath the Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; only 5c fare to city; all modern improvements, including steam heat; income pays your rent; good investment; at cost to quick buyer. L 121 Times.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

$3,800 new house for $3,400.

Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; large plot; 12 miles out; $100 down, balance easy monthly payments. Margon, 567 10th Av.

Caldwell.—Furnished for Winter, 10-room house, all improvements; large lot; stable; convenient to everything; $50 per month. Chapin & Brady, opp. Grover House. 'Phone 243 Caldwell, N. J.

A Village Farm, 6 acres; house, 9 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn, chicken houses for 1,000, brooder house; fruit; convenient; particulars, photos. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

Old-fashioned house, suitable ground for raising chickens; $2,500; small payment down, balance monthly; 5c fare to city; great chance for industrious man or women. L 122 Times.

Farms, lakes, tracts, dwellings, homes, sites for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Morristown, N. J., properties for sale or rent. Eugene V. Welsh, Morristown, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO BROKERS:

100-foot LOFTS
TO LET.
BEST LOCATION IN NEW MERCANTILE DISTRICT
20-22-24-26 West 22d St.
NEAR 5th AVE.
NEW 16 STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
SPLENDID LIGHT. (EXCEPTIONAL TRANSIT FACILITIES.)
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Do You Wish to Rent an Office That Provides:

FIRST: Good fresh air and ventilation.

SECOND: Easy distance of any important part of the City by Subway, Elevated, Surface Car or Walk.

THIRD: Full daylight from all sides, so that neither you nor your employees my suffer from eyestrain.

FOURTH: Elevator service that will enable you to reach your office any day or night or any hour of the day or night.

Where can you find all these valuable offerings in one building?

ANSWER:

THE TIMES BUILDING
Telephone 1000 Bryant. TIMES SQUARE.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED,

Large, light office in Marbridge Building; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address for particulars, Marbridge, Box 85 Times.

2 lofts, modern bldg., 236 5th Av.; pass. and frgt. elevators; moderate rent. Apply Supt. or A. J. Rich & Co., Singer Bldg.

Store, 802 3d Av., 20x80, near 49th St.; rent reasonable. Apply S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 4945. Janitor, 165 East 49th.

Office to rent for dentist.
747 Madison Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
WESTBURY
THE IDEAL ALL-THE-YEAR HOME SUBURB.
BUILDING LOTS, $250.
Five minutes' walk to station and trolley.
All City Conveniences and Improvements.
Terms: $10 Down, $10 Monthly
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.
Send for Booklet and Free Railroad Tickets.
WM. L. SLANDORFF,
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW

in restricted Summer colony, famous for its boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, and all water sports. Plots 60 feet front, $450; easy terms. Restrictions demand house of the value of $800; SUMMER HOME, INCLUDING PLOT, WOULD COST AS LITTLE AS $1,250. Gas, water and sewer. Commuting distance. No agents. Owner, 616 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York City. Telephone 1697 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES, large and small, for sale by owners and builders; our bulletin with pictures and descriptions sent on request. Dept. D, William F. Sheehan, 45 West 34th St., New York City.

Investors and Developers.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th Street, New York City.

New 8-room house, with two lots, on Long Island Sound; also extra building plots; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; remarkably low price; terms to suit. S. W., L 103 Times.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale at Nyack-on-Hudson, owner's residence, 8 rooms, improvements; hot water heat; garage and stable; also business location, house, large store, 7 rooms, improvements. Kessler, 37 Burd St., Nyack, N. Y.

A $48,000 STOCK FARM FOR $20,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

MT. DESERT, MAINE.

For Sale, 125 acres, point with ¾ mile water front; bold shore, good anchorage; on only road open to automobiles; price $300 per acre. Full particulars of PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av., N. Y.

Laundry.—Only laundry in city; cost $6,500; price $3,000; country real estate, all kinds; illustrated catalogue. Dibble Farm Agency, Ansonia, Conn.

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Cement bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; Palisade section, ½ hour out; fare, 8c; trolley, railroad; price, $2,600, $300 cash, balance monthly. Office, Room 459, 200 5th Av., 23d St.

COUNTRY PROPERTY WANTED

WANTED.—Farm from 50 to 200 acres; no agents. Address Farmer, 708 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Several choice plots; also improved property. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

36 West 49th St.,

Extra wide attractively furnished house; four family and six servants' bedrooms, four baths, electric light; for Winter at a sacrifice.
J. P. WHITON STUART CO.,
Tel. 5600 Plaza. 8 East 54th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The circulation department of the Curtis Publishing Co. desires a store floor in good location, west side, above 18th St; not less than 2,500 square feet required; state lowest rental and full particulars by letter only to 154 Nassau St.

I would rent a store or buy a lot for building a store at a suburban railroad station. H 87 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished; à la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St. Phone 3944 River.

LOFTS & OFFICES
TO BE LET
Desirable STORE on 23d St
next to corner.
AT SENSIBLE RENTALS.
New Fireproof Buildings—100% Sprinklered; a Saving of 50% on Insurance. Day and Night Elevator Service.
46-50 WEST 24TH ST. and N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
A LOCATION WELL WORTH CONSIDERING
"THE AGENT," Room 1016, 46 W. 24th St., or your own Broker.

A MARVELOUS LOCATION

Express and local subway, fifteen minutes to Wall St. 42d St., Broadway and 10th Av., Madison Av., and 4th Av. cars almost at the door. Belmont Tunnel to Long Island, McAdoo Tubes to New Jersey soon.

41 EAST 41st STREET

FOR RENT—For RESIDENCE, BUSINESS, or DOCTOR, also arranged for FOUR BACHELOR APARTMENTS. It has four baths, electric light, fifteen rooms, parquet floors throughout. Newly decorated. Immediate possession. Rent very low when location is considered. FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St., N. Y. C.

31-33 WEST 19TH ST.
28-30 WEST 20TH ST.
Floors at Greatly Reduced Rates.
No reasonable offer refused. Special inducements to good tenants. Lofts 46x92 and 46x180. Don't sign a lease until you see these floors. Apply on premises or
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 5th Av. (42d St.) Tel. 7700 Bryant.

LOFTS & OFFICES LARGE AND SMALL
10 FLOORS, 12,500 SQ. FEET TO THE FLOOR, In the MECCA BUILDING B'WAY, 48TH ST., 7TH AV.
Permanent light on 3 sides. Thoroughly fireproof, fast elevators, mail chutes, and every improvement and convenience.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

LIGHT OFFICES

Steam heat. Elevator service. Singly or en suite. 4 doors from Broadway and Fulton St. Subway Station. Reasonable rent. Exceptional inducements to early applicants.
NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co 142 Fulton, N. Y. City.

Large building for factory or loft purposes, about 24,000 square feet; good light; low rent; long lease; close to 7th Av. and Pennsylvania Depot. W. H. Hussey & Son, 150 West 35th St., or your own broker.

LOFTS.
LIGHT ON ALL SIDES
ABOUT 1,500 SQUARE FEET.
RENT $1200
Junction Lafayette and Bleecker St.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 17 West 42d St.

LIGHT LOFTS
New Fireproof Building, 40x94;
Two Elevators; Steam Heat.
291-293 Seventh Av.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway & 87th St.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

890 BROADWAY, Cor. 19th ST.

Magnificent light corner loft to let; size 48x150; steam heat, electric lights, elevators; rent moderate; possession Feb. 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

913 BROADWAY

Entire five-story and basement building to let; size 25x110; elevator, steam heat, electric light; rent low; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

20-24 EAST 20th ST.

ENTIRE FOURTH LOFT TO LET; size 75x72; rent moderate; elevators, steam heat, electric light; possession Feb. 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St.
Exceptionally LIGHT AND CHEERFUL OFFICES MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

5,000 SQUARE FEET

For rent, in new modern loft building; good light; near all transportation; reasonable rent and term lease to responsible tenant. McClellan & Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOFT, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, and elevator service; one block from Canal St. Subway station. Inquire S. HELLINGER, 309 Broadway; 'phone 1945 Worth, or engineer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THEIL BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Thiel Brothers, dealers in clothing at 62 and 284 Bowery, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $33,625.

ANTONETTE BONNER.—Judge Hough has appointed L. H. Rogers receiver for Antonette Bonner, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 46 Maiden Lane; bond $500. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $1,500.

BENO C. EPSTEIN, commission merchant, residing at 393 Wadsworth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,839 to fifty-two creditors for embroidery and dress goods, and no assets.

L. & S. RELIABLE STAMP COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William Blau receiver for the L. & S Reliable Stamp Company of 426 Grand Street, which has several other stores; bond $1,000. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

JOSEPH GOTTESMAN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 25 by Joseph Gottesman, clerk, of 2,363 Second Avenue. He had only one creditor for $1,844 on a deficiency judgment, and he has compounded the claim.

STANDARD NECKWEAR COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Samuel E. A. Stern receiver for Pimsler, Spitzer & Miller, trading as the Standard Neckwear Company at 45 Lispenard Street; bond $2,000. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

THE CERAMIC IMPORTING COMPANY.—The Ceramic Importing Company, importer of china and crockery at 37 Murray Street, has made an assignment to Julius M. Mayer. The company was incorporated in September, 1903, with capital stock of $10,000, and represented some French and Norwegian manufacturers of china.

HINDLEY & SCRIBER.—A petition has been filed against William B. Hindley and Bert B. Scriber, composing the firm of Hindley & Scriber, dealers in hardware and plumbers' supplies at Monticello, N. Y., by these creditors: Wheeling Corrugating Company, $177; Rathbone, Sard & Co., Albany, $411, and Good Manufacturing Company, $18. The assets are $4,000.

SONORA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Sonora Phonograph Company, manufacturer of phonographs at 78 Reade Street, by these creditors: Edward B. Jordan & Co., Brooklyn, $3,835; Frederick Pearce Company, $150, and George E. Brightson of Cold Spring Harbor, $5,729. A few weeks ago its statement showed, it is said, assets of $54,870, and liabilities of $17,653.

ABRAHAMS & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Edward D. Page, President of the Merchants' Protective Association, receiver in bankruptcy for Adolph Abrahams & Co., manufacturer of embroidery at 71 Fifth Avenue, with a bond of $10,000, and authorized him to continue business twenty days and to borrow $2,500 by receiver's certificates. It was stated that the liabilities are $75,000 and nominal assets $60,000.

FORTWENGLERS.—Achille, Charles, and Marie Fortwengler and Adele Moran, partners doing business as Fortwenglers, restaurant at 47 and 49 Beaver Street, have filed a petition to have the firm adjudicated bankrupt, and not the members individually. The liabilities are $11,093, and assets $8,210. Among the creditors are William Kirchner, manager of the restaurant, $2,150; Fred Krief, $2,275; Knapp & Van Nostrand, $2,275, and William Ottman & Co., $790.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arcangelo, Nicola, and Emma O. Woerishoffer—People, &c., $1,000.
Anderson, Harry—Wheeling Corrugating Co., $305.
Allen, Henry C.—E. Schlichtowitz, $169.
Bradley, Gordon B.—B. Ball, $869.
Blumenkrohn, Siegfried—N. H. Burr, $113.
Bolnick, Samuel, and George Davis—People, &c., $3,000.
Bloch, Joseph—Henry Meyer Co., $226.
Braune, Paul, (not summoned,) Emmy von Kattengel, and N. Joseph Slicken, (not summoned)—E. R. Adler, $112.
Blumenkrohn, Siegfried—N. H. Burr, $217.
Burstein, Henry—Cloak and Suit Supply Co., $355.
Berger, Philip, and Hyman Silverman—G. Semel, $141.
Chamberlin, Willis H. and Emma L.—Crown Metal Construction Co., $892.
Calderso, Louis—F. Lesser, $129.
Campbell, Maurice—P. Mackaye, $215.
Dayton, Frederick M.—Hodgman Rubber Co., $1,382.
Everett, Joseph M.—L. J. Field & Co., $9,108 and possession of chattels, &c.
Franklin, Morris L.—H. Johnston, $1,303.
Fuller, J. Ensign—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co., $168.
Fuchner, Anna, and Kathryn Brice—W. Meyer, $246.
Gilbert, Marguerite—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $116.
Frawley, Patrick J.—H. J. Goldsmith, $129.
Gilson, George W.—M. Arnheim, $113.
Godnick, William—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $137.
Gershel, George—"Edouard," $104.
Hinson, Stephen T.—W. Frankel, $282.
Hubener, Josephine A. and Mary L.—First National Bank of Yonkers, $4,585.
Hilands, William J.—W. King, $120.
Hertz, Rose and Max Stark—People' &c., $1,500.
Hartel, Frank B.—Glasser et al., $394.
Hages, Joseph (not summoned) and George—J. Rabinowitz, $100.
Hoffstatter, William S.—B. M. O'Reilly, $1,160.
Horsfall, William H.—J. K. Burton et al., $990.
Jacobus, Moses J.—M. Goldmunts et al., $104.
Lohmiller, William—Thomas Ward & Co., $146.
Levine, Louis—C. W. Leveridge, $161.
Lichtman, Joseph—W. Grossman, $100.
Margolies, Barney—Century Bank of City of New York, $1,312.
May, Theodore M.—O. E. Altenbtrg et al., $130.
Marks, Louis—B. L. Abrams, $470.
Margaldi, Emilie—Personalty Liquidating Co., $1,264.
McGovern, Michael and James—P. Steinberg et al., $143.
Morris, William A.—American Exchange Cigar Co., $104.
Martin, Edmund P.—G. Lindenmeyer, $1,853.
Nagle, Percival E.—Harlem Supply Co., $841.
Pietras, Mamie, by guardian—E. Crossman, costs, $107.
Pollard, Louis A.—E. C. Williams, $146.
Riordan, Bartholomew—St. Ann's Home, Peekskill, N. Y., $191.
Reisler, John J.—National Printing and Engraving Co., costs, $134.
Schwarz, Max—James R. Kendrick Co., $155.
Stevens, Orlando R.—S. I. Miller, $353.
Schiff, Samuel—H. Averbuck, $264.
Steinman, Theresa—L. Cohn, $171.
Siegel, Louis and Rosanna—M. Cerussi, $469.
Schenck, John—R. Godwin, $170.
Schmeidler, Isaac—P. Rascower, $4,049.
Theise, Mortimer M.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $106.
Thomes, F. Everett—H. B. Delator, $363.
Taub, Benjamin, Alfred Freeman, and John Hoyer—G. P. Gerosato, $659.
Tuchmann, Aaron—American Newspaper Publishers' Association, $185.
Tames, Joseph, (not summoned,) and Peter—C. N. Bliss et al., $333.
Ullman, Louis J.—Joseph B. Friedlander Co., $519.
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—M. Marston, $538.
Weintraub, Frank and Max—T. J. Moore, $217.
Thomas W. Oelsen Co.—Reading Hardware Co., $153.
Longfellow Realty Corporation, L. Siegel, and R. O. Rosenfeld—M. Cerussi, $469.
Wald & Zeiger—F. E. Rosebrock & Co., $152.
H. Popper & Son, Inc.—John T. Muran Mfg. Co., $145.
Same—Goldsmith Brothers Smelting and Refining Co., $135.
Hamburg-American Line—J. Driscoll, $8,634.
Berry Hotel and Commercial Agency—N. Y. Tel. Co., $186.
Oriental Art Glass Co.—P. Ruffalo, $2,144.
Fourteenth Street Bank—C. Scott, $12,742.
Codae Realty Co., Emanuel Doctor, and William T. Hookey, Inc.—Security Bank of N. Y., $741.
Same—Same, $939.
Giant Banana Co.—S. W. Passmore, $224.
Same—E. S. Jackson, $1,777.
Haberman & Co.—Charles & Co., $372.
Clementine Realty Co. and Maximilian Zipkes—T. W. Miller et al., $1,032.
Buckley Realty Construction Co., Arthur G. Kranich and Victor V. Kranich—Adin G. Pierce Co., $1,198.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

Ream, Eleanor P.—Debenhaus, Ltd., Oct. 11, 1911, $582.
Schakter, Isaac M.—Excelsior Silk Waist Co., April 4, 1903, (vacated,) $527.
Heywang, John J.—B. P. Morris, Aug. 29, 1911, $121.
"Buds," Carl R. Gloeckner, and Paul Krase—E. B. Dunn, Nov. 3, 1911, (vacated,) $130.
Weinstock, Louis, Joseph, Celia, and Lillie, also Joseph Kalmnoff—Northern Bank of N. Y., Sept. 29, 1911, $534.
Bernhard, John—Breunig & Jaeger, Oct. 6, 1911, $194.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—T. Lefkowitz, Oct. 31, 1911, $150.
Coe, Henry E.—N. Y. Edison Co., Oct. 5, 1911, $120.
Coates, Chas. B., and Fackner-Coates Construction Co.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., June 22, 1911, $519.
Ehret, George—F. Koeltgen, June 27, 1911, $1,133.
J. Marcus Woodworking Co. of Williamsbridge—Bartelstone Bros., Nov. 14, 1911, $321.
Same—Same, Nov. 14, 1911, $302.
Kircher, Louis—M. Solomon, Oct. 24, 1911, $102.
Same—Same, Dec. 5, 1910, $1,142.
Leinder, Charles and Caroline—A. J. Kohn, Nov. 8, 1911, $111.
Mordecai, R. E. Lee—E. F. Hutton et al., Jan. 26, 1911, $9,006.
N. Y. Mail Co.—P. Murray, Nov. 10, 1911, $1,095.
Nagle, Percival E.—L. Kahn, Sept. 15, 1910, $217.
Rizzo, Antonio—A. Starace, April 21, 1910, $153.
Walter, Eugene—J. & H. Lange, Nov. 8, 1911, $117.
Kriegsmann, Adolph—N. J. Lebhar, Oct. 30, 1903, (vacated,) $269.
Coler, Bird S., Wm. N. Coler, Jr., Wm. N. Coler, Sr., and James W. Campbell—E. G. Moore, Nov. 18, 1904, (reversed,) $4,934.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States proceedings to-day:

78—The United States ex rel. Louis P. Allardt, appellant, vs. Matthew J. Long, criminal Sheriff, &c. Dismissed with costs.

384—Gabriel Diaz, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Argument continued for the defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

70—Philadelphia Company, appellant, vs. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Argued.

71—Spencer S. Wood, appellant, vs. The United States. Argument commenced.

Day call for Nov. 17: Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, (and 407,) and 81.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 46—Wood v. Cunard S S Co. 50—Cameron v. U S. 59—Holeproof Hosiery Co v. Wallach. 68—Westinghouse Elec Co v. Condit Elec Co. 72—In re John Matthews. 88—Seaboard Air Line Co v. Allen. 96—Winston v. Croton Falls Construction Co. 97—Keeler v. Transfer No 18. 98, 101—In re Ironclad Mfg Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 62—Ambrozawikus v. P & R Coal & Iron Co. 95—Atrata v. Penn Coal Co. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 108—U S v. Holmes. 135—Seymour v. N Y, N H & H R R. 168—Bodicker v. Sayles. 179—Meyers v. N Y, N H & H R R. 193—Drabney v. Lukens I & S Co. 196—Keane v. C R R of N J. 198—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 69—Beagle v. Barrett. 77—Kuhnle v. Sullivan. 4—Miller v. P R R. 180—Dworjowski v. P R R. 80—Orbach v. Erie R R. 7—Harned v. Internat'l Magazine Co. 8—Joline v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 9—Harper v. Kalem. 10—Sparrow v. Woodhull. 11—Same v. Irvin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—— J. Motion calendar. 1—Byerley v. Hastings Pavment Co. 2—Same v. Harlem Cont Co. 3—Rosoff v. Breakwater Co. 4—De Brailles v. Ripin Co. 5—Panoulias v. Ode. 6—Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co v. Read, Holliday & Son. 7—Thomson v. Cia Gen Transatlantique. 8—Schmid v. Neuberger. 9—Schirmer v. Tain's Music Library. 10—Central Trust Co v. Third Av. 11—Solar Light v. Rubin. 12—Bruce v. C, H & D R R. 13—Sadler v. Boston & Bolivia Rubber Co. 14—Croton Chem v. Internat'l Agricultural. 15—McKinnon v. Heinze. 16—Rogers & Hagerty v. Detroit Steel Casting. 17—Gerli v. Naef Bros. 18—Alexander v. St. Louis Southwestern. 19—Barnes v. Trees. 20—Pabst Brew Co v. Rick. 21—Witmark v. Shubert. 22—Belfield v. Dodge Pub Co. 23—Am Metal Polish Co v. Gatchell. 24—Hudson v. N Y & Albany Transp Co. 25—Ricordi v. Mason. 26—Solar Light v. Eisenberg. 27—Bernstein v. Danwitz. 28—Locker v. Am Tobacco. 29—Penn Steel v. N Y City Ry. 30—Ward v. Chelsea Exch Bank. 31—Butler v. Annin. 32—Safety Car Heating v. U S Light.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Admiralty. 82—N Y & Porto Rico S S Co v. Aetna Ins Co. 21—Banta v. Stbt Yale. 166—S S Regulus, Limitation, &c. 136—Gillen v. City of N Y. 175—Port Johnson Towing Co v. Scow 134.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, P. J.; Clark, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, J. J.—Calendar call to-day at 10 A. M. Motions at noon. Enumerated motions: 23—Colt v. Colt. 24—Marx v. Gaynor. 6—Aufermann v. Schultz. 26—Schott v. Prendergast. 46—Moyne v. N Y C & H R R. 47—Hasse v. Mich Steel Boat Co. 48—Matter of estate of Frederick D Hughes. 49—Kaiser v. Harris. 50—Ketcham v. Provorst. 51—Spelser v. A Luban Co. 52—Bystrom Realty & Const Co v. Mack Paving & Const. Co. 53—Westbay v. Delaney. 54—Matter of Isaac Sloboder (Samuel Karger.) 56—Lichtenstein v. Jacobson. 57—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review Co. 58—Matter of Albert E. Walker v. Schneider. 59—Schulz v. Hudson Valley R. R. 60—Cortis v. Great Southern Lumber Co. 61—Werner v. Pelletier. 62—Brill v. Brill. 63—Kinkade v. Live Oak Copper Mining & Smelting Co. 64—Burt v. O'Brien. 65—Matter of M. J. Walsh. 66—Maucher v. Hedges. 67—Fleischman v. Palmer. 68—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 69—Trusher v. Vacuum Dyeing Machine Co. 71—Matter of Anna M. Recknagel. 72—Levy v. Roth. 73—Lazzari & Barton Co v. Effingham I. Walgrove.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Litigated motions. 1—Bell v. Bell. 2—People v. Farley. 3—In re Cohn. 4—Olson v. Olson. 5—Schoemann v. Lausser. 6—Childs Co v. Hegeman & Co. 7—Rudden v. Rudden. 8—In re Kanter. 9—In re Powers. 10—Coussirrat v. Mezzullo. 11—Mayer v. Met Traction Co. 12—Robin v. Mones. 13—Mayer v. Shirland. 14—In re Romen. 15—Lune v. Lune. 16—People v. Krimmert. 17—Robertson Sales Co v. Spiegel. 18—Standard Blue Stone Co v. Quinn. 19, 20—Levitin v. Cohan. 21—In re Barry. 22—In re Alfieri. 23—Wood v. Crawford. 24—Railway Elec Power Co v. Westinghouse Mach Co. 25—Knick Trust Co v. Miller. 26—Sterritella v. Marchesani. 27—Schuster v. Hagen. 28—In re Naughton. 29—Marreau v. Henning. 30—Hitchcock v. Raub. 31—City of N Y v. Kramer. 32—McGaffney v. Donnelly. 33—Mittnacht v. Masche. 34—Tax Lien Co v. Appleby. 35—Callahan v. Carpenter. 36—Hochstein v. Schlanger. 37—Peters v. Miller. 38—Colitti v. Miller. 39—McGarry v. Wetherbee & Wood. 40—Knick Trust Co v. Florida Ry. 41—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 42—Altus v. O'Rourke. 43—Johnson v. Riter-Conley Mfg Co. 44—In re Flat Iron Restaurant Co. 45—Wood v. Crawford. 46—Weschler v. Starlight. 47—Hawkes v. Prendergast. 48—Duncan v. Duncan. 49—Fallis v. Fallis. 50—Shortt v. Townsend. 51—Olnick v. Olnick. 52—Marino v. Marino. 53—In re Magner. 54—Chares v. Manjo. 55—Eagleson v. Monje. 56, 57—Burnstein v. Reiner. 58—Paul v. Conover. 59—Goodheart v. Levey. 60—Hampton v. Clarksville Grange 781. 61—Landecker v. Property Sec Co. 62—In re Willis Av Bridge Approach. 63—Webb v. Cram. 64—Ryckman v. Dixon. 65—People v. Keitel. 66—Same v. Schmalsbach. 67—O'Gorman v. Pfeiffer. 68—In re Brown. 69—In re Hyatt. 70—Toomey v. P Coleman Co. 71—Delches v. La France Copper Co. 72—Pemberton v. McAdoo. 73, 74, 75—Ettelson v. Meryash. 76—Schwarzer v. Schwarzer. 77—Gulotta v. Sons of Italy. 78—Carta v. Carta. 79—Standard Fashion Co v. Sawyer. 80—Renshaw v. Newman. 81—Rourke v. Turrell. 82—Regan v. Turrell. 83—Dellosa v. Flickwir. 84—Johnson v. Isaacs. 85—Fischel v. Weinstein. 86—Bahner v. N Y S P C, &c. 87—Kelleher v. Green. 89—Wexler v. Tannenblatt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Greenbaum, J.—Motions. Demurrers. 322—Adams v. Am Bonding Co. 91—Mayer v. Met Traction Co. 319—Shipway & Bro v. Degnon Cont Co. 341—Manning v. Milliken. Preferred causes. 4135—Lederer v. Lederer. 4154—Foy v. Salzano. 4133—Rode v. Rode. General calendar. 2282—Gow v. Ward. 2340—Marcantino v. Staple Realty Co. 713—Bracco v. Hart. 2520—Leslie v. Lee. 2382—Passman v. Backer. 1626—Bernheim v. Jenney. 1513—Switzerland Gen Ins Co of Zurich v. N Y C & H R R. 2828½—Plaia v. Plaia. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim R Co. 3174—Clarke v. The Precious Metals Corp. 3341—Driver v. Silberberg. 3386—Menne v. Poeschmann. 3392—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 3394—Mascolo v. Mascolo. 3148—Jackson v. Hooper.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Criminal Term. 1—William J Cummins.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J.—Criminal calendar. 1—Joseph Burke. 2—Theresa Amodio. 3—Max Weinstein. 4—Edward Keegan. 5—George Gilbert. 6—Samuel Klein. 7—Samuel Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Inquest. 5133—Bloch v. Stammell. 4988—McElroy v. Goldstein. 5474—Matter of Morris. 4304—People ex rel Murphy v. Higgins. 5275—Horton v. Board of Education. 5286—Fuchs v. same. 5348—Moses v. Fernwood Nursery. 5288—O'Breen v. Bd of Education. 5287—Keenan v. same. 5285—People ex rel Loew v. Prendergast. 5049—Durea v. Hamilton. 4838—Cook & Bernheimer Co v. Hobby. 5347—Phila Nat Bank v. Blake. 5146—Windsor Trust Co v. Boross. 2687—Baker v. Goldfield. 2250—Jackson v. Hellenic Trans Nav Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sawyer, J.—377—Marks v. Joline. 400—Seller v. B H R R. 411—Wasserman v. Florida East Coast Ry. 415—Friedman v. B H R R. 416—Riezall v. same. 424—Donnelly v. Int R T Co. 430—Thompson v. Joline. 444, 445—Mulholland v. L I R R. 370—Flynn v. Joline. 287—Reincke v. Int R T Co. 1233—Duman v. City N. Y. &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J.—2267—Becker v. Greenwald. 1622—Keller v. Am Bottlers' Pub Co. 2321—Ohmels v. Keller. 2466—Ludorff v. same. 2323—Schroeder v. same. 2437—Am Bottlers' Pub Co v. same. 2762—Glebner v. N Y Transp Co. 2564—Wright v. Victoria Hotel Co. 2707—Hansson v. Silleck. 6023—Darcy v. Presbyterian Hosp. 2463—Spinner v. Ressler. 2491—Jacobowitz v. Keck. 2512—Weissman v. Wannamaker. 2269—Hirsh v. Folgeman. 2752—Krugelis v. Waterbury Brass Co. 2597—Nims v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 2116—Belmont Terrace Realty Co v. Troop Realty & Imp Co. 2603—Morris v. City of N Y. 2262—McSweeney v. City of N Y. 2673—Drusbacsky v. Libowitz. 1209—Jones v. Smellie. 2480, 2481—Holcroft v. McLaughlin. 284—O'Hara v. Strauss. 2608—Cohen v. Boroschek. 1221—Schmander v. Redden Const Co. 2408—Herschman v. Lissberger. 2500—Shifrin v. Jackson. 2521—Brenner v. Liebowitz. 2522—Hackett v. United Dressed Beef Co. 2520—Scolmcoff v. O'Neill. 2532—Flanagan v. J Pitmans & Sons. 2533—Whitton v. City of N Y. 2534—Rubin v. same. 2535—Pratt v. A E Norton Co. 2541—Johnson v. C L Smith & Co. 2542—Katz v. Lichtenstein. 2543—Willard v. Lawyers Title Ins and Trust Co. 2546—Winton v. Martin. 2549—Rosen v. Rottenbaum. 2555—Bove v. J J Tucker Co. 2556—Wolfert v. Eschwel. 2558—Molinari v. Murphy. 2559—Gatti v. Carey. 2560—Reaume v. Parkway Garage Co. 2563—Wade v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 2565, 2566—Joseph v. City of N Y. 2572—Brenner v. Leibowitz. 2578—Dugan v. A G Pierce Co. 2580—Woods v. David Stephenson Brew Co. 2585—Abramson v. Katz. 2586—Dosztal v. H G Kotten Co. 2598—Grimm v. Mason and Seaman Transp Co. 2605—Fleming v. City of N Y. 2606—Diper v. N Y Cont Co. 2607—Simpson v. McBerty. 2614—Schlesinger v. Burke. 2623—Fitzpatrick v. City of N Y. 2625—Sohmer v. City of N Y. 2633, 2634—Ryan v. City of N Y. 2638—Kayton Taxicar Co and Garage Co v. Joline. 2639—Mastranardi v. R W Boettger, &c. 2641—Falciglia v. J Cheim Co. 2645—Pomerens v. Hartman. 2648—Siegel v. Hollman. 2652—Schwartz v. Marx. 2657—Hinds v. Mail and Express Co. 2663—Horwitz v. United Metal Covered Door and Sash Co. 2665—Chace Trucking Co v. Richmond L & R R Co. 2667—Osterlitz v. Sternberg. 2677—Follick v. Mittleman. 2677—Troll v. Lion Brew Co. 2680—Nebel v. Gruenstein. 2687—Glicker v. Polansky. 2697, 2698—Laycock v. Keiser. 2699—Dermody v. C L Smith Co. 2706—Smith v. E F Caldwell Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Neuburger, J. 212—Coggey v. Watson. 272—Landay Bros v. Astor Trust Co. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 2128—Little v. Martin. 1973—Allis & Chalmers Co v. Elliott. 2109—Cont Finance Co v. Southack. 394—China & Japan Trading Co v. J S Turner Co. 561—Color Photography Co v. Donohue. 2680—Bossert v. Schwoerer. 1222, 1223—Hochstein v. Vanderveer Crossing. 2545—Mayer v. Monzo. 1570—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 652—Standard Milling Co v. Depass. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 2209—Int Harvester Co v. Blake. 3072—Mahoney v. Smith. 2982—Gabriel v. Reynolds. 2000—Brookford Mills v. Baldwin. 2791—Johns v. Crane. 1216½—Sullivan v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. 2636—Trainor v. City of N Y. 4101—Williams v. same. 233—Perley v. Williams. 1163—Jamieson v. City of N Y. 1067—Salomon v. Am Rattan & Reed Mfg Co. 2092—Gray Litho Co v. Danner. 1897—Lintz v. Robinson. 1793—Batton v. Kantor. 3152—Sutherland v. Lund. 3153—Surel v. Schlesser. 3158—McCrea v. Arrowsmith. 3159—Gordon v. Ellinger. 3160—The McCall Co v. Argus.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. motion calendar. Mary L. Donnelly, James Williams, James L. McCarthy, Philip Wagner, August C. Krehbiel, Ferruccio A. Vivanti, Harris Bellsohn, Favino Denti, Elizabeth Beck, Isaac Komack, Bartnett Infants, Henrietta Davis, Katherine L. Drummond, Marcus Nathan, Margarethe Knaus, Frank C. Meehan, John J. O'Donnell, William W. Lesem, Henry P. Heylman, Charles K. Smith, Louisa Schnell, Simon Lichter, Moritz Meinhard, Ellen Walsh, John T. Brady, Mary A. Peebles, Emma Beaudine, Patrick Daly, Calogero Pellettieri, John Maul, John Costello, Mamie F. Morrison, Frederick Wodey, Belle W. Spencer, Elizabeth Maines, William H. Dunn, Julian F. Burke, Dr. George A. Hayunga, Giuseppe Sansone or Santzo, John P. Schmenger, Edwin W. Stern, Pauline Burger, George C. Reisenweber, Henry S. Le Clercq, Blanche L. Andrews, Christopher H. Garden, Theus Taylor, John Kriete, Biene Ottenberg, Mary M. Morgan, Hudson Hoagland, Charles P. Armstrong, Josephine B. Chambers, Annie Frazier, Annie Altschul or Neidhardt. Wills for probate. John J. Keogan, Ellen Olsen, Maria L. Boes, Isaac Strebel, Margaret L. Zborowski, Isabella Michaels, James C. Atwater, James Foster, George C. Freeborn, Hart T. Pincus.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills—Catharine Zilg, Eliza Klauber, Mary F. Kelly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., La Fetra, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Green J.; Part V., Finelite, J.; Part VI., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VII., Delehanty, J.; Part VIII., Smith, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M. 4537—Eisen v. Propos. 4558—Strapkie v. Federal Iron Metal Co. 4107—Smyrk v. Winn. 2598—Rabinowitz v. De Jong. 4596—Fidelity & Cas Co v. Lefcourt. 3100—Redmond v. Int R T Co. 4606—Ellers v. Int R T Co. 4611—Vincent v. Hoag. 4620—Honroe v. Joline. 4634—Greenberg v. Joline. 4635—Contini v. Schley. 4054—Amedeo v. Atiere. 4636—Murray v. C. L. Smith Co. 4572—O'Connor v. Mahoney. 4133—Torpisovsky v. J. Hood Wright Hospital. 3840—Garrott v. N Y Tele Co. 4417—Kovner Paper Box Co v. Joline. 4385—Kennedy v. Spilka. 4502, 4503—Tanzer v. Strauss. 4726—Ventimiglia v. Weschler. 4604—Burrell v. Lee. 4608—Avango v. Asmari. 4614—Moore v. De Voe. 4622—Molinari v. Keogh. 4625—Appel v. Tassoff. 3825—Ascher Detective Agency v. Gallert. 4483—Elkind v. Rittmaster. 4405—Gordon v. Cohen. 4579—Franklin v. Whitridge. 4638—Goldsmith v. Goldsmith. 4639—Ackert v. Webber. 4640—Ayres v. Roth. 4648—Raimondi v. Erie R R. 4649—Keenan v. Joline. 4654½—Finkelstein v. Dorf. 4655—Scharf v. Joline. 4659—Cameron v. Britton. 4660—Kusino v. Jadoreckyj. 4662—Kaster v. Newman & Wischer Const Co. 4663—Fairclough v. Cowen. 4664—Frank v. Joline. 4667—Blumenthal v. Walbaum. 4671—Wertheimer v. Feuer. 4672—Silberberg v. Townsley. 4673—Marsh v. Castle Square Opera Co. 4676—Gray v. Parker Sheets Metal Works. 4677—Kolb v. Progressive Hat Co. 4678—Siegel v. Shea.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McAvoy, J. 3483—Joffe Mayer Co v. Radini. 3646—Brundage v. Marshall. 3623—Sichel v. Hassett. 3559, 3560, 3561—Colwell Lead Co v. D'Ambria. 3385—Carnegie Trust Co v. Harrison. 3590—Tolsky v. Saletsky. 3675—McCormack v. Williams. 3676—Ellenoer v. Gerringer. 3628—Blanken v. Seinwender. 3666—Smith v. L A Cushman B Co. 3585—Gerson v. Blank. 3586—Asch v. same. 3641—Eppens Smith Co v. Ten Broeck Co. 3615—Dobiner v. P Zellenka & Son. 3633—Robinson v. Robinson. 3643—Kass v. Auerbahn. 3527—Harwood v. Shubert & Anderson Co. 3602—Stein v. Dorf. 3653—Goldberg v. Moss. 3668—Bauman v. Cohen. 3669—Bremsey v. Falk. 3673—Fried v. I O B A. 3674—Geller v. I O A I. 3677—Gerson v. Blanck. 3678—Asch v. Blanck. 3680—Dowe v. same. 3683—Nat Printing and Eng Co v. Tangier Dev Co. 3577—Schwartz v. Franklin. 3645—Gerken v. P Wood Co. 3686—Shapiro v. Kaplan. 3689—Keystone Varnish Co v. Appian P & C Co. 3644—Levison v. Blaustein. 3591—Ellison Con Co v. Nagle. 3652—Warner v. Berlinger. 3661—J Mawson Hair Cloth Co v. Brandt. 3687—Newgold v. Rainf. 3704—Balumbo v. Rosenberg. 3690—Kuhn v. Levy. 3707, 3708,—Katz v. Demmerle. 3606—H A Dix & Sons Co v. Prager.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. In re City of N Y, (Stockinger)—William Steele Grey. Schrams v. Abrahams—H. C. S. Stimpson.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Stern v. J. Fred Helf Co.—Abraham Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Connecticut Trust Co v. Draisner—Harry A. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Bagg v. Lenkelt—Walter L. McCarkle. Sawyer v. Sawyer—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Cash v. Marus—Cecil B. Ruskay.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Jacob I. Elferman v. Morris Honigstein—Jacob I. Elferman.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Edward Hyams v. Margaret Morrison—Jacob Katz.

CITY COURT—Donnelly, J. Dora Fishman v. Mendel Yaker—J. L. Brandmarke. Harry Ziat v. Jacob Babich—Charles J. Lane.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, 300, N E—Van Wagoner v. Buckley. 828—Hintze v. N Y C & H R R R. 851—Jeffcott v. Roebling Co. 946—Carcione v. McDonald. 904—Laughlin v. C I & B R R. 818—Wright v. McConnell. 321, N E—L I R R v. State Bd of Tax Commissioners. 956—Andriussis v. P & R Coal and Iron Co. 898—Flynn v. Judge. 997—Brown Paint Works v. Reinhardt. 954—White v. Laucraft.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J.—1462—King v. Litchfield. 1471—Metro-Lumber Co v. Levinson. 1267—McKeon v. McKeon. 1439—Dooley v. Myers Realty Co. 1448—Boccassecca v. Boccassecca. 1247—Robinson v. Galewski. 980—Falding v. Falding. 1369—Stehlin-Miller Co v. Liberty Av Theatre. 1463—Reiter v. Krimbo. 1248—Galer v. Galer. 1263—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 1222—Weiss v. Weiss. 1151—Castellano v. Castellano. 976—Driscoll v. Hubbard-Alton Co. 1434—MacAdam v. Burrell. 1287—Sultan v. Sultan. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1474—Epstein v. Sussman. 1475—Henry Elias Brewg Co v. Boeger. 1476—Scher v. Lebowitz. 1477—Bermann v. Bermann. 1478—Martini v. Scattergood. 1479—Schwalbach v. Waldo, Comr. 1480—Buckman v. Kulesha. 1482—Bristoe v. Thrall Construc Co. 1483, 1484—Burhenne v. Phoenix Develop Co. 1485—Steble v. Stehle. 1486—Reilly v. Lonergan. 1487—Uhlhorn Realty Co v. Warner. 1488—Schreiber v. Schreiber. 1489—Illinois Surety Co v. Santousassimo. 1490—Franzese v. Bittman. 1491—Gubner v. Martin and City of N Y. 1494—Elway Co v. Pettit. 1495—Spalletta v. Spalletta. 1496—Baldwin v. Llewellyn. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1496.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 5337—Fine v. Wolf. 2000—Weintraub v. B H R R. 2052—Latell v. Brooklyn El R R. 1046—Buckheit v. Greger. 2240—Brown Paint Co. v. Reilly. 2520—Eckert v. B H R R. 1844—La Gratta v. Becker. 2443—Shapiro v. Rosenthal. 2032—Lenk v. Manley. 1575—Dowdell v. Sackett & Wilhelms. 1840—Steir v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2127—Engebretsen v. Nassau R R. 4802—Graf & Hauck Co v. Werner. 2119—Kerrigan v. Felstein. 1848—Berman v. Nassau R R. 2099—Silverstein v. Bregstein and others. 2120—Smith v. Heninger. 661, 662—Drygall v. Lazarus. 4610—Williams v. Smith & Son Co. 4426—Denicola v. Wolowitz. 5307—Heyman v. Rosenkrantz. 5481—Carey v. Moore. 5363—Anderson v. Conzeu & Son. 5260—Miller v. Winfield. 2432—Colin v. Friendship Dairy. 2331—Klein v. Wenschel. 1800—Cohen v. Wells. 1204—Bannon v. Cole. Highest number reached on regular call, 2672.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Fawcett, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury. 1602—Simmons v. Syperrek. 1601—Harding v. Sakwa Construction Co. 1553—Steinfeld v. same. 1636—Less v. Gross. 1643—Pohl Realty Co v. Orser. 1638—Savo v. Araho Construction Co. 1617—Realty Associates v. Realty Investigators Corp. 1647—Millimet v. Carella. 1611—Eddy Glickman Building Co v. Gainsborough Construction Co. 1624—Meeker v. Walbroehl. 1642—Kouwenhoven v. Donohue. 1640—Sherman v. Lefferts Construction Co.

COUNTY COURT—Part III., Ferris, J.; Part IV., Townsend, J. 864—Hillis v. Berg, (inquest.) 929—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co v. Reiner, (inquest.) 946—Hurley v. Fallot, (inquest.) 1005—Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co v. Graham, (inquest.)

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Putnam, J. 190—Brennan, as admx. v. L I R R. 432—McIntyre, as admx. v. same. 707—Weber v. Balbach and another. 375—Walter v. Shoemaker & Co. 372, 373—Laubbacher, an infant, v. Drahousal. 342—Flanagan, as admr., v. L I R R. 371—Murphy v. Buckley-Newhall Co. 201—Songalo v. Callaghan and ano. 388—Coonan, as admx. v. Sohmer and another. 222—Kreig, Jr., v. N Y & Q El L & P Co. 370—Flaherty v. Onward Const Co. 261-9—Smith v. B, Q Co & Sub Ry. 170—Louona Fire Eng Co v. Louona Vet Firemen's Asso. &c. 151—Wobker v. Joline & Robinson et al. 428—Wedle Co v. Underwriters' Realty and Title Co. 111—Thompson v. B H R R. 189—Goetz, as admx. v. Duffy, as executor. 191—Loewe, as admx. v. same. 381—De Angelis v. Somers. Highest number reached on general calendar in its order, 450. Remainder of calendar passed until Nov. 20, 1911.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3379—People v. George Blumers. 3123—Same v. Fred Jacob. 3292—Same v. Joseph Mulligan. 2798—Same v. Joseph Bubbico. 3300B—Same v. Robert Lorenz. 3388—Same v. Roccon Rennan, alias Fat the Dago. 2350—Same v. William Rennie. 2357—Same v. Thomas Corcoran.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The upper-air observation at Mount Weather Observatory showed uniform temperature to an altitude of 9,900 feet, where the reading was 30 degrees, or but 2 degrees lower than at the surface. The wind from the surface to the highest level reached was northwest and blowing a gale. It was eighty-two miles an hour at 9,900 feet.

The centre of the disturbance that was over the Rocky Mountain region Wednesday has moved to Eastern Kansas with greatly increased intensity, and it is causing unsettled weather over the Middle West, with snow over the upper Mississippi Valley.

Snow flurries occurred Wednesday night in the interior of New York and Northern New England. The temperature was considerably lower Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, but much higher in the Mississippi Valley.

The Western disturbance will advance rapidly, the area of precipitation probably reaching the Atlantic States by Friday night.

The temperature will rise Friday and Friday night in the East and fall decidedly Friday in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and Friday night or Saturday in the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable, shifting to east Friday night, and increasing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming east and southeast and increasing Friday afternoon; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have increasing winds and overcast weather, probably followed by rain or snow, to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow and warmer late Friday afternoon or night. Saturday rain in southern and rain or snow in northern portions; moderate variable winds, becoming east and increasing Friday afternoon.

New Jersey—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain and warmer later Friday afternoon or night. Saturday rain in morning, followed by clearing; increasing east and southeast winds.

New England—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by snow in northern and rain or snow in southern portions Friday night. Saturday rain or snow in southern and snow in northern portions; warmer; moderate variable winds becoming east Friday afternoon and increasing.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	37	38	4 P. M.	39	34
6 A. M.	36	35	6 P. M.	40	30
9 A. M.	39	36	9 P. M.	39	26
12 M.	40	37	12 P. M.	38	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 12:05 A. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 10:30 P. M. Humidity, 50 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Capt. C. C. Pulis, Second Field Artillery, to Chicago for duty as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia.

Capt. H. S. Howland, Quartermaster, now at San Francisco, report to Depot Quartermaster at that place for duty as his assistant.

Capt. H. B. Jordan, ordnance, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Denver, Fort Riley, Topeka, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo., to inspect field artillery material in the hands of batteries of the regular service and of the organized militia.

Orders Oct. 2 authorizing First Lieut. A. J. McBride, Jr., Field Artillery, Georgia N. G., to attend Garrison School at Fort Myer, Virginia, amended to authorize him to attend Garrison School at Fort McPherson, Georgia, instead.

Major F. W. Coe, Coast Artillery, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to deliver lecture during first week in February at the Army Service Schools on the subject of "Seacoast Fortifications and Their Relation to an Invasion of This Country."

Col. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, make not to exceed three visits to works of the C. Pardee Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., inspect materials.

Orders Nov. 2 amended as follows: First Lieut. E. J. Sterling, Third Cavalry, will make not to exceed two visits per month during the period from November to May to Boulder, Col., and not to exceed one visit per month to Walsenburg, Col., and not to exceed one visit per quarter to Morenci, Arizona, to instruct militia organizations.

First Lieut. G. Garrity, Third Artillery, retirement announced.

Capt. R. C. Moore, Corps of Engineers, relieved from duty under orders of Lieut. Col. H. C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, to Chattanooga, and report by letter to officer in charge of the Nashville and Chattanooga Engineer District for duty.

Capt. W. D. Chitty, Quartermaster, report to Col. W. H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster General, for duty as Quartermaster of the transport Dix, with station at Seattle, relieving Capt. P. M. Cochran, Quartermaster.

Orders No. 3 relative to First Lieut. G. L. Stryker, Thirteenth Cavalry, revoked.

First Lieut. J. B. Henry, Jr., Thirteenth Cavalry, detailed for general recruiting service Fort Slocum, New York.

The resignation of First Lieut. R. H. Heterick, Medical Reserves, accepted.

First Lieut. J. P. Castelman, Tenth Cavalry, relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, return to proper station.

Changes in stations and duties in the Pay Department: Orders Sept. 16 directing Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, Deputy Paymaster General, to proceed to Boston, revoked. He will proceed to Chicago for duty as Chief Paymaster, Central Division, relieving Lieut. Col. T. C. Goodman, Deputy Paymaster General, who will proceed to Atlanta, Ga.

Major B. B. Ray, Paymaster, relieved from duty at Atlanta, Ga., and proceed to New York City and report to commanding General Eastern Division.

The Navy.

Capt. A. P. Niblick, to duty as Naval Attache, Berlin, Germany, and The Hague.

Commissioned Lieutenants, Junior Grade—W. C. Nixon, H. T. Dyer, W. G. Child, R. S. Edwards, J. B. Howell, P. H. Hammond, and C. A. Jones.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Roe at Hampton Roads, Tacoma at Philadelphia, Wheeling at Port Limon.

Sailed: Mohawk, from Washington for Norfolk; California, Maryland, and South Dakota, from San Diego for San Francisco; Oregon, from Ventura for San Francisco.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Ferguson, C. W., Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, collars; 43 Leonard Street.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; E. E. Gordon, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 225 Fourth Avenue.
Rindskopf & Loeb, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Rindskopf, dry goods; The Breslin.
Hoger & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 75 Spring Street; The Breslin.
Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingston, millinery; Elks' Club.
Anderson, C. C., & Co., Boise, Idaho; C. C. Anderson, ladies' garments; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Wellington.
Ahrens, L., Chicago, Ill.; ladies' ready-to-wear; Hotel Wellington.
Filenes, William, Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; H. B. Scates, shoes; 4 West Twenty-second Street.
Jorde, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Jarde, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; F. E. Lee, dress goods and silks; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Cadillac.
Wand & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, hosiery; Hotel Cadillac.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Delive, carpets; Elks' Club.
Friedman, N. F., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Friedman, cloaks and suits; S. L. Friedman, cloaks and suits; 23 West Twenty-fourth Street.
O'Connor-Whitney Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; G. C. Levy, coats; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Ellsworth, J. C., South Bend, Ind.; R. Robertson, merchandise manager; 320 Church Street.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss M. F. Hirsh, waists; 41 Union Square.
Kennington, R. E., Company, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, notions, gloves, hosiery, and jewelry; 320 Church Street.
Madigan, P. D., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. Brandt, cloaks, suits, millinery, and muslin underwear; Hotel Cumberland.
Bass & Co., Pensacola, Fla.; O. L. Bass, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Mulholland, linens; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

JULIUS BACHRACH
LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.
Tel. 350 Cordt. 120 B'WAY. Write, Phone or Call.

SALESMAN wanted by reputable children's clothing house for the jobbing and big retail trade; state experience and former connection. H 34 Times.

Guide for Buyers.
1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 459 Broadway.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.) 43 Franklin.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

IVY COURTS,
210, 220, 230 West 107th St.
Subway, surface and "L."
Ivy Courts an apartment house Strictly under the management of the Owners means the best service and attention to you; liveried hall, elevator and telephone, day and night.
Large, Bright, Outside Rooms;
Unusual Closets
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $600-$960.
Electricity furnished from our own plant at a nominal charge.
Agent on premises.

BERKELEY ARMS
326-332 West 95th Street.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5-6-7 rooms,
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS.
Rents $50 to $75.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

SONOMA
BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Only One 5-Room Apartment Left
Decorated to suit. The manager aims to please even the most critical. Your comfort—our desire—makes this house one of the most desirable to live in in New York. Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Supt. on premises. Tel. Col. 4921.

THE
METROPOLITAN
S. W. COR. 88TH ST. & BROADWAY
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
Seven and eight rooms and foyer, generous closets; separate laundries and drying rooms; complete night and day service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d. St., Corner
Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West, near 101st St.
8 light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric lights, parquet floors, 2 toilets, butler's pantry; newly decorated; rents $1,020 to $1,180.

76 WEST 92D ST
7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $40; 9 rooms and bath, ground floor, $45; refined locality, close to "L" station.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

3 ROOMS.
Corner house, all improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, shower bath, &c.; all rooms facing street.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
2 blocks from Subway. Rents $26-$29.
S.E. Corner 169th and Audubon Av.

East Side.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

LA CASA BLANCA
55 East 76th St.
NEAR MADISON AV.,
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
7-8 and 11 rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,700.
WHITE ENAMEL WOODWORK, PARQUET FLOORS. SUPT. ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 1690 LENOX.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, 1 and 2 baths....$1,100 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath......$420 to $600
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE LEXINGTON
144-146-148 East 22d St.
To lease, attractive large apartment, 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
MODERATE RENT.
Reference, lease. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929—Gramercy.

45 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 11th and 12th Sts.
Attractive apartment; 7 large, light rooms and bath; possession.
RENT, $1,250.
Hall service. Opposite First Presbyterian Church. Apply Superintendent on premises, or
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Tel. 5929 Gramercy.

39 EAST 27th STREET
High Class KITCHENETTE Fireproof Apartments
2 or 3 attractive rooms, large kitchenette and bath; maid service.
RENTS FROM $600.
Housekeeping Suite 6 rooms, $1,250.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,431 Madison Av., southeast corner 99th St.; beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms, bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
Electric light and service included. Telephone.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 East 22d St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, baths and showers; rents moderate.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS,
two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Notice to creditors of CARNEGIE SAFE DEPOSIT CO., New York, N. Y.:

Pursuant to the Provisions of Section 19 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended by Chapter 452 of the Laws of 1910, notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against Carnegie Safe Deposit Co., New York, N. Y., to present the same to the undersigned, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, and make legal proof thereof at the office of the Carnegie Safe Deposit Co., No. 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or before Jan. 6th, 1912.—Dated Sept. 29th, 1911. GEO. C. VAN TUYL, Jr., Supt. of Banks.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

That Friday Night Dinner

Another distinctive feature of the restaurant that is *different.*

Menu of Hungarian specialties, *including excellent wine,* one dollar.

Orchestra and solo singers each evening. Next Wednesday a program of selections from German composers from 6:30 continuously to closing time.

CAFÉ BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth Street

TEN
WEST
THIRTIETH ST.
Adjoining Holland House,
Hotel Burlington,
also
Apartments furnished and unfurnished.
Dogs allowed.

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs.
Block from Grand Plaza
Entrance to Central Park.
SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY UP.
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $2.00 PER DAY UP.
AMERICAN PLAN
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND MEALS, $2.50 PER DAY UP.
Temperance Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
RESTAURANTS
218 W. 42d St., 615 6th Av., 106 E. 23d St., 25 Bleecker St., 27 Beekman St., 220 Fulton St., 120 Pearl St., 2,078 7th Av., 37 W. 17th St. Bran.:—Boston, Phila., Pittsb'gh, Buff. & Chi. Try Nature's Diet To-day. Sir Henry Thompson said:—"More than half the disease embittering life is due to avoidable errors in diet." Take home a loaf of our famous Physical Culture Bread. Recommended by Physicians.

WHERE TO DINE.
Travelers' Co., 20 West 34th St. Tel. 2472 Murray.

LÜCHOW'S
106 to 112 East 14th St. Tel. 1480—Stuyvesant.
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE. TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA.
WURZBURGER HOFBRAU.
Pilsener Genossenschafts-Brauerei
GRAND PRIX—Brussels Exposition, 1910.

Herald Square Hotel 34 St., just west of B'way. A la carte.
Port Arthur Chinese Restaurant. Alc. Tdh. 7 & 9 Mott St. See Eve. Telegram.
51-3-5 W. 35 St. Best Din., w. w., 65c. MORETTI Tel. 614 Murray. Lunch, w. w., 40c.
STAUCH'S CONEY ISLAND. Open all year. Vaudeville Tuesday and Friday.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

Queens.

ELMHURST, L. I.
10 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. & 7th Ave., New York City.
Two Trolley Roads to New York
New houses 9 rooms and bath for rent.
$60 per month, including steam heat and hot water.
Hardwood floors, tiled bath and gas ranges.
THE CORD MEYER CO.
62 William St., N. Y. City—Elmhurst, L. I.
Tel. 1901 John 700 Newtown

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAPOR LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,675.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of letters patent for a gasoline lamp and attachments, office furniture and fixtures, safe, gasoline lamps, machinery, tools, and unassembled parts of lamps and materials for the manufacture of lamps under said patents, and good will of business, will be sold as a whole pursuant to the order of court at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, at the office of the bankrupt, Room No. 322, No. 30 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The above property may be inspected at the above address on November 15th and 16th, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and at the factory of said bankrupt company, corner of 151st Street and River Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on November 17th and 20th, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1911.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Receiver,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB TROW and BENJAMIN A. SHAPIRO, individually and as co-partners doing business as TROW & SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 23d, 1911, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, trimmings, fur machines, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Receiver.
LONDON & DAVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Special Peremptory Auction Sale of
HIGH GRADE CLOTHING.
To-day, Nov. 17, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., consisting of a supplementary shipment of the high-grade stock of MAYER, SCHEUER, OFFNER, Cincinnati, Ohio, and a full and complete line of the latest styles in men's suits and overcoats. Also the entire stock of children's suits, formerly of Louis Lewensohn, 13 Washington Pl., including worsteds, serges, etc. Also 1,000 pairs of high-grade corduroy pants.
This offering should interest all buyers of reliable merchandise.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept.,
394 Broadway, (at Walker St.,)
New York City.
Terms: 60 days' approved notes.
Tel.: Franklin 2053-2054.

Advertisements that are productive.

The Situations Wanted advertisements that draw the greatest number of replies are those that give the most conclusive information about the applicant, experience, capabilities, reference, and the kind of position sought. Give prospective employers sufficient information to interest them.

Situations Wanted advertisements in The New York Times reach the most desirable employers.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARA B. CHISHOLM, Bankrupt.—No. 15,683.

To the creditors of Clara B. Chisholm of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the thirtieth day October, A. D. 1911, the said Clara B. Chisholm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 13th, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL GREENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 15,374.

To the creditors of Samuel Greenberg of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1911, the said Samuel Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, Count, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 13, 1911.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMAN J. WITTE, Bankrupt.—No. 14,314.

Notice is hereby given that Herman J. Witte, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 11th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 18th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 13th, 1911.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAY H. H. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.—No. 15,589.

To the creditors of Jay H. H. Johnson of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1911, the said Jay H. H. Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1911, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 15th, 1911.

NO. 15,350.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. FOODY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of James J. Foody of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1911, the said James J. Foody was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 10th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ERNEST V. CLARKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest V. Clarke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 17th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—A. ELLIOTT WILLSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that A. Elliott Willson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 16th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM IVES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Ives, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, December 26th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 17th, 1911.

To the creditors of ACHILLIE FORTWENGLER, CHARLES FORTWENGLER, MARIE FORTWENGLER, and ADELE MORAN, a copartnership doing business under the name FORTWENGLER:

An application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets and effects of the above-named bankrupts will be held before Hon. Charles M. Hough, District Judge, at his chambers in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1911, at 2 P. M. All creditors may attend at said time and may be heard regarding the application.

CARELL & HENKEL,
Attorneys for Creditors,
84 William Street, New York City.

Lost

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Pin in shape of pansy, with diamond centre, attached to violet bow, Wednesday, between 1 and 3 P. M., between 23d St. and 6th Av. and Lord & Taylor's; liberal reward; valued as keepsake. Mrs. Kay, fur store, 26 West 23d St.

LOST—On Saturday night, Nov. 11, outside Cafe Madrid, gold open-face watch and diamond fob; initials "A. C. T." in diamonds on fob. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to A. C. Tschirky, 142 East 31st.

LOST.—Between Greenwich and New York, white hatbox, containing large black hat, purple hat, and marabout boa; $25 reward if returned to Mrs. E. L. Boas, 128 West 74th St., New York.

LOST—At or near Subway and 72d St., black walrus purse; valued as gift; finder may keep money. Return purse by mail to Mrs. F. Brown, 686 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

LOST—Gentleman's scarfpin, pilot wheel design, with small diamond. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Bull, 8 Bridge St., New York.

LOST.—Nov. 16, between 7 West 42d St. and 120 East 31st St., gold link and topaz bracelet, gold dollar. Return to 25 West 87th St. $5 reward.

LOST, a woven gold bracelet, between 145th St., Amsterdam Av. and Lackawanna Railroad. Reward if returned to Burton, 198 Franklin St.

LOST—A coral cameo breastpin set in band of engraved gold, Sunday; reward. Mrs. F. C. Truesdell, Carlton Hotel, 54th St. near Broadway.

LOST.—$10 reward. A package of photographs addressed to H. Fish, Jr. Above reward will be paid for return of package to 158 West 56th St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, gold cuff button containing sapphire surrounded by 8 diamonds; liberal reward. Fleming, 2,030 B'way, cor. 70th.

LOST—Monday afternoon, south side 125th St., Lenox to 8th Av., black lynx muff; reward if returned to Mrs. R. H. Bowers, 550 West 157th.

LOST—Lady's small open-face gold watch, black enamel monogram "A. H. H." Liberal reward if returned to 132 West 88th St.

LOST—Oct. 24, vicinity 178th St. and Broadway, gold link bracelet, with five diamonds; reward. A. S. Massell, 701 West 178th St.

LOST—Gold watch and pin, between 166th St., 3d Av., and Simpson St.; monogram "E. S." Liberal reward. Return 3,415 3d Av., Bronx.

LOST—Small bag of surgical instruments, on 3d Av. elevated train, Thursday evening; generous reward. R. H. F., 60 East 68th.

LOST.—At 39th St. ferryboat, purse containing unfinished silver cuff links; return to 39th St. Ferry office.

LOST—Antique jeweled watch key. Reward if returned to Miss Harriet Johnson, 274 Madison Av.

LOST.—Black wolf muff, 92d and Central Park West. Return to Whiteley, 7 West 92d St.

LOST—A Phi Beta Kappa key marked A. G. Benedict, Hamilton College. L 113 Times.

LOST—Nov. 16, a pearl and diamond earring; reward. Freund, 120 Riverside Drive.

$500 REWARD.

Lost, at Hotel Martinique, Metropolitan Opera House, Knickerbocker Hotel, or on the way to above places, on Monday evening, Nov. 13, a large pear-shaped diamond, weight about four carats, part of pendulum. Reward will be paid without any questions being asked, on delivery of diamond. J. L. Livermore, 194 Riverside Drive.

$25 REWARD

for watch, open face, engraved with three initials, lost Wednesday morning between Erie Ferry, 23d St., and 5th Av., 39th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

REWARD for basket bag left in Lexington Av. car. Room 1, 969 6th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST, strayed, or stolen, Sunday, near 10 East 78th St., a black Russian Angora kitten; $5 reward for return to above address.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND.—Mink neckpiece, Wednesday evening. Apply George Gray, legless newsboy, 42d St. and Broadway.

FOUND—Broadway and 42d, fur neckpiece. Apply Lost and Found Department, Times.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 9 Morris St.—Second Av. "L": Umbrella, satchel, purse, overalls, files. Third Av. "L": Three umbrellas, bag, satchel, four purses, eyeglasses, gloves, shoes, overalls, slippers, shoes, two shirts, bracelet, cocoa. Sixth Av. "L": Umbrella, two purses, spectacles, brassiere, silk, two pairs gloves, odd glove, tube, pipe, olives, letter opener, case, brushes, etc., collars, corn. Ninth Av. "L": Satchel, five umbrellas, eyeglasses, watch, cuff buttons, pin, charm, vanity box, handbag, six purses, card case, music, blueprints, plans, stationery, papers, books, gloves. Subway: Odd glove, pair rubbers, shoes, strings off mandolin, pads, flannel, strap, nightgown, socks, boxes, flour, case, plants.

FOUND.—Nov. 15—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St.: Surface and Elevated—Kid gloves, watch, package of cards, pin, basket, bankbook, photo, gloves, emblem watch fob, book, box (sweater and toy bank,) religious book, story book, trousers, shawlstraps, handbags, pocketbooks, umbrellas.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. —On trains: Three umbrellas, two packages, pair gloves. On boats: Two books. In Jersey City Station: Telescope.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.—On trains: Package, umbrella, key, hammer, umbrella, dress suit case, package. Long Island Division: Two packages, bunch of keys, two umbrellas, book, package.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.—Package containing overalls, two umbrellas, package, pair gloves, hat, razor and strop, pin, belt buckle.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station.—Two packages, dress suit case, book, envelope, railroad ticket, eyeglasses, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J. —Two umbrellas, five packages, pair gloves, dress suit case, watch, book.

FOUND, Nov. 15.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City.—Two packages, two umbrellas.

Business Opportunities

20c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

An office and salesmanager wanted who will invest $500. A young man with executive ability will get a chance to work himself up. Receives proportionate interest in staple business and good salary. Application must be accompanied by references as to integrity and financial standing. Opportunity, 333 Times Downtown.

TENANT WILL SUBLET HANDSOME SUITE OFFICES ON 5TH AVE., NEAR WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL; MIGHT DIVIDE; FINE CONDITION; POSSESSION NOW. ROOM 611, 334 5TH AVE.

I want to communicate with banker or capitalist, interested in large water power proposition; no promoters need answer. Address H 79 Times.

A good partner wanted with money for good business, profits of which are $25,000 to $30,000 yearly. S. Gold, 1,638 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for kimono manufacturing business in 5th Av. Address H 86 Times.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

E. K. BROWN.—Please communicate with J. Nicolson, 43 Cedar St., attorney for your mother's estate.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 69c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

Elegant upright piano, made to order, brand new, cost $600; sell to-day for $125. Mme. Prevost, 244 Central Park West, between 84th and 85th Sts., private house.

$125; Gabler upright piano, $4 monthly; $20 Mason & Hamlin organ, $2 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

EMERSON Angelus player piano, like new, bench and music, at sacrifice. 316 W. 42d St.

The owners of rooming and boarding houses seeking the most desirable patrons advertise in The New York Times.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

WANTED—White girl for general housework; family 4 adults; apartment. Apply before 12, Isaacs, 220 West 107th St.

WELKOM WARMER.—Safe, practicable, and effective metal substitute for hot water bag, curved to fit the body; big commission and wide field. Call before 10 and after 3, the Welkom Warmer Co., 108 Fulton St., New York. Ask for Mr. Roberts.

WANTED—ERRAND GIRL AT 24 EAST 55TH ST.

WANTED—SHOPPER, AT 24 EAST 55TH ST.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ART GLASS BENDERS WANTED; good salaries. Colucci Bros. & Co., 340 Bleecker St.

ASSISTANT in auditing department of large publishing house; accuracy and reliability essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 102 Times.

BE a traveling salesman; earn while you learn; write for particulars of our system. Bradstreet System, Rochester, N. Y.

BUTLER.—Useful butler; country. Apply morning, C. V. Munier, 32 East 42d St.

MANAGER.—Wanted, a competent party to take charge factory, including buying of stock, oversight of shipment of goods, &c.; must have experience and $2,000 cash to invest, which will be secured by interest in this profitable business; good salary and contract protecting both parties. Address Manufacturer, fifth floor, 17 Madison Av.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway, New York.

Public notice is hereby given that applications are being received for the position of DRIVER, DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, at the office of the Labor Bureau, on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building, corner of White and Centre Sts., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Wages, $800 a year; 25c. an hour extra for Sunday.

Hours of work, 8; no grooming of horses.

Protection of Civil Service; pension fund when disabled, after 20 years' service or after age of 60 years.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and must present their naturalization papers at the time of filing applications.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

SALESMAN wanted by reputable children's clothing house for the jobbing and big retail trade; state experience and former connection. H 84 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Good opportunity for right man. American Garden Beauty Sign Co., 430 4th Av.

SECRET SERVICE street railway operator. Give full particulars, experience, references, etc. Answer at once. L 119 Times.

SOLICITOR for well-known commercial school; Hebrew preferred; excellent opportunity for the right man; steady position. Commerce, Box Y 17 Times.

THREE intelligent men, 25 to 50; good money while learning; splendid prospects; dignified work. Mr. Spain, 156 5th Av., Room 528.

WANTED—Ten clean cut, active, aggressive young men to do special house-to-house and office canvassing in Greater New York for popular banking institution; moderate salaries with extra commissions paid steady producers; well-educated young men of good address who are willing to work hard six days a week can secure permanent positions with a good chance for promotion to responsible positions. Write fully, stating qualifications and business experience; also name five references. "Opportunity," L 124 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—One mechanical engineer at $2,500 per annum; a competitive examination will be held Dec. 18, 1911; at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for filling the above position. For further information address Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

YOUNG, absolutely reliable bookkeeper, with some general office experience, possibly in auto accessories business; good prospects for live man. Apply in long-hand, giving references and stating salary expected. H 83 Times.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS WANTED.—Hustlers to sell Electric Sidewalk Sign Projectors; outfit complete, $3. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 136 Liberty St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

MISS CURRY'S AGENCY, 25 West 42d, (fifth floor,) supplies competent help; all references investigated.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, typist.—Beginner. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman as competent, careful housekeeper; with knowledge of stenography and typewriting; desires permanent position; salary $18. H 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

COMPANION.—A lady wishes to place a companion, young English Canadian lady, with the best personal references. Call any time after 4 or before 10, 69 East 82d St.

COMPANION or NURSE.—Refined young woman wishes position as companion or nurse to semi-invalid or elderly lady. H 70 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High class. Bittermann, 763 Elton Av., near 156th St. "L" station in Bronx.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY, teacher, traveled, experienced with atypical children, wishes position where secretarial work may be combined with other duties. X 166 Times.

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good reference. 413 West 45th St.

GIRL, 16 years old, desires position in office; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and stenography; good penman; not afraid of work; cannot work on Saturdays. Address (P. K.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

GIRL, 17 years old, cannot work on Saturdays; would like a position in an office where she could make herself generally useful. Address (G. S.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable and competent woman wishes position as housekeeper; has a boy 12 years of age; best of references. Mrs. L. Shaw, 903 8th Av.

MILLINER.—Artistic, stylish; out or work home; moderate. Morris, 534 West 124th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Kindergarten graduate, refined, fond of children, good sewer, position as mother's helper daily until 2:30; all day Sunday, if desired; best references. F. G., Y 201 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER, &c.—Experienced mother's helper; young woman, Protestant, as nursery governess or mother's helper; country. J. Kelly, 774 Linden St., Ridgewood, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer and typewriter, and a woman of unusual refinement, business ability, and tact, has recently returned from an extended vacation, and having severed her former business connections of her own volition is for the first time in her career using this means of finding a concern or man of affairs who will appreciate her unusual qualifications. Kindly address Responsible, H 88 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady desires employment few hours daily as secretary or assistant to professional man; expert stenographer and typewriter; able to take charge of correspondence. E. M. S., 208 East 48th St., advertising office.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Intelligent beginner; neat appearance; rapid, accurate; no agency; good penman; $6; anxious; interested. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, desiring experience, offers her services free of charge Tuesday and Thursday mornings, Saturday all day. B. M., 197 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, BOOKKEEPER.—Bright beginner; moderate salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant wishes position with reliable house; experienced. K 213 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and ambitious; three years' experience; $10-$12; best references. K 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; competent in all business details; $15. Miss Scharff, 218 West 135th St.

WASHING.—Woman will take home washing in country. Haug, 30 2d St., Woodside, L. I.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, (22,) exceptionally qualified, four years' experience, desires position. K 210 Times Downtown.

AS PRIVATE or Corresponding Secretary.—By young man, who can furnish exceptional references as to ability and integrity; salary, $30. K 221 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' business experience; high school education; $12. Harold, 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, capable correspondent and executive, possessing highest credentials, seeks responsible position paying $30 a week, which he guarantees to earn. H 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced; high school education; excellent references. X 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright; moderate salary. C., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

CARETAKER.—Position wanted, elderly man, as caretaker or assistant in office; writes good hand; has had years of general experience; excellent references; small remuneration expected. H 46 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; understands care all makes; owns mechanical tools; does all repairs; personal references as to honesty and sobriety; good driver; $25 weekly. A. T., 253 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman giving up auto for Winter wishes position for his chauffeur; highly recommended. Carlson, 405 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—2 years' experience; city or country; do all repairs; references. H 69 Times.

CHEF.—Swiss; highest references; hotel, club, private; would also cook for private parties. R. G., care of Mrs. Gunter, 146 East 52d St.

CLERICAL position desired; young man, 22, exceptionally qualified four years' experience. K 209 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 17, good penman, desires position clerical work, for Monday, Wednesday, Thursday mornings and Saturday all day. K 225 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man, 20, high school graduate, one year at college, six months' business experience, desires position as clerk. L 123 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, desires to learn business in progressive house; some experience credit man; willing; exceptional references. B. M., 263 West 125th.

CORRESPONDENT, perfect English, French, German; little Spanish, Italian; typewriter, stenographer; open for engagement, part or whole time; best references. L 114 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, experienced; hotel, apartment, or take charge generating plant. H 85 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes to place his chauffeur; understands horses, useful; personal reference. Alexander, care of Campbell, 939 6th Av.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, calling on retail, wholesale drug trade Greater New York, A1 references, wishes to sell on commission basis for reliable firm only. K 220 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR and gymnast, European, desires few select male patients at residences preferred. H 23 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 25; married; highly recommended; six years' last position. K 224 Times Downtown.

POSITION as steward or assistant steward; reference best; 5th Av. and Broadway experience. J. A. M., 279 Grafton Av., Wood Haven, L. I. (Hotel or restaurant.)

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen from the West, with large sales force, are open for a good selling proposition ready to be placed on the market; principals only. Address or call 600 Childs Building. 'Phone Murray Hill 2722.

SALESMAN, 28, now covering west of Chicago with staple line, a friend maker and hustler, desires reputable line; preferably for that territory; highest credentials. L 120 Times.

SALESMAN.—Oriental goods or silk store, Japanese, 25; college graduate, neat, speaks fine English. Kochi, 798 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and CLERK.—Young man, (23,) experienced, desires position with opportunity for advancement with good firm; best references. L 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, (22,) six years' experience, desires position; best references. G. C., 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; beginner. J., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

WE SEEK POSITION FOR COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER WITH BANKING EXPERIENCE; COLLECTIONS, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT. THE PROMETHEUS ELECTRIC CO., 236 EAST 43D ST., N. Y. CITY.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, thoroughly educated, experienced, reliable, any legitimate employment; banking, industrial, or other concern; part or whole time. K 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, 20, wishes to connect with a manufacturing or mercantile concern; willing and ambitious. K 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, strong, willing, wishes position in automobile repair shop. Joseph Raz, 509 East 73d St.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av., Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP.—All trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th St. Telephone 1538 Riverside.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERMAIDS, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d. 94 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

MISS MILLER'S AGENCY, 56 West 39th. Murray Hill 5582.—High-class servants; references investigated.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St., 6916 Morningside.—Help, male, female; day or week; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished throughout; private baths; steam heat; refined service.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d.)—Single, sunny, heated rooms; first-class board; well kept house.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board; telephone.

43D ST., 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished, warm rooms; all conveniences.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; also small room; telephone; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Large and small rooms; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Well-heated single, double; electricity, telephone; near Subway, "L"; table boarders.

57TH, 337 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private bath; excellent board. Tel. 2104 Col.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light, private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

122 WEST 71ST ST.

FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD.

72D ST., 122 WEST.

Desirable two and three rooms, suite; private baths; high-class accommodation; table guests accommodated.

72D, 131 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, single front rooms; southern exposure; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms; suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private bath; sunny; quiet; refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; private bath; telephone; table first class; other rooms.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; well heated; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; room; private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated single and double rooms; private bath, hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations; suitable for gentlemen; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity to secure medium room, steam; first-class board; select house; references.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished suite; private bath; medium-sized rooms; table guest; references.

78TH ST.—$10 board; large heated room; lavatory; bath; gentlemen. Address Opportunity, 442 Columbus Av.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, small connecting heated rooms; lavatory adjoining; bath; gentlemen; private family.

81ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms, with excellent board; elevator apartment; references. V. & R.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; two flights; pleasant home; tableboard.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Single, double, newly furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Superior accommodations; rooms, large, small; private baths; references. Telephone 9939—Riverside.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, suitable two; newly furnished; running water; excellent table.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Small rooms, well heated; superior table board; Subway express; 'phone; reference.

98TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room.

(100TH.) 828 WEST END.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; SUPERIOR BOARD.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Double front room, $21; other rooms; refined, exclusive patronage; excellent table; references exchanged; table guests accommodated; elevated, Subway.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; 'phone; table guests.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; half block east of Broadway; Bancroft Apartments; just completed; none finer; beautiful front double room, with kitchenette; southern exposure; electric lights; elevators; elegant dining room; delicious cooking; board optional.

520 WEST 122D ST.

GOOD TABLE BOARD. KERKER.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

137TH, 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—High class accommodations; private family; German cooking. Apt. 43.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms, private bath; electricity; table guests; reference. 'Phone 7217 Audubon.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, small rooms; steam heated; 'phone; excellent board optional.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Handsome large room with dressing room; refined house; references; table guests.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

122 WEST 71ST ST.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

TABLE BOARD ATTRACTIVELY SERVED. 828 WEST END, (100TH.)

WAVERLY PLACE, (corner Washington Sq.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

WEST END AV., 764, near 97th.—Large, small rooms; no objection to invalids.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor; private bath; board for two, $20; single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water, steam heat, board; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

30TH ST., 40 EAST.—Desirable second-floor rooms; also single room; fine table; elevator.

IRVING PLACE, 53, GRAMERCY DISTRICT. —Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Steam heated rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. 'Phone 1159—W. Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A lady and grown son desire pleasant rooms and good board in private family; must be near Park or river, below 91st St. R. E. E., 107 Times.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York State.

ELEGANT HOME for two elderly or middle-aged ladies can be had with private family; Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson; half hour out; one of the most pleasant places and centre of residential section; terms reasonable. Address C. Ives, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Three finely furnished rooms for rent in private family; fine location; station near; board optional. 27 Sickles Place, corner Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 1990L New Rochelle.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Rooms, medium-sized, first floor; every convenience; also connecting rooms.

9TH STREET, 31 WEST.

Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean, light, warm rooms; running water, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; running water, heat, telephone.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; convenient "L" and Subway.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; running water; well heated; gentlemen.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Desirable hall room in strictly first-class private house; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, near bath; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large rooms in high-class apartment; every convenience; best neighborhood. Tappan.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Nice parlor, with or without board; French table d'hote.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with piano, adjoining bath, suitable two; telephone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Desirable room, second floor; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Beautifully furnished one and two room bachelor apartments; private bath; telephone.

71ST ST., 63 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, with alcove; running water, bath; telephone; $8.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Elegant, large, well-heated, sunny rooms, private bath; $6-$8 weekly.

71ST, 119 WEST.—Light, quiet room; elevator apartment; running water; telephone; Subway handy. Hart.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms, baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

73D, 180 WEST.—Pleasant south room; large closet; running water; private house; gentlemen only.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; twin beds; smaller room; private house; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable rooms; fine location; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Doctor's office; attractive back parlor, dressing room; use reception room; terms reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Warm, sunny front room; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electric light; parquet floor; near Subway; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room on second floor; also small rooms; electric lights; telephone.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; all conveniences; reasonable; references; convenient location.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; heated; hot water; near "L" and Subway.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large, room; private bath; also hall room; scrupulously clean.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with dressing room, adjoining bath; also single room; moderate.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; all conveniences; reasonable; "L," Subway; reference.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

82D, 148 WEST.—Well-furnished room; dressing-room attached, bath adjoining; suitable two; 'phone.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, sunny front room with dressing room; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; comforts; private family; 'phone; board $6 weekly. Mendes

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; Subway, elevated; telephone; reasonable.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Single room, nicely furnished; private house; near subway; gentleman; references; reasonable.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Bright, sunny, large, small rooms; running water; bath adjoining; telephone; moderate.

92D, 294 WEST.—Nice, large room; every convenience; high class apartment; gentlemen. Hunt.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room; running water; $6; also back parlor; "L"; telephone.

97TH, 47 WEST.—High-class, furnished, cheerful sunny rooms, second floor; running water; telephone.

97TH ST., 302 WEST (near Riverside Drive.)—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; running water; southern exposure; private family.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; all conveniences; home comforts; telephone.

103D ST., 216, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable, spacious, outside room; private; suitable one, two. Borsodi.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; unexcelled table board; refined people; Broadway express corner.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive front room; comfortable, homelike; Southern family; board optional; references. White.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 529 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman only; English family of two; references. Moore.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Single room at moderate price, with radiator and electric light; opposite bath; eighth floor, south; good outlook. Clarke.

117TH ST., 353 WEST.—Bedroom parlor, single, en suite; no other roomers; elevator, telephone, electricity. Janitor.

414 WEST 118TH ST.

Large, small rooms; elevator; Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 401 WEST

Room; private family. Apt. 2.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Call at Apartment 1.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; modern; telephone; en suite; $3, $5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 509 WEST.—Newly furnished modern suite; single rooms; moderate; elevator; board optional. Howell

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Handsome suite; outside sunny rooms; elevator; 'phone; Apt. 51.

123D ST., 526 WEST.—Nice, neatly furnished room, $2. Reynolds.

124TH ST., WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Pleasant room; electric light, telephone, &c.; no other roomers; reasonable to desirable party. Address E., 263 West 125th St.

124TH ST., 534 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated rooms; elevator; telephone; shower baths; $3. Apt. 17.

137TH ST., 606 WEST.—High-class furnished room for gentleman; shower bath; telephone; elevated and Subway one block. Richmond, 'Phone 815 Audubon.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—High-class outside rooms; running water; river view; meal accommodations. Pierson.

139TH ST., 607 WEST.—Clean, homelike room in private family; near Subway; reasonable. Grant.

145TH ST., 502 WEST.—Front and back parlor, near Broadway Subway, $5; one flight, left.

BROADWAY AND 26TH ST.—The Raleigh; D. I. Tobias, proprietor; centrally located; elegant rooms; $1 daily, $3 and up weekly.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (84TH ST.)—Bright, clean front room to let; bath; board if desired; private family. Larkin.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; reference; private family. Fisher.

CHARLES ST., 10, (near 6th Av. "L.")—Large and small room; accommodations; heated.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.,) Washington Heights.—Single sunny room; gentleman; private residence; telephone.

ENTIRE third floor, with bath, for gentlemen, near 72d St. Subway; private house. X 171 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 58, (120th.)—Facing park; front room; near bath; one flight. Gifford.

East Side.

5TH AV., 2,013.—Back parlor; steam, hot water, large closet; also a smaller room, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable; refined, private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished large room; also small rooms.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters; swimming pool, showers free; electricity; $5 up weekly.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable, rooms, large and small; private house; references.

33D, 15 EAST.—Single furnished rooms for gentlemen.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 56 EAST.—Room, with private bath and hallboy service, at reasonable and attractive rates. Roland.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, hot water, porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

69TH ST., 202 EAST.—Cozy room, with pleasant people; references; $2.50.

MADISON AV., 348, (Near 44th St.)—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; references; private baths; Subway; telephone.

Unfurnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Large, sunny basement front room, bath; electric light; breakfast served if desired; references. Inquire 53 Irving Place.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—HANDSOME, UNFURNISHED BACHELOR APARTMENT; REFERENCE.

Three rooms; bath; private house; $33; couple at business preferred. H 72 Times.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Bachelor apartment above 23d St., and below 59th St., in good neighborhood; not less than four rooms and bath. Address H 66 Times.

Real Estate For Sale or To Let

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Manhattan.

Attractive private dwelling, admirably arranged for a physician, vicinity of Stuyvesant Square; excellent condition. Innes & Center, 21 East 20th.

Bronx.

140 ft. front by over 150 ft. deep, suitable for storage warehouse; located in the centre of the Bronx; will give building and permanent loan with it to respectable party; principals only. Kraemer, 1,150 Southern Boulevard.

Brooklyn.

Private detached residence, Prospect Park South, Flatbush; twelve rooms; all modern improvements; price and terms reasonable. Owner, A. H. B., 79 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Have most desirable large acreage tract on Long Island for sale. Edwin C. Hill, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

New 8-room house, with two lots, on Long Island Sound; also extra building plots; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station; remarkably low price; terms to suit. S. W., L 103 Times.

Westchester.

High-class one-family fireproof stucco dwellings; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, electric light and gas, steam heat, open plumbing, hardwood trim, double floors, handsomely decorated, open fireplaces; plot, 37.6x100; close to Kingsbridge Road station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. 625 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, Phelan Building Co., or 35 South 3d Av.

I desire to leave city and have cut price of my home; finest restricted property in Westchester County; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; house practically new; I am a builder and constructed this house for my own use; mortgage made and title searched by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Owner, Room 1,001, Charles Building, New York City. 'Phone 4430 Murray Hill.

Larchmont.—Prize bungalow; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $6,500; easy terms. C. K. Blatchly, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

New Jersey.

Handsome private dwelling, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, including furnace heat, hot-water supply, gas and electricity; plot 50x100; delightfully located on the Palisades within three minutes of Public Service trolley connecting with 42d or 130th St. Ferries to city; $27.50. Write or call A. W. Dexter, office corner of Grantwood Av. and Public Service trolley, Grantwood, N. J.

Bungalow sites on the beautiful hills of Fanwood; large shade trees, magnificent locations, high elevation, dry air, 45 minutes from Broadway; sold on very easy terms; we will build for you on monthly payments; secure your home now. Send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Eggs, 60c. per dozen; broilers, 50c. per pound; buy one of our little chicken farms, 100x565, and reap the profits; near Fanwood, N. J., railroad and trolley station; 45 minutes out; fine locations; sold on very easy terms; send for particulars and free railroad tickets to visit property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

$3,800 new house for $3,400.

Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; large plot; 12 miles out; $100 down, balance easy monthly payments. Margon, 567 10th Av.

A Village Farm, 6 acres; house, 9 rooms, bath; steam heat; barn, chicken houses for 1,000, brooder house; fruit; convenient; particulars, photos. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, corner Fulton St., N. Y.

A descriptive booklet of New Jersey's ideal suburb free upon request, with pictures of homes for sale. The Leonia Heights Land Co., 47 West 34th St., city.

Morristown, N. J., property for sale or rent. Eugene V. Welsh, Morristown, N. J.

700 feet frontage, main highway; farm, 10 acres, $6,000; Erie station, five minutes' walk, Roseland. Flavelle, 35 Dover St., Newark, N. J.

Farms, lakes, tracts, dwellings, homes, sites for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

New England.

For Sale—150 acres; 10-room brick house; high elevation; near lake; southern view; fine stock; modern tools; price $6,000; half cash; investigate. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Country.

Cement bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, improvements; Palisade section, ½ hour out; fare, 8c.; trolley, railroad; price, $2,600, $300 cash, balance monthly. Office, Room 459, 200 5th Av., 23d St.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

117TH ST., 353 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 8-room apartment; elevator, telephone, electricity; $30; references. Janitor.

Completely furnished seven-room elevator apartment, Broadway corner, $110. Apartment 8, 224 West 52d St.

Parlor, bedroom, and bath for rent; furnished or unfurnished. 21 West 31st St. William Harvey, Supt.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted—A small furnished apartment, by family of three adults; Dec. 1 to April or May 1; moderate terms. Address G. C., 267 5th Av.

23D ST., 20 EAST (Madison Square South.) Suite two rooms, bathroom, by month.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Broadway, 108th St., Manchester.—Sublet apartment seven large, outside, light rooms; separate servant entrance; two baths, elevator, telephone; two years' lease; rent, $1,600 year; parquet floors; exceptional value. Finn.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,

Near 82d Street.

8 large rooms; bath, steam heat, &c.; rental $780 per year. Apply The Maze Realty Co., 148 East 49th St.

507 West 140th St.—Five and six rooms; rents $30 to $40; an up-to-date house in a refined neighborhood; liberal concessions. Apply janitor or Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Broadway and 156th St.

83d St., 2 West.—Apartment to sublet, unfurnished; seven rooms, bath; corner; beautiful view overlooking Central Park; elevator, telephone; all rooms light; rent reasonable. Compton

WEST END AV., 710, (one block from 96th St. Subway station.)—Eight rooms and bath; one flight up. Janitor, or E. M. Corner, 391 East 149th St; select neighborhood.

Sublet apartment, 5 rooms, bath, front, telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Superintendent, 504 West 122d St.

253 West 72d St.—Large, light second floor, two baths; en suite or in part.

At 50th St.—882 6th Av., six rooms, range, laundry, tubs; to private family only; rent $28.

East Side.

For Rent.—Upper part of private house for light housekeeping; four rooms and tile bath; every modern improvement; adults only; references exchanged. Call 30 East 127th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

95th St., 46 and 48 West.—Three-story and basement private dwellings for rent; open for inspection. W. J. Taylor, 5 East 42d St.

Purchase and Exchange

30c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Wanted—A copy of "Popular Tales of the West Highlands," from the Gaelic, by the late J. F. Campbell; published at Paisley, Scotland, in 1860, and a copy of "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition," by John Gregerson Campbell, published by Alfred Nutt, London, England, in 1891; state price. Address 23 East 39th St., city.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

COUNTRY LIFE WITHIN A HALF HOUR OF THE GRAND CENTRAL.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

LAWRENCE PARK. BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Automobiling, riding, driving, beautiful walks, best tennis courts in Westchester County. The most PICTURESQUE and SPORTY GOLF COURSE near New York. An ideal Fall and Winter home for the New York business man.

HOTEL GRAMATAN, INC., Props.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN
HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

The Manhattan

Lakewood, N. J.

The ideal family hotel. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

Lakewood, N. J., a delightful Fall and Winter Resort, in the Pines. Easily reached from New York via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

WIENER'S HOTEL,

New Jersey Av. and Beach, Atlantic City. Offers special rates for the Winter months. No extra charge for salt water baths.

Marlborough-Blenheim

Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ATLANTIC CITY is at its best during its famous Autumn Season.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade. B'way & 23d St.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

IRVING SCHOOL

L. D. RAY, 35 W. 84th St.

BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS. 150 GRADUATES HAVE ENTERED COLLEGE. NO HOME STUDY FOR BOYS UNDER FIFTEEN. Telephone 4836 Schuyler for Year Book.

SPANISH EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 151 EAST 86TH ST.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN desires to learn English; will exchange language with gentleman or lady. Louis Griette, 109 West 54th St., city.

Mme. Bouche's School for ladies; French instruction, grammar, conversation, reading, dictation. 306 West 94th.

Spanish taught to select pupils; private or class; evenings. A. Miranda, 12 West 60th St.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,

345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin. | 10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 53 E. 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SPECIAL—Used upright pianos from $50 upward; self-playing pianos, $350 up; easy payments.

WINTERROTH, 105 EAST 14TH ST. 14 WEST 125TH ST.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

To close the Estate of The Jackson Print Shop, Incorporated, an insolvent corporation, the interest of the said corporation in a certain contract for the printing of an edition of the Works of Michael Montaigne and the unpaid moneys due thereon, approximately $4,400; also the interest of the said corporation in the bound volumes and the unbound sheets constituting said edition; also the electrotype plates from which said edition was printed,

AT AUCTION

Friday, November 17th, 1911, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the Superior Court Room, in the County Court House, on Leavenworth Street, Waterbury, Connecticut, unless sooner sold.

ROBERT C. MALLETTE, Receiver, Bridgeport, Conn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JAMES J. DAVIS.—Whereas Henry L. Davis intends to apply, under the provisions contained in Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure for Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits, which were of James J. Davis, deceased. Now, therefore, pursuant to an order of Honorable Daniel Noble, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James J. Davis, late of Astoria, Long Island City, Queens County, deceased, to present the same to the Surrogate of Queens County, State of New York, at his office in Jamaica in said County, on or before the 15th day of December, 1911. Dated November 8th, 1911.

PLANNING TO MARKET OIL TRUST SHARES

Curb Expects No Difficulty in Handling Fractional Lots Under Dissolution Allotment.

BIG HOLDERS UNTROUBLED

They Get Full Shares in the Distribution—Sales Will Unite Fractional Allotments in Time.

Standard Oil shareholders, after reading yesterday the official announcement of the allotment of fractional shares under the trust dissolution plan, kept the specialists who have for years made a market for the old shares on the Curb busy explaining just what they might expect in the way of a market for their fractional shares, and just what the units with the appalling denominators really meant.

Although there were no transactions yesterday in the prospective allotments, either by separate units or in the bulk represented by a given number of shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock, the specialists expressed confidence that there would develop an active market for the shares of the subsidiaries after the distribution has been made. Then it will be possible to amalgamate fractional allotments into full shares of the thirty-three companies. There are thirty-four subsidiary stocks being distributed, but one, the Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, is given share for share.

It is expected that the situation will be greatly simplified, as trading in the fractional lots develops, through the amalgamation of the fractional lots into full shares through sales and purchases. It is not an uncommon thing in Wall Street for the issuance of new stock to result in rights to only fractional amounts accruing to the existing stockholders. The scrip representing such fractional rights is regularly traded in on the Stock Exchange, where the issuing company itself does not offer small holders the privilege of selling their fractional privileges at a given price or of buying sufficient additional fractional scrip to make up full shares. Such trading in fractional lots rapidly amalgamates them into full shares.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock remains extant after the distribution representing the New Jersey company's assets as a manufacturing enterprise, and, in fact, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, shorn of its subsidiaries, remains the largest of all, the assets being estimated as several times the par value of its outstanding $98,338,300 capitalization.

Standard Oil of New Jersey stock, which has a par value of $100, has usually been referred to as a $100,000,000 issue, and anticipatory calculations of what shareholders would receive pro rata in a distribution of the subsidiary companies' stocks were made on this basis, which made possible a simple calculation in decimals. The use by the Standard Oil officials of 983,383 as the denominator of the fractional amounts of the subsidiary stocks to be distributed to each share of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stock is due to the fact that this is the number of shares of Standard Oil stock outstanding.

The numerators of each of the fractional lots represents the number of shares of each subsidiary company held in the Standard Oil treasury. Whenever there is a sufficient number of Standard Oil Company shares in one name to bring the allotment of any subsidiary stock up to one or more full shares, full shares will be issued as fractional certificates given for the remaining fraction. This will greatly simplify the distribution for the larger stockholders. In the case of the smaller stockholders, the easiest solution of the problem of marketing their equities, it was pointed out yesterday, would be either to buy enough additional fractional lots of any given subsidiary to make up a full share or to sell out what they receive. It is expected that there will be in consequence of this practice a lively market on the curb in the fractional lots after the distribution has been actually made.

In order to simplify operations on the Curb in fractional lots, the specialists were busy yesterday preparing tables for quick calculation of the amount of the stock of any given subsidiary represented by varying numbers of shares of Standard Oil of New Jersey. It takes two shares of Standard Oil, for instance, to make up more than a full share of either Ohio Oil Company or National Transit Company. At the other extreme is the Swan & Fich Company, to make up a full share of which requires the allotments represented by 1,000 shares of Standard Oil. To be exact each share of Standard Oil receives 599,994 of the 983,383ds of Ohio Oil Company stock, and the holder of two shares of Standard Oil receives one full share of Ohio Oil Company, with 216,605 of the 983,383ds left over. The holder of 1,000 shares of Standard Oil stock would receive one share of Swan & Finch Company stock, with 10,617 of the 983,383ds left over.

When the distribution of the subsidiary stocks as a result of the Supreme Court decision was first announced there was some hope in the Street that the extended calculations of vulgar fractions would be avoided by increases in the capitalization of the subsidiaries to amounts approximating the actual assets or the decrease of par value in the smaller companies to figures which would bring the total number of outstanding shares up to something like the number of outstanding Standard Oil shares, thereby making the distribution nearer to a share for share basis. It was also hoped that the plan might be further simplified by issuing the 16,627 shares of Standard Oil stock still in the Treasury, bringing the outstanding amounts up to the $100,000,000 capitalization authorized, which would have allowed of the use of simple decimal calculations. A number of the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company did increase their capitalizations during the progress of the suit but the announced plan made it evident that this was not done with any intention of the company's compliance with the court's decree.

One of the great difficulties still in the way of the small stockholders is the absence of any adequate knowledge of the assets or earning power of the various companies in which they are receiving stock. The brief of the Department of Justice in the dissolution suit showed that earnings varied from 502 per cent. in 1906 on the stock of the Colonial Oil Company to a deficit of 4.7 per cent. on the stock of the Union Tank Line Company.

This difficulty has caused the traders on the Curb to fight shy of business in Standard Oil shares since the books closed for the distribution on Sept. 1. The wide difference of opinion on the values of the subsidiaries is fairly illustrated in the wide gap in the price, 320, bid for the subsidiaries yesterday and the price, 400, at which they were offered. These prices represent the fractional allotments of subsidiaries accruing to one share of Standard Oil.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, "ex-subsidiaries," stood yesterday at 320 bid, 400 offered also.

CONSUL MIDZUNO DEPARTS.

He Is Ordered to Japan by the First Steamer, So Writes His Farewell.

Consul General Kokichi Midzuno has been ordered by cablegram to return to Japan by the first possible steamer. Upon his arrival in Tokio it is expected that he will be immediately sent to the Japanese Legation at Peking.

The Consul General and Mme. Midzuno leave New York on Nov. 17, sailing from San Francisco on the steamship Tenyo Maru on Nov. 22. They wrote to THE TIMES yesterday expressing their regret that the limitation of time will make it impossible for them to bid au revoir to their friends personally, and expressing their "deep sense of obligation to those who have made their sojourn in New York so continuously delightful. They wish," said the letter, "to assure you that in whatever country or place Mr. Midzuno's official labors may be, they will as heretofore continue in every possible way to work for the strengthening of the ties of friendship and sympathy between the United States and Japan."

PLEADS FOR BABIES' RIGHTS.

C. R. Henderson Says Abandoned Babies Have Same Rights as Others.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The legal rights of babies as citizens were emphasized today in the address of President Charles R. Henderson of the American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality at the opening session of the association here to-day.

Prof. Henderson said in part:

"The lawful and abandoned baby has a legal right equal to that of a lawful baby, to be registered as such at its birth and to have a continuous legal record thereafter. The State must decide by legal process when girls and women can be mothers of only feeble-minded or crippled children, and must confine them in colonies of celibates at useful occupations. More attention must be given to unlawful births. The father should be hunted to the ends of the earth, brought back, and made to support mother and offspring."

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Abram Miller, alias Abram Skuden, was tried and convicted yesterday in Part I. of the Quarter Sessions Court on a charge of breaking, entering, and stealing in connection with a series of robberies in Newark. The trial of the defendant was on one of the six indictments found against him.

PATERSON.—Caught in the act of robbing a clothing store, a burglar tried to evade three policemen yesterday by climbing under a pile of clothing in the store, but the officers located him, and after much pulling and hauling managed to drag him from his hiding place. He was hurried off to the station house, where no less than nine watches were found in various pockets of his clothing. It seemed that in almost every pocket the burglar had concealed a watch. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Lewis, 19 years old, of 52 Jersey Street. He was held for further examination. Lewis's arrest was brought about by Mrs. James Dean, who saw him climb through a window of a clothing store at 94 Market Street.

NEWTON.—Refusal to settle a $10,000 damage suit against a Lackawanna cut-off contracting firm for $300 has cost Herbert A. Weeks of New York $260. He had an offer of $300 in settlement, which he refused. A jury awarded him damages of $40. Weeks's claim was oddly based on the contention that boulders scattered by the blasting of the firm, Waltz & Reece Construction Company, injured the market value of 400 acres of farm land close to the cut-off, which he had lately cut up into bungalow sites. Most of the rocks were deposited on his property, he said, when the company made its famous blast of the Roseville Mountain, blowing off its top, on March 2.

HACKENSACK.—Frank Hart, a notorious burglar, of 126 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, was arraigned before Judge Milton Demarest yesterday on indictments charging him with three burglaries, one highway robbery and with carrying concealed weapons on two occasions. Hart pleaded not guilty in each instance, despite the fact that he had a revolver and a burglar's lantern on him when arrested at Palisade. He will be tried on Nov. 27.

EAST ORANGE.—Mayor Julian A. Gregory, who must appoint nine members of the local Board of Education on Jan. 1 to take the places of the present board, said yesterday that he would probably appoint not less than three or more than four women as Commissioners. He asked the Woman's Club of Orange, the biggest club of women in the Oranges, a few days ago to give him a list of names from which he might choose appointees of the fair sex, but has not heard anything from the club yet.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—94 University Place; L. Weisberger	$1,000
5:15—251 E. 150th St.; J. Dasilo	Trifling
8:30—123 E. 110th St.; Ida Cohen	Slight
9:35—68 Barclay St.; Mathew Beers	$25
P. M.	
12:05—108 St. Mark's Place; Sarah Silverstein	$25
1:12—Southeast corner of Wendover and Park Av.; unknown	Slight
1:45—67 W. 138th St.; H. Levy	Trifling
1:50—40 W. 18th St.; S. Koff	Trifling
2:30—235 E. 7th St.; M. Blitz	Trifling
2:40—217 E. 101st St.; unknown	Trifling
4:00—1,518 Washington Av.; unknown	Trifling
5:15—4 E. 104th St.; J. Gerst	Trifling
5:15—14 E. 105th St.; N. Y. Bill Posting Co.	$5
5:30—Centre and Walker Sts.; A. Van Beuren Co.	Trifling
5:30—251 W. 17th St.; W. Eberhart	Trifling
5:30—236 West Broadway; Atkinson Bros.	$100
5:30—534 Cherry St.; M. Goodfield	$200
5:30—245 Cherry St.; H. Hoffman	$200
7:45—997 Bremen St.; Louis Karr	$50
8:00—62 West 100th St.; Samuel Lund	Trifling
8:05—211 East 50th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:10—826 East 45th St.; Charles Apple	$1,000
8:30—151 West 25th St.; S. Rosenthal & Co.	Trifling
9:00—1,493 Madison Av.; Isaac Weiss	Trifling
11:10—300 East 11th St.; William Erics	$100

TO REPROVE POETESS FOR RAPPING GAYNOR

The Mayor Was a Guest, Even Though He Criticised Suffrage, Women Federationists Say.

USHERS HAVE A HARD TIME

One Gets a Good Shaking When She Asks a Delegate to Stop Talking.

The special feature of this morning's session at the Astor of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, it was said last night, will be a resolution voicing disapproval of a poem reflecting upon Mayor Gaynor's speech to the women, read from the platform by Mrs. John Francis Yawger the day following the Mayor's appearance and address of welcome.

The women expressed their disapproval at the time of the reading of the poem, calling "No! No!" The greater number of them felt that they should under no circumstances criticise their guest. This will be expressed in the resolution. On the other hand it is said that Mrs. Yawger has received letters from several women saying that she was quite right in reading the rhyme.

Henry Turner Bailey of Boston, who talked upon "One's Personal Relation to Municipal Beauty" at the federation last evening, encouraged the women who find it well to give slight beautifying touches to their complexions. He told in the first place of a straight-laced resident of a little Massachusetts town who had said that he had no use for municipal beauty.

"But as I looked in that old hypocrite's face," said Mr. Bailey, "I saw that he had dyed his beard and he did believe in beauty after all. Sound health for the individual is a great aid to municipal beauty, and I am not sure but something may be said in favor of powder and cosmetics."

There was the usual large relay of husbands out last evening, for night is the one time in the federation day that they may appear with their wives. There was one of them who has gained fifteen pounds (his wife says she is willing to make an affidavit upon it) since the federation began.

"I knew that my husband wouldn't go down stairs to a single restaurant luncheon while I was gone," said Mrs. E. E. Kidder, "but would just sit upstairs and think how lonely it was. So Sunday morning, before the federation opened—yes, Sunday morning—I was up bright and early and as ours is a housekeeping apartment I cooked a lot of things he particularly likes—chicken pies, apple pies and all sorts of good things, a big stack of them, and I give you my word he has eaten every scrap and has gained fifteen pounds.

"Oh, it wasn't that he objected to my going to the federation; he was perfectly willing; only I wished to show that I was still his bride."

The Federation ushers, pretty young women wearing long streamers from their shoulders, who have kept the audiences straight, have some of them had a difficult time.

"The women don't mind about taking off their hats," said one of them, "even when they get in and sit in a corner with it on, but when I went up to one woman and told her she must stop talking she just shook me.

"There was another who was chewing gum to-day and some one told me she ought to be ashamed and that I must go and tell her to stop it. Yes; she did it, too. I said: 'Madam, you will have to take that out of you mouth. You are a delegate to this convention, you know, and it doesn't look right.'"

Ostracism for Food Adulterators.

The State Federation women went into session at the Hotel Astor at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to get through their election work in legal time, and the polls were open from 9 until 2. Many interesting reports were heard in the course of the morning.

"It is only twenty years ago that there were signs in many of our public libraries, 'Children and Dogs Not Admitted,'" said Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Supervisor of Work with Children in the New York Public Library, "and now there are children's reading rooms in many of the libraries."

She told of a children's library opened in Stockholm this month, the result of an American visit of investigation by a young Swedish woman, and asked for young women to take up this branch of work for the young.

"One of the most far-reaching and satisfactory lines of work," she said, "is the bringing together of the children of all ranks and all nations through the spontaneous enjoyment of children's books. It is not all reading, as many people think. Playgrounds are often contiguous to the libraries, and the children go outside to practice the things they have read."

Mrs. Arthur Helme told of the Bureau of Reciprocity, which has an exhibit at the Federation, showing the year books of all the State women's clubs. At the bureau are filed, so far as they can be obtained, all the papers written by members of women's clubs. When a club member needs help in writing anything for her club she now sends 10 cents and has mailed to her all the available data on the subject. Some of the club members stood up to give testimony of the help the bureau had been to them. The work is a labor of love, and Mrs. Helme, who is at its head, has headquarters at her own home, 6 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, who reported for the Food Sanitation Committee, gave the Federation a greeting from Dr. Wiley and his thanks for the women's assistance.

"New York is the most vicious city in the country," said Mrs. Winifred Harper Cooley, "because it lives chiefly at restaurants and delicatessen shops. An ill-nourished person is not to be depended upon. Hamlet needed a square meal. Any one who adulterates food should be punished with imprisonment and social ostracism—a fine has no effect."

"There will be no more milk cans after the 1st of January in New York," said Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who had come to report for the New York Milk Committee in spite of a bad cold and no voice. "That will take away several bushels of filth from our tables. There are 10,000 pounds of filth in the year's milk supply of the well-to-do people of the community and about three times that in the milk of the very poor. There are 90,000,000 bacteria in milk, while the Board of Health allows only 1,000,000."

The members of the Federation worked hard yesterday afternoon, but it was in the interests of a good time. They took automobile drives, went to the theatre, and visited studios, milk stations, and Ellis Island, all in personally conducted parties, through the courtesy of the New York women hostesses. Admiral Leutze entertained at tea in his own house fifty of them who visited the Navy Yard in a dozen autos, under the escort of Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, representing the Brooklyn clubwomen. Sixty-five women visited studios and museums, escorted by Mrs. Edward Gay, Mrs. Fannie Rowell, Miss Sara Palmer, and Mrs. Edward Palmer. Mrs. Ralph Trautman took 200 women to visit the immigrants. They were conducted through the subways by one of the Subway officials, received at the Battery and at Ellis Island by delegations from the latter place, and were taken over the island by Commissioner Williams. Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder also led large numbers of clubwomen to different theatres.

DYING AFTER EATING OYSTERS

W. H. Brewster Among 16 Whose Illness Puzzles Doctors of Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Doctors are puzzled by the illness of Walter H. Brewster of Goshen, Superintendent of the Poor of Orange County, and fifteen others who live in that town. Mr. Brewster is in a very serious condition, and Dr. Condict, who is attending him, said to-night his recovery was doubtful.

In Mr. Brewster's case, as in the others, the illness resembles typhoid fever, but symptoms are present that are foreign to that disease. Physicians believe the malady was due to eating oysters at a dinner of the firemen of Goshen a short time ago.

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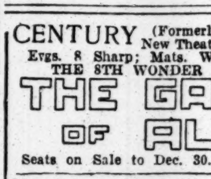

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Seats on Sale to Dec. 30. Prices 50c. to $2.50.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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"Triumph for author and actor."—Eve. Sun.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
THE LOUDEST NOISE IN THEATRICALS
COHAN and his own Company in the
Fastest, Funniest of all Cohan Successes,
THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE.
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Day Mat.

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Wed. Mats. 50c-$1.50.
This musical mine declares laughing dividends.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in the new Musical Play, THE RED WIDOW.
Seats Selling for Thanksgiving Day Mat.

GRAND OPERA HO. Mat. To-day 25 & 50c.
23d St. & 8th Av. JULIAN ELTINGE in "THE FASCINATING WIDOW."
Next Wk—FRANCIS WILSON, The Bachelor's Baby.

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Society of New York,
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
THE CENTURY THEATRE,
Next Sunday Aft., Nov. 19, at 3.
DVORAK PROGRAMME
"NEW WORLD SYMPHONY"; Songs, (Fraeulein Reusch), Slavonic Rhapsody
Seats now on sale at 1 W. 34th St. and Century Theatre Box Office.

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—Society of New York—
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Soloist, MME. GADSKI.
Franck Symp. D. min. Weber Oberon.
Wagner Tristan Liebestod, Ov. Taunhauser.
50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
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Sam Rice's Daffydils. WRESTLING TO-NIGHT

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. BURLESQUE MORTON & MOORE in THE MERRY WHIRL. Smoking Matinee To-day, 15c, 25c & 50c.

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Pop. Prices. Last 2 Weeks of Complete Coronation In Colors

5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. BLANCHE WALSH. 6 Abdallahs, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, others.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. McIntyre & Heath, Howard & Howard, Charlie Faust and 15 other acts.

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Comfortable Coats, with Removable Leather Lining, for Street or Automobile Wear...... $35.00 to $55.00

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A Remarkably Good Cape Glove...... $1.00

Largest and Best Assortment of Shirts, including Stiff Bosoms, usually so difficult to find.... $1.50 to $3.00

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THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, Usual Big CONCERT.
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THE DRAMA PLAYERS. Donald Robertson, Director.
'n Moliere's "The Learned Ladies."

BROADWAY B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Matinee To-morrow 2:10.
100th Time Wed. Eve., Nov. 22. Souvenirs. THE KISS WALTZ

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LAST 3 TIMES.
MME. SIMONE in THE WHIRLWIND (Playing in English.)
TUES., NOV. 21. (Seats on Sale.) VIOLA ALLEN
With Henry Kolker and Exceptional Company in "The Lady of Coventry," a love romance.

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Last 3 Weeks. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2 Sharp.
E. H. SOTHERN AND JULIA MARLOWE
In Shakespearean Repertoire. 25c. to $1.50.
To-night, "Macbeth"; Sat. Mat. and night, "Hamlet." Next Week: Mon. and Tues. Evgs., "Taming of the Shrew"; Wed. Mat., "Hamlet"; Wed. night, "As You Like It"; Thurs. night, "Macbeth"; Fri. night, "Romeo and Juliet"; Sat. Mat., "The Merchant of Venice"; Sat. night, "Twelfth Night."

39TH ST. Theatre. 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow 2:20.
THE MILLION
"Is the funniest farce of its kind that has ever been produced here."—Leslie's Weekly.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-m'w 2:30.
LAST 3 TIMES —MISS— ANGLIN Green Stockings
Beginning MON., NOV. 20. (Seats on Sale.)
THE IRISH PLAYERS
First Part of Week, "The Shadow of the Glen," "Birthright," and "The Workhouse Ward"; Thurs. and balance of week, "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet" and "The Well of the Saints."

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow 2:15.
Lew Fields' Musical Production, THE Wife Hunters with Emma Carus.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Mat. Tom'w 2:15
LOUISE GUNNING in "The Balkan Princess."
NEXT WEEK........OVER NIGHT

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Burrian, Weil (debut), Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini
SAT. MAT. at 2:15. *First Time in America* LOBETANZ. Mme. Gadski; MM. Jadlowker, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Ruysdael. Conductor, Hertz.
SUN. EVG. 8:30. POPULAR PRICE CONCERT.
The Eminent Russian Violinist, EFREM ZIMBALIST
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Entire Metropolitan Orchestra. Conductor, Pasternack.
NEXT WEEK:—Mon. Evg. at 8:15, MADAMA BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Scotti, Bada, Audisio. Conductor, Toscanini.
WED. EVG. at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly, Rothier, Begue. Conductor, Sturani.
THURS. EVG. at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, Fornia, Alten, Wickham, Sparkes; MM. Burrian, Weil, Griswold, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz.
FRI. EVG. at 8, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Destinn, Alten, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Caruso, Martin, Scotti, Gilly, Bada. Conductor, Sturani.
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CARNEGIE LYCEUM, TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
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$1.00 and $1.50. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Seats 50c. to $2.
Saturday Evg., Nov. 18.
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Tschaikowsky's Pathetique Symphony. Nutcracker Suite, 1812
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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. Last 3 Weeks
JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. 2:15. Last 3 Weeks
MISS BILLIE BURKE in THE RUNAWAY
"Best role Miss Burke ever had."—Eve. Sun.

PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10
The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20.
"One of the best plays ever written."—Times.
HELEN WARE in a new drama THE PRICE

HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-'w & Thurs. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER

Knickerbocker B'y, 38th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
"SIREN WALTZ INTOXICATES."—Alan Dale.
DONALD BRIAN in New York's Pet Musical Comedy Triumph, THE SIREN
Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
"That great big human and humorous play."
PASSERS-BY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe
THE PINK LADY
Overflow Souvenir La Femme Matinee To-morrow. Exquisite Beautifying Case, containing Hepner's Famous Beauty Preparations, to Every Lady.

LIBERTY W. 42d St., near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM
in a new American play by Edward Peple.
THE LITTLEST REBEL

GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20.
Thomas A. Wise & John Barrymore in the American Farcical Comedy UNCLE SAM

NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Matinee To-morrow at 2.
"Best Musical Play in Town."—Eve. World.
KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
THE WIFE DECIDES
A comedy drama in 3 acts by THOMAS McKEAN.

Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
THE THREE ROMEOS
A New American Musical Comedy.
Seats Selling Six Weeks in Advance.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

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BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. | 2D BIG ANNIVERSARY. 12 All Star Headliners. Mats. 1:45. Eves. 7:45.

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show, and FOR RESERVED SEATS FOR ANY SINGLE PERFORMANCE.

Times Building
Theatre Ticket Office
Choice seats for all Theatres.
PHONE 3350 BRYANT
Tickets delivered to any part of the city.

Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th Mat. Daily | DAVE MARION and his DREAMLAND BURLESQUERS Amateurs To-night.
Next Week—THE CRACKER JACKS.

Irving Pl. Theatre To-night, "WIENER BLUT"; Sat. Mat., Souvenirs to all. "STABSTROMPETER"; Sat. eve., "MERRY WIDOW"

EDEN | WORLD IN WAX. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. ELMO, the Magician. Aft. and Eve.

Academy OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. | THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eves. 8:15. THE GOLDEN CROOK, with Billy Arlington.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. MAT. DAILY. 25c. | MABEL HITE, Rice & Cohen, Laddie Cliff, Fox, Huntings, Van Hoven, Piroscoffis, etc.

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Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open evenings.) | 1195 Broadway. Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open evenings.)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Winter Suits and Rough-Stuff Overcoats

THAT little snow flurry wasn't much. It isn't the sound of the Engine Whistle that hurts—but you get off the track when you hear it.

Winter may be late—but it's coming! We're here with Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits and Overcoats that YOU ought to have—

There's a VERY Special Value at $22.50

"Clothes From Maker To Wearer"

"Buy Your Clothes From Me at Wholesale Prices"—Moe Levy

Yes, that's exactly what I am doing—retailing clothing at wholesale prices. You can buy your clothes needs from me at the same prices that the regular retailer pays the wholesale manufacturer, and I guarantee the clothes to equal New York's best product. I can do this—

Firstly, because I am my own manufacturer—I thereby save the profit that the regular retailer must pay the wholesale clothing manufacturer.

Then, again, I save thousands of dollars a year between my present rent and the rent I would be compelled to pay if my present store were situated on one of our great thoroughfares. I have built up a wonderful clothing business at 119-125 Walker street. Walker street is not a thoroughfare; therefore I *must* give greater values to draw people here—my clothes *must* make good—every sale *must* make a steady customer. Selling the finest clothing at wholesale prices is the way that I expect to get your trade and *keep* it.

$25 Service Guaranteed

Overcoat or Suit at $15

People are at a loss to understand how I can produce the clothing that I am selling at $15 and still make a profit. Some have ventured the opinion that I am using this $15 value as an ad. The truth is I am selling $15 Overcoats and Suits that are the equal to the average $25 line, and I am able to do so because of my manufacturing advantages, my lower rental and my lower cost of doing business. If the truth of this value were known to every man who bought clothing around this price, it would take a store several times the size of my present large establishment to satisfy the demand. Let me prove these claims to you: I will show you twenty-nine of the smartest styles and ninety-four different beautiful fabrics in rough and smooth effects—and you can satisfy your ideal of a $25 overcoat or suit for $15.

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock

Moe Levy

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